Government
Publications

SESSIONAL PAPERS

VOL. XLV.—PART VIII.

SECOND SESSION

OF THE

THIRTEENTH LEGISLATURE

OF THE

PROVINCE OF ONTARIO

SESSION 1913

TORONTO:
Printed and Published by L. K. CAMERON, Printer to the King's Most Excellent Majesty
1913

Printed By
WILLIAM BRIGGS
29-37 Richmond St. W
TORONTO

1091089

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No. 2 Estimates—Supplementary, for the service of the Province for the year ending 31st October, 1913. Presented to the Legislature, 28th February and 9th April, 1913. *Printed.* Estimates for the year ending 31st October, 1914. Presented to the Legislature, 14th April, 1913. *Printed.*

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No. 4 Report of the Bureau of Mines for the year 1912. Presented to the Legislature, 28th March, 1913. *Printed.**

No. 5 Report of the Inspector of Division Courts for the year 1912. Presented to the Legislature, 24th February, 1913. *Printed.*

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No. 10 Report of the Department of Insurance for the year 1912. Presented to the Legislature, 13th March, 1913. *Printed.*

No. 10 (*a*) Report of the Registrar of Friendly Societies for the year 1912. Presented to the Legislature, 13th March, 1913. *Printed.*

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No. 18 Report of the Secretary and Registrar of the Province for the year 1912. Presented to the Legislature, 3rd April, 1913. *Printed.*

No. 19 Report of Registrar General upon Births, Marriages and Deaths, for the year 1912. Presented to the Legislature, 4th March, 1913. *Printed.*

No. 20 Report of the Board of Health for the year 1912. Presented to the Legislature, 15th April, 1913. *Printed.*

No. 21 Report upon the Hospitals for the Insane for the year 1912. Presented to the Legislature, 3rd April, 1913. *Printed.*

No. 22 Report upon the Hospitals for Idiots, Orillia, and Epileptics, Woodstock, for the year 1912. Presented to the Legislature, 3rd April, 1913. *Printed.*

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No. 23 Report upon the Feeble-Minded for the year 1912. Presented to the Legislature, 3rd April, 1913. *Printed.*

No. 24 Report upon the Hospitals and Charities for the year 1912. Presented to the Legislature, 9th April, 1913. *Printed.*

No. 25 Report upon the Prisons and Reformatories for the year 1912. Presented to the Legislature, 3rd April, 1913. *Printed.*

No. 26 Report upon the Neglected and Dependent Children for the year 1912. Presented to the Legislature, 25th March, 1913. *Printed.*

No. 27 Report upon the operation of the Liquor License Acts for the year 1912. Presented to the Legislature, 28th February, 1913. *Printed.*

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No. 28 Report of the Department of Agriculture for the year 1912. Presented to the Legislature, 17th April, 1913. *Printed.*

No. 29 Report of the Agricultural College and Experimental Farm for the year 1912. Presented to the Legislature, 17th April, 1913. *Printed.*

No. 30 Report of the Veterinary College for the year 1912. Presented to the Legislature, 17th April, 1913. *Printed.*

No. 31 Report of the Agricultural and Experimental Union for the year 1912. Presented to the Legislature, 17th April, 1913. *Printed.*

No. 32 Report of the Fruit Growers Association for the year 1912. Presented to the Legislature, 17th April, 1913. *Printed.*

No. 33 Return to an Order of the House of the 5th March, 1913, for a Return of copies of all correspondence between the Government, or any member thereof, and Dr. F. B. Fernow, regarding Reforestry work, or any class of work on behalf of the Government of Ontario, in any capacity. Presented to the Legislature, 22nd April, 1913. *Mr. Gamey. Not printed.*

No. 34 Report of the Vegetable Growers' Association for the year 1912. Presented to the Legislature, 17th April, 1913. *Printed.*

No. 35 Report of the Corn Growers' Association for the year 1912. Presented to the Legislature, 17th April, 1913. *Printed.*

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No. 38 Report of the Dairymen's Association for the year 1912. Presented to the Legislature, 17th April, 1913. *Printed.*

No. 39 Report of the Live Stock Association for the year 1912. Presented to the Legislature 20th February, 1913. *Printed.*

No. 40 Report of the Farmer's Institutes for the year 1912. Presented to the Legislature, 20th February, 1913. *Printed.*

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No. 42 Report of the Horticultural Societies for the year 1912. Presented to the Legislature, 17th April, 1913. *Printed.*

No. 43 Report of the Agricultural Societies for the year 1912. Presented to the Legislature, 20th February, 1912. *Printed.*

No. 44 Report of the Bureau of Industries for the year 1912. Presented to the Legislature, 17th April, 1913. *Printed.*

No. 45 Report of the Inspector of Factories for the year 1912. Presented to the Legislature, 17th April, 1913. *Printed.*

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No. 46 Report of the Temiskaming and Northern Ontario Railway Commission for the year 1912. Presented to the Legislature, 13th March, 1913. *Printed.*

No. 47 Report of the Hydro-Electric Power Commission for the year 1912. Presented to the Legislature, 6th March, 1913. *Printed.*

No. 48 Report of the Ontario Railway and Municipal Board, for the year 1912. Presented to the Legislature, 15th April, 1913. *Printed.*

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No. 49 Return from the Records of the Elections held on the 28th October, 5th November, 1912, and 19th March, 1913. Presented to the Legislature, 4th February and 26th March, 1913. *Printed.*

No. 50 Report of the Archivist for the year 1912. Presented to the Legislature, 21st April, 1913. *Printed.*

No. 51 Report of Librarian upon the State of the Library for the year 1912. Presented to the Legislature, 5th February, 1913. *Not printed.*

No. 52 Return to an Order of the House of the 11th April, 1912, for a Return shewing: 1. The quantity of pine timber cut at or near mileage 81 on the Timiskaming and Northern Ontario Railway during each of the seasons 1907-1908, 1908-1909, 1909-1910, 1910-1911, by the North Land Mining Company, Limited. 2. The price at which the said pine timber was sold to the said Company in each of the said seasons. 3. The names of the persons by whom the pine cut in each of the said seasons by the said Company was measured for the Government. 4. The names of the original incorporators of the said Company and the names of its shareholders and directors in each of the years 1907, 1908, 1910, 1911 and 1912. Presented to the House 13th February, 1913. *Mr. Mageau. Not printed.*

No. 53 Return to an Order of the House of the 9th April, 1912, for a Return of Copies of all correspondence, official or unofficial, reports and written memoranda of every kind passing between the Government or any Minister or officer thereof and any other person or corporation with respect to:—(*a*) The granting of a permit for a tug owned by the Dominion Fish Company to fish on what is known as "the Lizard Island Preserve," during the season 1911, and copy of such permit. (*b*) The granting of a permit or permits to any other body or person or corporation to fish upon the said Lizard Island Preserve during the season 1911, together with copies of such permits. (*c*) The granting of permits to move the tugs of the Dominion Fish Company from one fishing ground to another, in either of the years 1909, 1910, 1911, with copies of such permits. (*d*) The issue of permits permitting the removal of tugs or other fishing boats owned by persons or corporations other than the Dominion Fish Company from one fishing ground to another during the seasons 1909, 1910, 1911, with copies of such permits. (*e*) The issue of a license to a Canadian-owned tug or boat to fish in waters of the Lizard Island Preserve in either of the seasons of 1911 or 1912, with copy of such license, if any. (*f*) The issue of licenses or permits to use 5-lb. or 6-lb. nets on the said Lizard Island Preserve during the seasons of 1911 and 1912, with copies of such licenses or permits. Presented to the Legislature, 13th February, 1913. *Mr. Magcau. Not printed.*

No. 54 Return to an Address to His Honour the Lieutenant-Governor of the sixth day of March, 1911, praying that he will cause to be laid before this House, a Return of copies of all correspondence between the Province of Ontario and the Dominion of Canada, regarding the establishment of Fish Hatcheries in Ontario. Presented to the Legislature, 13th February, 1913. *Mr. Gamey. Not printed.*

No. 55 Copies of Orders in Council and Regulations to be laid before the Legislative Assembly as required by section 27 of the Department of Education Act. Presented to the Legislature, 13th February, 1913. *Not printed.*

No. 56 Copy of an Order in Council approved by His Honour the Lieutenant-Governor the thirtieth day of April, A.D. 1912, pursuant to provisions of Subsection 3 of Section 78 of the Surrogate Courts Act, Chapter 31, 10 Edward VII., that there be paid to His Honour C. F. Sutherland, of the County Court of the County of Grey, from year to year during his tenure of Office, the Surplus Surrogate Fees over and above the amount payable by Statute to the Surrogate Judge of the said County of Grey, provided, however, that the sum paid out of the said Surplus Surrogate Fees shall not in any year exceed the sum of six hundred and sixty-six dollars ($666.00). Presented to the Legislature, 14th February, 1913. *Not printed.*

No. 57 Return to an Order of the House of the 11th April, 1912, for a Return of copies of (1) All correspondence passing between the Government or any Minister or official thereof or any commission under the Government or any official thereof and any other person or corporation with respect to the development of the Smoky Falls Water Power on the Sturgeon River for the benefit of the Town of North Bay. Presented to the Legislature, 17th February, 1913. *Mr. Mageau. Not printed.*

No. 58 Return to an Order of the House of the 17th day of February, 1913, for a Return shewing whether the Prime Minister or any person on his behalf received a telegram purporting to be from one Rowlandson of Elk Lake between the 1st and 11th days of December, 1911, addressed to the Prime Minister with reference to the building of the Elk Lake Branch of the Timiskaming and Northern Ontario Railway. 2. If such telegram was received, the contents of such telegram. 3. If such telegram was received, did the Prime Minister or any person in his name or with his authority or knowledge or on his behalf send a telegram in reply to the said Rowlandson. 4. If so, the date of such telegram and the contents thereof. Presented to the Legislature, 17th February, 1913. *Mr. Elliott. Not printed.*

No. 59 Return to an Order of the House of 2nd April, 1912, for a Return of copies of all correspondence between any person or persons whatever and the Government of Ontario, or any Minister or Official thereof, with respect to the water power on the Montreal River, known as the "Notch" and all applications for a lease of the said water power and any and all leases issued, assignments of any such leases and all other papers and documents in any way relating to the said "Notch" water power or to the Montreal-Cobalt Power Company, Limited, since the 1st day of January, 1905. Presented to the Legislature, 18th February, 1913. *Mr. Mageau. Not printed.*

No. 60 Return to an Order of the House of the 28th March, 1912, for a Return of Copies of (1) All correspondence between the Department of the Attorney-General or any official thereof and any other person whatsoever with respect to certain charges against M. Houston, one time Police Magistrate for the City of Chatham. (2) All charges against the said M. Houston. (3) All Commissions issued, evidence taken and documents submitted in connection with the said charges and the dismissal of the said M. Houston from his office as Police Magistrate. Presented to the Legislature, 18th February, 1913. *Mr. Richardson. Not printed.*

No. 61 Return to an Order of the House of the 20th March, 1912, for a Return of Copies of: 1. All correspondence, reports, estimates or returns of any kind and from any source respecting the quantity of timber cut upon the Munn limits in the seasons of 1909-10, 1910-11 and 1911-12. 2. The amount received by the Government of Ontario for timber dues, stumpage, rentals, or otherwise howsoever in connection with the said limits in each of the financial years 1909-10-11 with full details. 3. The Annual Return made to the Department of the Provincial Secretary by the Munn Lumber Company, Limited, for the years 1909, 1910 and 1911. Presented to the Legislature, 21st February, 1913. *Mr. Sinclair. Not printed.*

No. 62 Return to an Order of the House of the 11th March, 1912, for a Return showing:—1. (*a*) The number of Forest Rangers and Timber Cullers employed by the Government of Ontario in the seasons of 1903-4 and 1904-5. (*b*) The number of feet of timber measured in each season. (*c*) The amount of money paid in each of the said seasons to (1) Forest Rangers, (2) Timber Cullers. 2. Also showing all the information hereinbefore asked for with respect to the seasons 1909-10 and 1910-11. Presented to the Legislature, 21st February, 1913. *Mr. Mageau, Not printed.*

No. 63 Return to an Order of the House of the 17th February, 1913, for a Return of a Copy of the Report made by Mr. E. Saunders, appointed to investigate into certain charges made by Michael Farr of an attempt made to procure money from him in consideration of a license being renewed for the Union Hotel in the Town of Goderich, together with copies of all correspondence which passed between the Government and any person in reference to the said license or the said investigation, the evidence taken by Mr. Saunders and generally all papers, letters, memoranda or papers of any kind and description relating to the said license, including all papers, and correspondence relative to the refusal of a renewal of such license. Presented to the Legislature, 21st February, 1913. *Mr. Proudfoot. Not printed.*

No. 64 Return to an Order of the House of thirteenth day of April, 1912, for a Return of:—(*a*) All memorials, resolutions, letters or other written memoranda received by the Government or any Minister or official thereof since the 1st day of January, 1910, from any individual, public officer or organization with respect to the increase of the number of Judges of the Supreme Court of Judicature for Ontario or with respect to the changes in the constitution of the Supreme Court of Judicature for Ontario provided for in sections 1 to 19 inclusive, of The Law Reform Act, 1909. (*b*) Copies of all letters or written memoranda from the Government or any Minister or official thereof to any individual, public officer, or organization with respect to the said two subject matters, or either of them, since the said date. Presented to the Legislature, 26th February, 1913. *Mr. Elliott. Not printed.*

No. 65 Statement of the Auditor made pursuant to the provisions of Section 13, subsection 2, of the Audit Act as amended by Section 6, of Chapter 10, 9 Edward VII. Presented to the Legislature, 28th February, 1913. *Printed.*

No. 66 Return to an Order of the House of the 14th March, 1912, for a Return showing:—How many male patients have been admitted to each of the Provincial Institutions for the Insane, Feeble Minded, and Epileptics during the three years beginning Jan. 1st, 1909, and ending Dec. 31st, 1911. How many female patients were admitted to these institutions during the same years. How many male patients were discharged from each of these institutions during the same three years. How many female patients were discharged from each of these institutions during these years. Of these male patients discharged: 1st. How many were discharged recovered; 2nd. How many were discharged improved; 3rd. How many were discharged unimproved. Of the female patients discharged: 1st. How many were discharged recovered; 2nd. How many were discharged improved; 3rd. How many were discharged unimproved. Of the female patients discharged how many were under 45 years of age. Of the patients admitted to each of these institutions during the years 1909, 1910 and 1911 how many were admitted for the first time. How many were admitted for the second time. How many were admitted for the third time. How many had been admitted more than three times. In how many of these cases admitted during these years is there evidence that the patients have become the father or mother of children after the first attack of insanity. In how many of these patients is there a history of insanity, epilepsy or imbecility in the father, mother, brother or sister of the patient. In how many of these patients is there a history of insanity, epilepsy or imbecility in the children of the patients. How many patients are in each of these institutions who have had a father,

mother, son or daughter in an asylum at some time. Presented to the Legislature, 28th February, 1913. *Mr. Godfrey. Not printed.*

No. 67 Return to an Order of the House of the 19th February, 1913, for a Return showing:—1. The number of meetings of the Advisory Council of Education held in each of the years 1909, 1910, 1911 and 1912. 2. The total number of meetings attended by each of the different members of this Council during each of the said years. 3. The total number of votes received by each candidate for representative of the public school teachers and for each candidate for representative of the high school teachers for each of the said years. Presented to the Legislature 28th February, 1913. *Mr. Marshall. Not printed.*

No. 68 Orders in Council issued under the provisions of Section 10 of Cap. 2, 2 George V. Presented to the Legislature, 3rd March, 1913. *Not printed.*

No. 69 Return to an Order of the House of the 3rd March, 1913, for a Return showing:—1. Copies of the Culler's report made by the Fort Frances Lumber Company for the logging seasons of 1909-10, 1910-11, 1911-12. Presented to the Legislature, 4th March, 1913. *Mr. Kohler. Not printed.*

No. 70 The Mining Industry in that part of Ontario served by the Timiskaming and Northern Ontario Railway for the year 1913. Presented to the Legislature, 11th March, 1913. *Printed.*

No. 71 Report of T. G. McMillan, covering investigations at James' Bay during 1912. Presented to the Legislature, 11th March, 1913. *Printed.*

No. 72 Report on the increase of the food supply for Ducks in Northern Ontario by G. R. Mickle, with description of edible plants by R. B. Thompson. Presented to the Legislature, 11th March, 1913. *Printed.*

No. 73 A Return to an Order of the House of the 26th February, 1913, for a Return showing: 1. All lands (other than the Railway's right of way) owned by the Timiskaming and Northern Ontario Railway Commission situate in the various municipalities of the Province, stating the municipality in which the land is situate, the area and estimated value of the land, and showing which are mineral lands, agricultural lands and town lots. 2. All lands (other than the Railway's right of way) owned by the Timiskaming and Northern Ontario Railway Commission situate in any unorganized territory within the Province, stating the unorganized territory in which the land is situate, the area and estimated value of the land, and showing which are mineral lands, agricultural lands and town lots. Presented to the Legislature, 10th March, 1913. *Mr. Atkinson. Not Printed.*

No. 74 Return to an Order of the House of the 3rd March, 1913, for a Return showing:—1. How much the Government has spent on private detective work in each of the years 1910, 1911 and 1912. 2. How much of the amount mentioned in the first paragraph hereof, has been spent by the Government in connection with the administration of the Liquor License Laws. 3. What amount was recovered in fines and penalties under the Liquor License Act, in each of the years 1910, 1911 and 1912. Presented to the Legislature, 12th March, 1913. *Mr. McQueen. Not printed.*

No. 75 Return to an Order of the House of the 11th April, 1912, for a Return of copies of all correspondence between the Government and any Minister or Official thereof with respect to the character, efficiency or teaching in the Schools in Simcoe, Stormont, Prescott, Russell and Glengarry Counties since January 1st, 1910. Of all orders, regulations, provisions or other means authorized or directed by the Government or any member or official thereof, to meet or in consequence of any of the said memorials, resolutions, affidavits, protests, charges or complaints. The schools in the said Counties from which the Provincial grant was withheld in the years 1910 and 1911 respectively. The reports or other evidence upon which grants were paid in 1911 to any schools in the said counties from which grants had been withheld in 1910. Presented to the Legislature, 14th March, 1913. *Mr. Elliott. Not printed.*

No. 76 Return to an Order of the House of the 14th March, 1913, for a Return of copies of: 1. All complaints from any other person or persons received in the years 1911 and 1912 by the Government or any Member of the Government regarding the conduct of Police Magistrate Dempsey. 2. All prosecutions instituted or carried on before Superintendent Rogers as a special magistrate within the Town of Cochrane during the years 1911 and 1912. 3. All protests filed with the Government, with the Prime Minister, the Provincial Secretary, Attorney-General or any other Member of the Government by the corporation of the Town of Cochrane, the Board of Trade or the citizens of the Town of Cochrane against the action of Superintendent Rogers in exercising or assuming to exercise jurisdiction within the Town of Cochrane as a special magistrate. Presented to the Legislature, 14th March, 1913. *Mr. Sinclair. Not printed.*

No. 77 Return to an Order of the House of the 26th February, 1913, for a Return of copies of all correspondence between the Department of Education, the Minister of Education himself, and the Board of Trustees of the Schools of the Village of Plantagenet since the 1st day of March, 1905, up to the 1st day of December, 1908, regarding the Teaching of French. Presented to the Legislature, 17th March, 1913. *Mr. Evanturel. Not printed.*

No. 78 Return to an Order of the House of the 24th February, 1913, for a Return of (1) Copies of the letters referred to on the last page of the brief furnished to the Attorney-General by the Crown Counsel in the proceedings against the Stamped Ware Association, showing offences under the different subsections of Section 520 of the Criminal Code, each incriminating letter being marked *a, b, c,* or *d,* as it discloses an offence against a subsection. The said brief forms part of Return 82, Session 1912. (2) Copies of all correspondence between the Crown Counsel and the Government with reference to prosecution of the said combine and all correspondence containing instructions, if any, from the Government not to prosecute. Presented to the Legislature, 17th March, 1913. *Mr. Elliott. Not printed.*

No. 79 Return to an Order of the House of the 14th March, 1913, for a Return of: (1) A copy of the information, depositions and proceedings before the Police Magistrate of Toronto (including the warrant of commitment) with respect to the members of the Tack Combine who were committed for trial by the Police Magistrate of the City of Toronto. (2) Copies of all correspondence passing between the Attorney-General or any one on his behalf or on behalf of the Government and Mr. Du Vernet, K.C., Crown Counsel, or anyone on his behalf with reference to the trial of the members of the Tack Combine. Presented to the Legislature, 17th March, 1913. *Mr. Rowell. Not printed.*

No. 80 Report on Road Construction under 2 George V. Cap. 2, being Consolidated Revenue Act of Ontario. Presented to the Legislature, 19th March, 1913. *Printed.*

No. 81 Return to an Order of the House of the 12th March, 1913, for a Return showing:—Copies of all correspondence between the Chairman or any other member of the T. & N. O. Railway Commission or any other person on their behalf and any official or employee of the T. & N. O. Railway at North Bay relative to the appointment of W. I. Johnston to his present position with the T. & N. O. Railway at North Bay, Ont. Presented to the Legislature, 19th March, 1913. *Mr. Munro. Not printed.*

No. 82 Report of S. Price *re* limitation of hours of Labour of underground workmen in the Mines of Ontario. Presented to the Legislature, 20th March, 1913. *Printed.*

No. 83 Return to an Order of the House of the 7th March, 1913, for a Return showing:—1. Copy of the information laid against one Stone before the Police Magistrate at Collingwood, in January, 1913, for an alleged violation of the Liquor License Act. 2. Copy of the judgment of the magistrate. Presented to the Legislature, 28th March, 1913. *Mr. Anderson (Bruce.) Not printed.*

No. 84 Return to an Order of the House of the 26th February, 1913, for a Return showing:—1. All expenses incurred by the Hydro-Electric Power Commission, or the Government, or by any person or persons on their behalf, in connection with the passing of the Hydro-Electric By-law at North Bay in January, 1913, or for the purpose of procuring the passage of such By-law, or otherwise connected with the submission of such By-law to the electors of North Bay. 2. The names of all persons employed by the Hydro-Electric Power Commission who were in or visited the Town of North Bay during the months of December or January last, and the purposes for which they were employed in the Town of North Bay, and the amounts that were paid to each of them for their services there. 3. Copies of all correspondence between the Hydro-Electric Power Commission, or the Government, or any person or persons on behalf of the Hydro-Electric Power Commission, or the Government, and the Council of the Town of North Bay, or any person on behalf of the said Council, relating to the Hydro-Electric By-law. Presented to the Legislature, 1st April, 1913. *Mr. Mageau. Not printed.*

No. 85 Further interim Report of the Commissioner on the subject of Compensation to Workmen for Injuries sustained in the course of their employment, together with draft Bill, embodying the Commissioner's conclusions. Presented to the Legislature, 2nd April, 1913. *Printed.*

No. 86 A preliminary study by H. G. Acres, of the Hydro-Electric Power Commission, dealing with the possibility of improving the general regimen and local flow characteristics of the Grand River, by means of Storage and Training Works. Presented to the Legislature, 3rd April, 1913. *Not printed.*

No. 87 Return to an Order of the House for a Return showing:—Copies of all correspondence passing between the Department of Education or the Minister or any official thereof and J. Russell McGregor of Gore Bay (President of the Manitoulin Conservative Association), the Public School Board of Gore Bay, the Public School Inspector in Manitoulin or any other person concerning the granting of a temporary teacher's certificate to one Jean McGregor. 2. A copy of the temporary certificate or temporary certificates granted to the said Jean McGregor. 3. Copy of the Departmental Regulations under which the Minister acted in granting the temporary certificate to the said Jean McGregor. 4. Copies of all advertisements (stating the dates of the same), inserted in any paper or papers prior to the granting of such temporary certificate to Jean McGregor, as required by subsection 2 of section 2 of Circular 30½, dated 7th May, 1912, issued by the Department of Education. 5. The evidence (if any) which the Minister had before him at the time such tem-

porary certificate was granted, that the school board had "taken due measures to obtain a teacher with the prescribed grade of certificate," before the Inspector made his recommendation that Jean McGregor should be granted a temporary certificate. Presented to the Legislature, 4th April, 1913. *Mr. Marshall. Not printed.*

No. 88 A return to an Order of the House of the 21st February, 1913, for a Return showing:—1. All petitions, letters and other documents passing between the British settlers at Jeannette, Kent County, Ontario, and the Premier, the Minister of Agriculture, or any other member of the Government, or any officer or official thereof. 2. All reports by any officer or official of the Government on conditions at Jeannette. 3. All correspondence with the Department of Colonization, the Minister of Agriculture, or any officer or official of the Government in reference to the conditions at Jeannette. Presented to the Legislature, 7th April, 1913. *Mr. Anderson (Bruce.) Not printed.*

No. 89 Return to an Order of the House of the 26th February, 1913, for a Return showing:—1. The number of passes issued by the Timiskaming and Northern Ontario Railway Commission over its line of railway or any part thereof during the period from July 1st, 1911, to 1st July, 1912. 2. The persons to whom the said passes were granted. 3. The purpose for which each of the said passes was granted. Presented to the Legislature, 7th April, 1913. *Mr. Mageau. Not printed.*

No. 90 Return to an Order of the House of the 10th March, 1913, for a Return showing:—1. Copies of the agreements entered into by the members of the following combines and seized by the Toronto Police: (*a*) The Saw Manufacturers' Association; (*b*) The Canadian Churn Manufacturing Association; (*c*) The Hame and Saddlery Hardware Manufacturing Association. 2. Copies of all correspondence between the Attorney-General or any other Member of the Government and any counsel with reference to the prosecution of the said combines. Presented to the Legislature, 8th April, 1913. *Mr. Elliott. Not printed.*

No. 91 Return to an Order of the House of the 2nd April, 1913, for a Return showing:—Copies of all reports received by or in the possession of the Government upon the timber in Algonquin National Park covered by the following agreements:—1. Agreement dated 18th June, 1912, between the Crown and the Bank of Montreal. 2. Agreement dated 15th June, 1912, between the Crown and J. R. Booth. 3. Agreement dated 4th June, 1912, between the Crown and H. Stikeman, General Manager of the Bank of British North America. Presented to the Legislature, 8th April, 1913. *Mr. Marshall. Not printed.*

No. 92 Return to an Order of the House of the 3rd April, 1913, for a Return showing:—The findings of the Grand Jury in the prosecution against the Tack Combine. Presented to the Legislature, 8th April, 1913. *Mr. Sinclair. Not printed.*

No. 93 Return to an Address to His Honour the Lieutenant-Governor of the third day of April, 1913, praying that he will cause to be laid before this House, a Return of copies of all Orders in Council passed during the years 1906, 1907, 1908, 1909, 1910, 1911, 1912, increasing or decreasing the duties payable for tavern or shop licenses in any Provincial or Judicial District or in any municipality or locality situated therein, under authority of 6 Edw. VII., Chap. 47, Sec. 10 (1), and showing in respect to every such Order in Council: (*a*) the date of the same, (*b*) the name of the person holding the shop or tavern license affected by the said Order in Council, (*c*) the place where such shop or tavern license was held, (*d*) the amount of license fee as fixed by such Order in Council, (*e*) the amount of the license fee previous to such increase. Presented to the Legislature, 8th April, 1913. *Mr. Anderson (Bruce.) Not printed.*

No. 94 Return to an Order of the House of the 14th March, 1913, for a Return showing:—1. The number of instruments registered in each of the years 1909, 1910, and 1911, in the Land Titles Office, at Toronto. 2. The total amount of fees received in each of the said years. 3. The total amount of disbursements for each such year. 4. The amount of the Guarantee Fund. 5. The total losses. 6. The number of Plans of sub-division. Presented to the Legislature, 9th April, 1913. *Mr. Proudfoot. Not printed.*

No. 95 Copies of Orders-in-Council in accordance with the provisions of subsection 6 of section 78 of the Surrogate Courts Act. Presented to the Legislature, 14th April, 1913. *Not printed.*

No. 96 Copy of an Order in Council approved by His Honour the Lieutenant-Governor, the 3rd day of April, A.D. 1913, approving of the accompanying regulation, being a regulation of the Provincial Board of Health, for the control of Communicable Diseases under the provisions of the Public Health Act, Chapter 58, 2 George V. Also Regulations of the Provincial Board of Health, Ontario, approved by His Honour the Lieutenant-Governor in Council on the 10th day of August, 1912. Presented to the Legislature, 14th April, 1913. *Not printed.*

No. 97 Return to an Order of the House of the 19th February, 1913, for a Return showing:—1. The names of all Counsel retained on behalf of the Crown at any criminal assize in the Province during the year ending 31st December, 1912. 2. The Assize at which each Counsel was so retained. 3. The amount paid

to every such Counsel for services rendered to the Crown at every such assize. 4. The names of all Solicitors or Counsel employed or retained by the Crown for any other purposes during the year ending 31st December, 1912, showing:—(*a*) The amount paid to every such Solicitor or Counsel. (*b*) The matter in respect of which such Counsel or Solicitor was so employed or retained. 5. The total amounts paid to Counsel for the Crown in criminal or other proceedings for the years 1910, 1911 and 1912. Presented to the Legislature, 14th April, 1913. *Mr. Richardson. Not printed.*

No. 98 Return to an Order of the House of the 9th April, 1913, for a Return showing:—1. Copies of all correspondence during the past year between the Minister of Agriculture or any other member or official of the Government and N. B. Colcock (formerly employed in the London Office of the Colonization and Emigration Branch) relating to the reorganization of the London Office, to the staff thereof, or to the resignation of the said Colcock, or to his dismissal from office, or to his retirement from the service of the Government, or to any other matters connected therewith. 2. Copies of all correspondence during the last year between the Minister of Agriculture or any other member or official of the Government and any other person or persons relating to the matters aforesaid. Presented to the Legislature, 15th April, 1913. *Mr. Anderson (Bruce.) Not printed.*

No. 99 Return to an Order of the House of the 15th April, 1913, for a Return showing:—Copies of all reports received by the Government and other information in the possession of the Government: 1. In reference to the general character of the country through which the projected line of the Bruce Mines and Algoma Railroad runs, and of the lands proposed to be granted to the said railway. 2. In reference to the extent and character of the different classes of timber on said lands. 3. In reference to the extent and character of the agricultural lands within the said areas. 4. In reference to the portion of the Mississagi Forest Reserve through which the projected line will pass and the effect that the construction of the said line will have upon the timber in the said Reserve. 5. The estimated length of the said line and the total estimated area of land to be granted to the said railway company. 6. In reference to the surveys already made, and the probable route of the said railway. 7. The names of the parties at present interested in or owning the said railway and who are responsible for its promotion with full information as to their business occupation and financial standing. 8. The character of the plants, mills or other industries upon which the railway undertakes to expend $3.500,000 and the site or sites where it is proposed to locate the same; and if the parties now interested in the railway are the parties who

are to control the industries proposed to be established. Presented to the Legislature, 17th April, 1913. *Mr. Atkinson. Not printed.*

No. 100 Copies of Orders in Council approved by His Honour the Lieutenant-Governor the 12th day of April, A.D. 1913, appointing John Donnelly, Esquire, one of the Governors of the School of Mining, Kingston, in the room and stead of H. W. Richardson, resigned, and Agreements made between the Canada Publishing Company and His Majesty the King, respecting the right to print, publish and supply the Ontario High School English Grammar, and the Ontario High School Reader; also, an Agreement between the Copp, Clark Company, Ltd., and His Majesty the King, respecting the right to print, publish and supply the Ontario High School Reader. Presented to the Legislature, 18th April, 1913. *Not printed.*

No. 101 Return to an Order of the House of the 2nd April, 1913, for a Return showing:—All tavern and shop licenses, the renewal of which has been prohibited by the Provincial Secretary under Section 23 of 6 Edward VII., Chapter 47, as amended by Section 13 of 1 George V. Chap. 64. Presented to the Legislature, 18th April, 1913. *Mr. Proudfoot. Not printed.*

No. 102 Return to an Order of the House of the 27th March, 1913, for a Return showing:—Copies of all licenses or permits granted by the Game and Fisheries Department to the Dominion Fish Company, or to any person on its behalf during the seasons 1910, 1911 and 1912. Presented to the Legislature, 18th April, 1913. *Mr. Clarke. Not printed.*

No. 103 Return to an Order of the House of the 9th April, 1913, for a Return showing:—1. All correspondence between any member or official of the Government or any other person or persons, relating to the application of one John Lapointe of Spanish, for a renewal of his fishery license for the years 1911 and 1912. 2. Any reports or recommendations relating to the matter made by any official of the Game and Fisheries Department. Presented to the Legislature, 18th April, 1913. *Mr. Clarke. Not printed.*

No. 104 Return to an Order of the House of the 10th March, 1913, for a Return showing:—(*a*) Copies of all correspondence between any official of the Government and the Standard Insurance Company during the years 1907, 1908 and 1909. (*b*) A copy of any Reports made by the Inspector who inspected the books of the Standard Insurance Company during the same years. (*c*) Copies of all correspondence between any official of the Government and the Liquidator of the Standard Insurance Company. Presented to the Legislature, 18th April, 1913. *Mr. Elliott. Not printed.*

No. 105 Return to an Order of the House of the 19th February, 1913, for a Return showing:—1. All presentments made by Grand Juries within the Province of Ontario during the year ending 31st December, 1912, stating the assize at which each presentment was made and the date. Presented to the Legislature, 18th April, 1913. *Mr. Sinclair. Not printed.*

No. 106 Return to an Order of the House of the 26th February, 1913, for a Return showing:—1. The amount of money expended directly by the Government in each of the years 1911 and 1912, in the construction or repair of (*a*) roads; (*b*) bridges, and (*c*) drains in each of the Districts of Sudbury, Nipissing, Parry Sound and Sturgeon Falls, distinguishing the amount spent in each of said Districts for each of said purposes. 2. The amount of money expended during 1911 and 1912, by the Government by way of aid to any municipalities in the said Districts in the construction or repair of roads, bridges or drains, stating in respect to each work which was undertaken with Government aid as aforesaid. (*a*) The purpose of the work, that is, whether for roads, bridges or drains, and whether for construction or repair. (*b*) The District in which such work was undertaken. (*c*) The amount expended by the Government on such work. (*d*) The amount expended by the municipality on such work. Presented to the Legislature, 18th April, 1913. *Mr. Mageau. Not printed.*

No. 107 Return to an Order of the House of the 27th February, 1913, for a Return of:—1. Copies of all correspondence during the years 1910 and 1911 between the Minister of Lands, Forests and Mines, or any other member of the Government, and the Imperial Paper Mills Company, or the Liquidator or Interim Liquidator of the Imperial Paper Mills with reference to the diversion of water from Lake Temagimi into the Montreal River. 2. Copies of all correspondence passing during the years 1910 and 1911 between the Minister of Lands, Forests and Mines or any other member of the Government, and the Council of the Town of Sturgeon Falls, or any official or any other person on behalf of the Town of Sturgeon Falls, or the Board of Trade of the Town of Sturgeon Falls, or any person on behalf of the said Board of Trade. 3. How many cubic feet of water per second have been diverted from Lake Temagimi into the Montreal River, and what is the available head of water, and what is the horse power. Presented to the Legislature, 21st April, 1913. *Mr. Mageau. Not printed.*

No. 108 Statement of distribution of Revised and Sessional Statutes for the year 1912. *Not printed.*

No. 109 Return to an Order of the House of the 10th March, 1913, for a Return showing copies of the resolutions (if any) adopted at the Board Meeting held at the Horticultural Experiment Station at Jordan Harbour on or about December 17th last. Pre-

sented to the Legislature, 23rd April, 1913. *Mr. Anderson (Bruce.) Not printed.*

No. 110 Return to an Order of the House of the 27th March, 1913, for a Return showing:—1. Copy of an Order in Council dated the 23rd April, 1910, reducing the royalty payable to the T. & N. O. Railway by the Right of Way Mining Company. 2. Copy of an Order in Council dated 17th December, 1912, further reducing the royalty payable by the Right of Way Mining Company to the T. & N. O. Railway. 3. Copy of an Order in Council dated December 14th, 1909, reducing the royalty payable by the Cobalt Townsite Mining Company to the T. & N. O. Railway. 4. Copy of an Order in Council dated December 17th, 1912, further reducing the royalty payable by the Cobalt Townsite Mining Company to the T. & N. O. Railway. 5. Copy of an Order in Council dated December, 14th, 1909, reducing the royalty payable by the City of Cobalt Mining Company to the T. & N. O. Railway. 6. Copy of an Order in Council dated December 23rd, 1912, further reducing the royalty payable by the City of Cobalt Mining Company to the T. & N. O. Railway. 7. Copy of an Order in Council dated December 14th, 1909, reducing the royalty payable by the Nancy-Helen Mines, Limited, to the T. & N. O. Railway. 8. Copy of an Order in Council dated December 17th, 1912, further reducing the royalty payable by the Nancy-Helen Mines, Limited, to the T. & N. O. Railway. 9. Copy of an Order in Council dated December 14th, 1909, reducing the royalty payable by the Wright Silver Mining Co., to the T. & N. O. Railway. 10. Copy of an Order in Council dated December 17th, 1912, further reducing the royalty payable by the Wright Silver Mining Co., to the T. & N. O. Railway. 11. Copy of an Order in Council dated December 14th, 1909, reducing the royalty payable by the Railway Reserve Mines, Limited, Jack Pot Silver Mining Company, Ontario Development and Mining Company, and Station Grounds Mining Company, to the T. & N. O. Railway. 12. Copy of an Order in Council dated December 17th, 1912, further reducing the royalty payable by the Railway Reserve Mines, Limited, Jack Pot Silver Mining Co., Ontario Development and Mining Company and Station Grounds Mining Company, to the T. & N. O. Railway. 13. Copy of an Order in Council or agreement reducing the royalty payable by the O'Brien Mine to the Crown. 14. Copy of Order in Council or agreement, further reducing the royalty payable by the Chambers-Ferland Mining Company from 25 *per cent.* of value of ore at pit's mouth, less surface charges, to 25 *per cent.* of net profits. 15. Copy of agreement dated 8th October, 1912, exempting Chambers-Ferland Mining Company from royalty, unless on rich ore being found, when rate of 25 *per cent.* on net profits made to be imposed. Presented to the Legislature, 23rd April, 1913. *Mr. McDonald. Not printed.*

No. 111 Return to an Order of the House of the 26th February, 1913, for a Return shewing:—1. Copies of all correspondence and other papers, documents, etc., seized by the Crown in connection with the prosecution of the Canadian Washing Machine Manufacturing Association. 2. Copies of all correspondence between the Government or any member or official of the Government and any other person or persons relating to the Canadian Washing Machine Manufacturing Association, or the prosecution thereof, or the discontinuance of such prosecution. 3. Copies of all correspondence and other papers, documents, etc., seized by the Crown in connection with the prosecution of the Canadian Clothes Wringer Manufacturing Association. 4. Copies of all correspondence between the Government, or any member or official of the Government, and any other person or persons, relating to the Canadian Clothes Wringer Manufacturing Association, or the prosecution thereof, or the discontinuance of such prosecution. Presented to the Legislature, 23rd April, 1913. *Mr. Sinclair. Not printed.*

No. 112 Return to an Order of the House of the 14th March, 1913, for a Return showing:—For the year 1912. 1. The number of cases in which damage suits were entered in Court against the employer. 2. The number of instances where damages were obtained and the amounts. 3. The number of cases non-suited by the Court. 4. The number of cases where employers settled by paying compensation without damage suit and the amounts. Presented to the Legislature, 7th May, 1913. *Mr. McQueen. Not printed.*

No. 113 Return to an Order of the House of the 27th March, 1913, for a Return showing:—1. The names of the professors of the Faculty of Education (not including instructors in practice schools) at (*a*), Toronto University; (*b*), Queen's University. 2. The number of hours teaching done by each of said professors *per* week. 3. The number of students in attendance in the Faculty of Education during the Session 1912-1913, at (*a*), Toronto University; (*b*), Queen's University. 4. The average cost *per* pupil in the Faculty of Education during each of the last five years at (*a*), Toronto University; (*b*), Queen's University. 5. The number of extra-mural students under instruction by the Faculty of Education at (*a*), Toronto; (*b*), Queen's. 6. The number of hours of instruction *per* session given in each of the following subjects of the course of study in education:—(*a*) History of Education and Educational systems; (*b*) Principles of Education; (*c*) Psychology and General method; (*d*) School management and school law; (*e*) Methods in Public School subjects; (*f*) Methods in High School subjects; (*g*) Art work; (*h*) Commercial work and writing; (*i*) Constructive work; (*j*) Household science; (*k*) Nature study; (*l*) Music; (*m*) Physical training; (*n*) Physiology and Hygiene, including treatment of emergencies. Presented to the Legislature, 7th May, 1913. *Mr. Marshall. Not printed.*

Feeble-Minded in Ontario

SEVENTH REPORT

FOR THE YEAR

1912

BY
HELEN MacMURCHY
TORONTO

PRINTED BY ORDER OF
THE LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY OF ONTARIO

TORONTO:
Printed and Published by L. K. CAMERON, Printer to the King's Most Excellent Majesty
1913

Printed by
WILLIAM BRIGGS
29-37 Richmond Street West
TORONTO

To The Hon. W. J. Hanna,
Provincial Secretary.

Sir,—Public opinion has changed a good deal since the sixth report on the Feeble-Minded in Ontario was presented at the end of 1911. More progress has been made in this the seventh year.

The requests for copies of the report for 1911 were much more numerous than in former years, and on this account it was out of print a few weeks after its issue. It is hoped that the number printed this year will enable us to supply the demand, and those who wish to have the report are requested to make application for it to the Department of the Provincial Secretary. A number of requests came from Great Britain and the United States, and a few went to other countries, the farthest away being sent in reply to a request from a University Professor in Kustendil, Bulgaria.

Moral and Social Reform and the Feeble-minded.

The Moral and Social Reform Council of Canada has, on several occasions during the year, taken steps to aid the movement to care for the feeble-minded. Similar organizations in the Presbyterian, Methodist and other churches have joined in this effort. They find that in establishing Rescue Homes, in reclaiming the drunkard, in doing settlement work, in visiting prisons, in investigating housing, and in improving sanitary and social conditions, almost every step brings their workers face to face with the problem of the feeble-minded. To care for the feeble-minded is not the only task before the Moral and Social Reformer. But there is no other *one* thing, which if adequately dealt with, would do as much to improve moral and social conditions, for it is one cause which underlies them all and wherever movements for social betterment take form the question of the care of the feeble-minded comes up for attention.

The National Council of Women.

The National Council of Women of Canada devoted, as usual, a good deal of time at the annual meeting to the question of the feeble-minded. A special National Committee has charge of this subject, the convener for 1912 being Mrs. Stead, of Halifax, who prepared an able report.

Public Health and the Feeble-minded.

At the second annual meeting of the Canadian Public Health Association, in Toronto, the question of the care of the feeble-minded was given a prominent place at one of the general sessions of the Association. Mr. J. P. Downey, Superintendent of the Institution at Orillia was the speaker, and made an impressive address.

"There are at least 6,000 feeble-minded people in Ontario," he declared. "Of these probably one-third have been identified and are receiving some attention. But a great army remains to bear the penalties imposed upon them, either in their own homes or herded with the criminal class for offences for which they should not be held either morally or legally responsible."

The fact was that while the public recognized the pitiable wretches, who were outcasts on the streets or objects of contemptuous isolation in homes because of pronounced idiocy, it is only when a higher grade imbecile is committed for some offence that public attention is directed to his case.

Not infrequently, said Mr. Downey, at Orillia, they were called upon to support a woman and several children, whereas if she had been protected earlier the Province would have been saved the burden of maintaining another generation of imbeciles.

There are now at Orillia 5 inmates from each of 2 families, 4 inmates from each of 2 families, 3 inmates from each of 13 families, and 2 inmates from each of 40 families.

The Montreal Women's Club.

The Montreal Women's Club, an organization which has for years been influential in the City of Montreal, and has good work to its credit, devoted the whole programme of the December meeting to a discussion on "The Mentally Defective Child." The audience was large and appeared to be interested both in the lecture and the lantern illustrations shown.

Dr. Goddard at Montreal.

The Canadian Conference of Charities and Correction, which met at Montreal, Oct. 9th to 12th, had as one of its principal speakers Dr. H. H. Goddard, of Vineland, N.J., who dealt in a masterly manner with the subject of the feeble-minded, showing something of the meaning of mental defect and its menace to the community. Many pictures were shown, and those who were most familiar with the subject felt that such an address had never before been given in Canada. The speaker has at his command such great stores of knowledge and experience on the subject that it was a great privilege to hear him.

The Women's Institutes Pass the Resolution.

At the annual meeting of the Ontario Women's Institutes in Toronto, on November 19th, the resolution carried at the conference of Ontario municipalities on Nov. 8th was carried unanimously:—

"That the Legislature be memorialized to provide institutions for the care of the feeble-minded in Ontario and that the municipalities of the Province be required to pay for the maintenance of their wards up to the age of twenty-one years, if necessary, after which they shall become wards of the Government."

The Press Speaks Out.

At no time in the last seven years has the press been so outspoken in the discussion of the problem of the feeble-minded as in 1912. Indeed, municipal and legislative action which could hardly have been mentioned seven years ago is now being seriously considered and is likely to be carried into effect.

The following Canadian papers have devoted space during the year, not only to the report, but also to the most recent information and thought about the mentally defective in Toronto and elsewhere: Belleville *Intelligencer*, Berlin *Record*, Brantford *Expositor*, Brockville *Times*, Chatham *News*, Clarksburg *Review*, Cobourg *World*, Coldwater *Planet*, Guelph *Herald*, Halifax *Herald*, Hamilton *Herald*, Kingston *Whig*, Lindsay *Post*, London *Advertiser*, Montreal *Le Canada*, Montreal *Star*, Moose Jaw *Times*, Orillia *Packet*, Peterboro *Examiner*, Port Arthur *Chronicle*, Port Hope *Guide*, Regina *Standard*, St. Thomas *Journal*, St. Thomas *Times*, Stratford *Beacon*, Stratford *Herald*, Toronto *Globe*, Toronto *Mail and*

Empire, Toronto *News*, Toronto *Star*, Toronto *Telegram*, Toronto *World*, Walkerton *Telescope*, Winnipeg *Free Press*, Winnipeg *Telegram*, Windsor *Record*, Woodstock *Sentinel-Review*.

Toronto in Earnest.

Toronto has taken up the problem of the mentally defective in earnest this year. It was brought before the City Council by the following motion, moved by Controller McCarthy at the meeting of the City Council held on the 18th March. The resolution was carried as follows:

"Whereas it is necessary in the interests of Toronto that definite action be taken in connection with the problem of feeble-minded and mentally defective children, such action being essential to the success of our Juvenile Court and absolutely necessary to the work of our Industrial Schools and other institutions, be it resolved that His Worship the Mayor be asked to convene a conference at an early date to consider the subject and suggest the action that should be taken by the City."

It was arranged to hold this conference on Tuesday, the 26th March, in the City Hall.

This meeting was a memorable one, both in spirit and attendance. It was the first meeting ever called in Ontario to consider the problem of the mentally defective and nothing else. A committee was appointed to draw up a report to the Board of Control. This Committee subsequently reported recommending immediate action.

Effect of the Conference.

This Conference had a marked effect in influencing public opinion, and certainly led up to the visit of Superintendent Johnstone, of Vineland, on May 13th, and the great Conference of the cities, towns and other municipalities of Ontario, which met in the City Hall, on the invitation of His Worship the Mayor, and the City Council on November 8th. In both these events Controller McCarthy and other citizens associated with him, had a leading part.

The Committee early determined to invite Superintendent E. R. Johnstone of the Training School for the Feeble-Minded, Vineland, N. J., to come and address a public meeting on "Our Duty to the Feeble-Minded." Mr. Johnstone is a Canadian, and his many friends both here and in Galt were glad to see him back. His simplicity and sincerity, his great knowledge of the subject and his direct and kindly way of speaking made him many friends and won a good deal for the mentally defective. The President and Board of Governors of the University of Toronto kindly placed Convocation Hall at the disposal of the Committee and the Mayor and Corporation sent out cards of invitation for May 13th.

Mr. Johnstone's Address.

Mr. Johnstone said that it was the duty of school boards to provide special classes for children who for reasons, physical or mental, were not capable of keeping pace with the normal children in the schools. This was not only the fair way to give the most for his money to the tax-payer, but proved the most economical solution of the feeble-minded or physically retarded child in the schools.

He said that next it became the duty of the cities to provide training schools for the children when a systematic and thorough medical inspection should draw from these classes and other sources those who were properly classed as feeble-minded, but who were capable of being brought to a certain stage of efficiency by scientific treatment and schooling.

The next and last responsibility, he said, lay with the Government of the State or Province. This was the duty for providing institutions for the perpetual custody and care of those who were incapable of benefiting by training and also for those for whom all that could be done had been done by the training schools.

He said that the people must support the feeble-minded: that they are supporting them now. "If it is done in proper institutions," he said, "the bill will be small. If it is done in improper institutions, such as reformatories and the like, it will be a little larger. If they are just allowed to live and burn barns and other property, and to steal, the bill will be yet heavier, and if they are simply disregarded and are allowed to go on propagating their species with terrible rapidity, as they must in the unguarded state, it will be a terrible bill to be paid, and paid it must surely be."

Same Problem Here.

In moving a vote of thanks, Joseph P. Downey, superintendent of the Hospital for the Feeble-Minded at Orillia, said that the feeble-minded in all grades of society had no proper care. The motion was seconded by Dr. Gilmour, warden of the Central.

The resolution which expressed the mind of the meeting, was moved by Dr. N. A. Powell, President of the Academy of Medicine, and seconded by Mr. G. T. Somers, President of the Board of Trade, and was passed "amid plaudits that herald a new day for the backward and feeble-minded children of Ontario."—*Mail and Empire.*

The Resolution.

"That this meeting requests the Board of Aldermen of the City of Toronto to endeavor to secure the co-operation of the different aldermanic or council boards of the cities and towns of the Province of Ontario, with the view of having them appoint either from their own bodies or from among the citizens of their respective communities delegates to meet in convention with the Toronto Committee for the Care of the Feeble-minded, for the purpose of forming a Permanent Provincial Association."

The Hon W. J. Hanna.

"We are pleased indeed by the plan outlined by Prof. Johnstone," said Hon. W. J. Hanna, who presided, at the conclusion of the address. "There should be joint work on the part of the municipalities and on the part of the schools as indicated by Mr. Johnstone, and then let them both come to the Provincial Government and ask them to assume their responsibility and we will see what can be done, having regard to the funds at our disposal."

The Press in the Cities of Ontario.

Again the press rendered invaluable assistance to the movement by the prominent and accurate reports published next day. The above account is largely quoted from the report of the Toronto *World*, and not only the Toronto papers, but the press of Hamilton, Kingston, and Guelph published full and interesting accounts and referred to the meeting editorially.

The Guelph *Herald* said: Guelph and the rest of the municipalities are to be asked to co-operate and we doubt not the answer will be a favorable one: the state of affairs exisiting cannot be allowed to continue, as has been pointed out before."

The Conference on November 8th.

This statement of the Guelph *Herald* was amply justified by the Conference of Municipalities which met by invitation of the Mayor and Corporation in the City Hall on November 8th. The audience present at the Convocation Hall, May 13th, had been sufficiently remarkable. That great building was well-filled; and perhaps such an audience had hardly before assembled in Toronto, even when Prof. Mawson delivered his course of lectures on Housing and Town Planning in the same place. To help the mentally defective, professional men, merchants, scholars, leaders and well-known workers, as well as many who did not seem to know many others or to be known by them, but all thoughtful and interested, both men and women, young and old, came there, Canon Plumptre, of St. James Cathedral, had taken occasion to speak from the pulpit on the preceding day, which was Sunday, of the welfare of the feeble-minded and of this meeting, and advised people to go. Evidently many of them had taken his advice, for they were there. That audience made a deep impression. But still more remarkable and significant in its way was the audience in the Council Chamber on November 8th:

The Mayor of Toronto and Mrs. Hocken; Controller McCarthy and Mrs. McCarthy; Alderman Perney, representing the City Council of Ottawa; Mr. W. D. Scott, of Ottawa; Col. Farewell, County Crown Attorney of Ontario; James H. Smith, of Stratford; W. C. Froats, of Carleton Place; John Keane, C.A.S., Ottawa; E. C. Hill, Oshawa Town Council; Mrs. Torrington, President of the National Council of Women of Canada; Mr. James, Reeve of Bowmanville; Dr. Morrison, of the Public School Board, Peterboro; Dr. J. H. Putnam, Public School Board, Ottawa; Mrs. Huestis and Mrs. Cummings, of Toronto; Mr. J. S. Beck, Warden of Peel County; Mr. Charles Hartman, Mayor of Brantford; Mr. J. G. Lindsey, City Engineer of Belleville; Mr. W. C. Nickel, K.C., City Solicitor, Belleville; Mayor Thorpe of Guelph; Dr. Frank, Collegiate Institute, Brantford; Mr. A. A. Armstrong, Reeve of Fergus; Mrs. Lyle and Mrs. Evans, of Hamilton; Mr. J. P. Downey, of Orillia; Mr. Gunn and Rev. Mr. Inkster, of the Board of Education, London; Mr. Mayberry, of Ingersoll; Commissioner Starr, of Toronto; Inspector Campbell, of South York; Rabbi Jacobs, Toronto; Rev. A. L. Geggie, Toronto; Sheriff Cameron, London; Inspector Galbraith, of Peel County; Mr. Chas. C. Cole, Mayor of Niagara Falls; Inspector Kilmer, of Brantford; Inspector Mowat, of Peterboro; Controller Bailey, of Hamilton; Alderman Davey, Hamilton; Mr. W. A. Sharpe, of Brampton; Mayor Hodge, of Kingston; Inspector Tytler, of Guelph; Mr. Steele, Chairman of the Board of Education of Guelph; Alderman R. McMillan, of Guelph; Rev. Father Minehan and many others from Toronto and elsewhere.

That in response to an invitation from the Mayor and Corporation of Toronto such a large audience of leading officials and citizens, mayors, controllers, aldermen, reeves, wardens, school inspectors, school principals, and others should meet to discuss the welfare of the mentally defective shows that after all public opinion in Ontario has moved rapidly.

They Know.

One after another those present got up and said quietly: "Yes, I know about these people—I have seen them—I know what a lot of trouble they make for us. I know they are mentally defective and something should be done and we are willing to do our share."

The City's Guests.

At one o'clock the delegates were entertained at luncheon by the City of Toronto. Nearly 200 delegates were present at the meeting, and it was decided to form a permanent association.

The Addresses.

Addresses were made by the Mayor, Controller McCarthy, Commissioner Starr, Mr. Scott of Ottawa, Miss Brooking, Mr. Downey, Dr. Hodgetts, Dr. Clarke, Dr. Strathy, Mrs. Torrington, and Mr. R. H. Cowley, Chief Inspector of Public Schools, and others. Mr. Cowley recommended that steps should be taken to train teachers to teach defective children:—

"We might well ask our Provincial Government to see that legislation is enacted to provide education for these children," urged Mr. Cowley. "The time has come when the municipalities must recognize that there is an obligation upon them."

He suggested a systematic census to approximate the number of these children in the Province.

It might be well if some townships could be closed, the population of these sparsely settled communities where people find greatest difficulty to live to be transported to the promised land of New Ontario.

"We have a right to expect our large centres, such as Toronto, Ottawa, and Hamilton, to do something for themselves," he declared.

"The great responsibility rests with the municipalities."

"I would not allow the peddling of marriage licenses throughout the drug stores," declared the Mayor of Kingston.

Mayor Thorpe, of Guelph, suggested that the Government be recommended to erect schools for the care of these children, until an age of responsibility.

If the children never reach this stage the Province shall continue to aid them.

"So long as you leave the erection of these schools to the municipalities you will have confusion. The Government should build them and the municipalities pay for their children's attendance there."

The following organization was unanimously agreed to:—

President, Controller J. O. McCarthy; first vice-president, Mrs. Torrington, president of the National Council of Women; second vice-president, Ald. Perney, Ottawa; third vice-president, Ald. Davies, Hamilton; fourth vice-president, Mayor Thorpe, Guelph; secretary, Edwin Dickie, Toronto, with the following as executive committee: Commissioner J. E. Starr, Toronto; Dr. Helen MacMurchy, Toronto; Miss Brooking, Toronto; Rev. John Inkster, London; C. C. Cole, Niagara Falls; Dr. Conboy, Toronto; Mayor Hartman, Brantford; Dr. Charteris, Chatham; Col. Farewell, Whitby; Mayor Hoag, Kingston; Mr. Scott, Ottawa; Public School Inspectors Huff, Meaford; Mowat, Peterboro, and Chapman, Toronto, with power to add to their numbers. To this was joined the resolution that the nucleus of the members of the association consist of all members registered here, together with all the wardens of counties and all mayors of towns and cities in Ontario.

The following resolutions were passed:

"That the Legislature be memorialized to provide institutions for the care of feeble-minded in Ontario, and that municipalities of the Province be required to pay for the maintenance of their wards up to the age of twenty-one years, if necessary, after which, if unable to take care of themselves, they shall become wards of the Government.

"That in the opinion of this conference the issuing of marriage licenses should be confined to a municipal officer—for instance the municipal clerk.

"That in the opinion of this conference, it is desirable that the Marriage Act should be amended in such a manner as would effectually prevent the marriage of a mental defective.

"That in the event of the permanent organization of this conference the permanent executive be instructed to press on the Government the desirability of introducing such legislation."

Hon. W. J. Hanna, Provincial Secretary, said to the conference:

"I have nothing to say beyond this, that the matter has been the subject of more or less discussion between a deputation from the city, headed by your chairman, Controller McCarthy, and the Government. The Government has given this matter some consideration and should the municipalities decide to take action either individually, or in groups, I think I can say that the municipalities will not be disappointed in the part the Government will take."

The Official Guardian.

Among other cases that have come to our attention this year is one of an Ontario farmer with some property who married a feeble-minded woman, and died in 1911 intestate, leaving a family of children, ages 13 to 3 years, the two youngest being twins. The children were all reported to be somewhat feeble-minded and the property was fast being dissipated. The official guardian was at once appealed to and this brought out the further fact that it is no uncommon thing for the official guardian to have feeble-minded children under his care.

It would be hard to find any responsible person in this Province who takes an interest in the welfare of the community and remains unaware of the greatness of the burden of the feeble-minded.

The District Health Officers.

The newly appointed District Health Officers in Ontario went on duty in October, 1912, and within a few weeks one of them reported having noticed or been informed of mentally defective persons in eight different localities within his district. One of these is described as "a family of illegitimates," and another was spoken of by the Chief of Police in the place as "a family where there were two or three mentally defective girls, one of whom recently had a baby."

Feeble-minded in Hospitals.

The Superintendents of Hospitals, Head Nurses of Maternity Wards and others familiar with hospital work almost always know of mentally defective persons, and enquiries addressed to them usually result in uncovering other mentally defective family groups besides those known or recorded previously. In the Social Service Department at Toronto General Hospital the head worker, Miss Nora K. Holman, has found a number of mentally defective children among the families of the out-patients and others whom she has had referred to her at the hospital. Two of these were children who had been in attendance at the Toronto Public Schools, a boy and a girl. The boy had been refused admission to the Special Class for Mentally Defective Children because there were "so many worse." The girl belonged to a family where decent life was impossible, partly because of the terrible burden of her feeble-mindedness.

Two other feeble-minded persons were reported by the Head Worker on the same day, and it must be remembered, by anyone who is inclined to think that four is a small number that, as a rule, the discovery of one mentally defective person means the recognition of another strain of feeble-mindedness in the community. It is exceedingly common to find in the same house and family one or two more mentally defective persons, besides the one originally reported.

A Crime.

Toronto is not the only place where new cases come to light every little while, sometimes every day. The following appears in the Hamilton *Spectator* of February 17th, 1912.

A case has just been brought to the notice of the authorities which surpasses anything yet experienced in this city. Last Wednesday a young man named John Campbell, 20 years of age, and whose home is in Rockton, was sentenced in police court to serve three months in jail on a charge of vagrancy.

So pitiable did the poor young man's condition appear to be that the attention of Dr. Roberts, Medical Health Officer, was drawn to it, and the doctor lost no time in going down to the jail.

He has seen many bad cases in his time, but he says the sight of the young man, partly imbecile, and unable to take care of himself, confined in a jail with men of criminal tendencies, was a severe shock to his susceptibilities.

"I think it is nothing more or less than a crime," said Doctor Roberts this morning when speaking of the matter, "that such a state of affairs should exist in a civilized community."

Governor Ogilvie has also, on several occasions, drawn the attention of the authorities to the fact that such cases should not be sent to the jail.

Medical Opinions.

Few know better than physicians long established in practice of the existence of this evil in the Province. This Department frequently receives letters from physicians showing how they view the matter. Two such letters were received this month, one written Dec. 3, and the other Dec. 18th. The first says "I shall send you a map of this section of the country showing a degree of mental alienation among the inhabitants unequalled perhaps in Ontario. It may be of use to you if you pursue the subject further."

As no correspondence had taken place previously with this doctor or the other one (see below) this goes a long way to show what active co-operation and interest we may count on once we set to work.

The other doctor writes as follows:

"I have been reading the Sixth Report of the Feeble-Minded in Ontario, and as I know of a very bad state of affairs in the country about five miles from here, I thought I would write to you to see if something cannot be done. The facts are as follows:—A married woman who is herself none too wise has an illegitimate daughter, aged about 28 years, who is feeble-minded, and is the mother of two illegitimate children."

See if Something Cannot be Done.

Three generations of mentally defective stock! And no one knows how many mentally defective individuals are represented by these four mentally defective persons mentioned above. The "none-too-wise" married woman was probably born about the time of the Confederation. The B. N. A. Act referred to her among other Canadians. She lived in Ontario during the 33 years of the Reform Government. Her daughter was born then too. Clearly the Government of Ontario is the only power which can deal with her case. Action by the Government thirty years ago would have prevented more evil than we can easily compute, not the least of which is the degradation of the neighbourhood hinted at by the physician, which drove him to write a fairly long letter in the midst of a country doctor's busy life "to see if something cannot be done." The chief purpose of the present Report is to lay before the Government, Legislature and the people of Ontario these facts and "see if something cannot be done." It can be done. We know that. It is for the people of Ontario to say that it shall be done.

The Juvenile Court.

The large number of feeble-minded children finding their way to the Juvenile Court in Toronto has already been commented on. It arrested the attention of Commissioner Starr at a very early date in his administration, and his perplexities in regard to these mentally defective children increase daily. A case which called out some public interest and indignation was that of R. M., a boy of 11 years who was brought before the Court again and again, and was well-known to the police for begging, for indecent actions, for disturbing the peace, for attacking people on the streets and for injuring children. Not that he seemed to be vicious, but rather irresponsible and without any sense of judgment. At last in February, after having the boy before him again and again, the Commissioner sent him to the personal care of Governor Chambers at the gaol. The Toronto *World* said editorially:

The Case of R. M.

"The case of a child of degenerate type which came before the Commissioner of the Juvenile Court on Saturday is one of which Ontario has a right to be ashamed. The boy is eleven years old, and is utterly bereft of moral sense. He is a menace to other children, whom he has attacked. He cannot be allowed in a public school nor in the Children's Shelter, and Superintendent Downey of the Orillia Institution declares he has a list of 300 waiting for admission for whom there is no room. After this one case is disposed of there ought to be indignation enough left over to deal with these 300. Under the circumstances all that Commissioner Starr could do was to evade the law and send the boy to the personal custody of Governor Chambers, who will provide for him in the jail hospital."

The Daughters of the Empire Offer to Help.

The Dreadnought Chapter of the Daughters of the Empire offered for a time to pay for an attendant for R. M. and some of them wished to found a Home for such mentally-defective children. The following letter published by the same paper, shows how the proposal was regarded.

"I have read with great satisfaction of the efforts being made by Mrs. Fraser Macdonald, Regent of the Dreadnought Chapter of the Daughters of the Empire, and other ladies to secure a Residential School and Home for feeble-minded children. This is a truly patriotic work and one urgently required. It is to be hoped that the kind interest shown by these ladies will stimulate public opinion and strengthen the hands of the Government in their endeavour to deal adequately with this matter as soon as possible."

Found Drowned.

Neither of these plans, however, proved successful at the time, chiefly because the boy was such a difficult case to handle and there was no suitable place where he could be cared for. Finally he was found drowned one day not far from home.

Degraded and Degrading.

In March, 1912, the Rev. Robert Hall, the city missionary for Toronto, asked that we should advise him about a girl. She lived in one of those localities in the city where housing and sanitary conditions are of the lowest. She had given and was giving so much trouble that it was thought she must be defective mentally. This house and neighbourhood was no strange locality to anyone who is familiar with Toronto slums. No place in the city has a worse reputation than H. Place, and H. Place was the original starting point of this family group. Arrived at the place, the whole look of things, inside and out, dilapidated doors, shut windows, no scrap of comfort, nor sign of cleanliness, nor hope of intelligence evident anywhere made the saddest and most hopeless impression on the mind. Dirt, squalor, and indecency dwelt under that roof. Every unsanitary condition one could imagine was present. The air, if air it could be called, was loathsome and even pestiferous. There were in the house a woman of 38, Mrs. S., who was markedly feeble-minded, her daughter of 18, M. S., who was an imbecile, her niece, L. S., of 23 years, who was the girl Mr. Hall referred to and who was a typical case of feeble-mindedness, and lastly the illegitimate child of L. S. and grandniece of Mrs. S. This poor, wretched child was also feeble-minded. This is typical. Going to find out about one mentally defective person, we find out about four instead of one, and all of them living in such physical and moral dirt and degeneracy as to taint the community, and degrade the name of Canadian.

Special Classes.

The Board of Education of the City of Toronto, was the first Board in Canada to provide classes for mentally defective pupils. On September 19th, 1910, two teachers were appointed to take charge of special classes, and one of them, Miss Carruthers, still has charge of the only class now open. On several occasions the Board has consulted with the Government of Ontario as to providing for the permanent care of children who cannot be educated in the public schools, with due regard to their own interests, the rights of other children and the general good of the community. On March 9th, 1912, His Worship the Mayor, Controller Church, and three members of the Board of Education—Messrs. Lewis, Hartney and Hiltz—interviewed the Hon. the Provincial Secretary, who informed the deputation that the whole question required consideration by the Government.

On October 21st, 1912, it was announced that the Board were about to open classes for backward pupils in the 21 schools of the City where the attendance is over 800. Thus it is hoped that children who have become retarded on account of absence or from any other reason will be, as far as possible, enabled to keep up with the regular school work. One class, at Queen Alexandra School, has already been opened.

This movement is one that will indirectly, but not directly, tend to benefit pupils who are not correctly termed backward but are really mentally defective.

Later on, a special committee was appointed by the Board to report *re* mentally defective children. This Committee reported that 32 children at present in attendance are so defective mentally that they should not be allowed to attend any of the regular classes, and that 120 other children in attendance are so mentally defective that they should be in small special classes.

The following resolution was adopted: "That in the opinion of this Committee, the Board of Education should not have the care of mental defectives, but that it is a matter for the parent or the municipality, and that a committee be appointed to interview the Executive of the Provincial Conference now dealing with this question with the purpose of co-operating with them in this matter."

A conference was accordingly held, and the Board of Education is actively assisting in the work of the Conference.

Another City.

At the request of the Board of Education in one of the cities of Ontario, nineteen children who were reported as very backward were examined recently during a visit to that city. Seventeen of these were found to be mentally defective. This Board hopes to establish a special class for the benefit of these children.

The Citizen's Burden.

Great progress has been made in the past few years in regard to the general recognition of mental defect. The higher grades of mental defect were not even spoken of as such until about 25 years ago, and it is not to be wondered at that the average citizen, on whom depends the Government and policy of the Province, has not had this matter brought to his attention as a matter of practical importance to him as a tax-payer and as a citizen. He has to support, out of Municipal and Provincial revenues, the whole costly system of public education, and of the administration of justice and of the support of our public charities, hospitals, jails, and houses of refuge, etc., as well as, in his private capacity, all our benevolent institutions who collect from subscribers. An enormous revenue of millions of dollars annually is expended as above, and it has been shown, and will be shown again in the present report, that the presence of the feeble-minded in our schools, before our courts of justice, in our jails, hospitals, houses of refuge, casual wards, orphans' homes, boys' homes, girls' homes, industrial schools, homes for the friendless, rescue homes, maternity homes, renders the management of these more costly as well as less satisfactory and efficient, and renders it necessary frequently to enlarge and add to all these and build new ones for the feeble-minded and their children, who are daily increasing in this Province. If we will not care for them as mentally defective, then we are compelled to care for them as casuals, criminals, prostitutes, patients, vicious, idle, worthless, or at least dependent.

The Voter's Opinion.

The voters of Ontario, and of all our municipalities are now rapidly recognizing the situation. Their own interests, and the interests and welfare of their children demand early action in regard to the care of the feeble-minded.

The Ordinary Citizen Is Not a Dependent.

The essential characteristic of the mentally defective is their inability to conduct themselves in the same way as other people of the same nationality and neighborhood, and of about the same social condition. It is chiefly a question of conduct and action. It is not so much a question of acquirements as of the use they are able to make of what they know. The ordinary citizen is not a dependent. He is able to work or keep a home, or to assist others in making or keeping a home.

The Mentally Defective NOT CITIZENS.

The mentally defective person is not a citizen, and cannot be made a citizen. We may, (and we do, at present), give mentally defective men votes, but they are never really self-supporting. Everybody who has a good general knowledge of affairs knows this. For all one might have known it by a little reflection, it came as a surprise to find that the Official Guardian of Infants in Ontario was one of those who personally, in their daily life and duties, feel the pressure of the problem of the mentally defective. Now, if it can be shown to the satisfaction of a court of competent jurisdiction, that the defendant has not really "come of age," why pretend that he or she has? These facts as they appear in the experience of the Official Guardian of Infants for Ontario have a direct bearing on the necessity of amendment of the Marriage Law, (See p. 9) and also would seem to offer some chance of a speedy and business-like solution of one of our difficulties about the mentally defective. They should not marry.

Guardianship.

It would also seem a sensible thing that mentally defective infants, on being shown to be of the mentality of say, a child of 12 years old, or less, as most mentally defective persons are, should remain under the care of the Official Guardian or be transferred to some other official guardianship. No matter what the chronological age of the infant is, the mental faculties (mental age), alone enable that person to take charge of his or her own affairs. If infants (children) who lose their natural guardians by death or otherwise, are by law placed under the care of an Official Guardian, so that their estate may be conserved, and that they may be trained and educated, and may not become paupers and dependents, then it would seem reasonable that these who are, and always will be, of the status of children (infants) and are, as is the case with hundreds of the mentally defective in Ontario, without natural guardians, and have no estate, might be placed under the care of an Official Guardian, or some other competent authority, under whom they may be permanently cared for, and be trained and educated to be at least partly self-supporting and perfectly happy, by being usefully employed, instead of being as they now are, permanently paupers and dependents, unfortunates, derelicts, unemployables, often criminals, always misfits and always a source of expense, wasting the time of the teachers, and the money employed in our expensive educational system, and every other public organization. Think of the time and money that the church, for example, wastes on feeble-minded families.

Permanent Infants.

The necessity of an Official Guardian of Infants is unquestioned. His function is indispensable in any civilized community. The money paid to him is doubtless repaid to the State and the community seven times over by the value of the work he does. But if that is true of those who are temporarily infants how much more is it true of those who are permanently infants. It would be as sensible for us to pass a law that the official guardian should care for one infant till he is three years of age, for another till he is seven, and for a third till she is twelve, as it is to do what we do now, namely—leave mentally defective children in our industrial schools, in our orphanages, with our children's aid societies and in all the other places above mentioned, who are idiots (mental age—three years) or imbeciles (mental age—seven years), or high grade mental defectives (mental age—eight to twelve years), for three years or less and then send them out.

Necessary.

Surely this is plain enough for those numerous mentally defective children in Ontario, who have no natural guardians. Surely it is necessary enough. It is almost equally plain and necessary for those feeble-minded children who have parents or other natural guardians. Many of these parents and guardians have for years besought the Government to make some provision for their children.

Not a Great Difficulty.

Much is often made of the difficulty of persuading parents to part with their children, even though the latter are mentally defective and can be better cared for elsewhere. It is a difficulty, but not such a great one as those unacquainted with the practical working of the matter think.

In the first place, a very large proportion of the mentally defective have no real home, and therefore the difficulty does not arise.

In the second place, many of such mentally defective children will not or cannot stay at home, and again the difficulty does not arise.

In the third place, the Orphans' Homes, Children's Aid Societies, Boys' Homes, Girls' Homes, Industrial Schools, and other institutions are begging to be relieved of a considerable number of mentally defective children, who should not be under their care, who are unhappy there and make others unhappy, who learn nothing and are really a great obstruction and loss to the proper work of the institution.

Parents Ask It.

Finally, there are many parents who have written to this Department year after year begging that the Province will care for their feeble-minded children, who should not and cannot be kept at home, and who cannot manage for themselves. These various classes need care at once and are asking for it. When an institution has been established to care for them, it will not be long before it will be seen that the Province, for its own sake, must undertake at least some supervision of all mentally defective persons.

Well-To-Do Families.

In the meantime, so great is the need of such institutions that in this city and elsewhere there is hardly any physician in active practice who does not know of mentally defective children who have been sent at an annual expense of $500.00 or $600.00 a year each to various institutions in the United States, though the parents would prefer a Canadian institution. Here is a mother's letter about such a case:

Try to Have Something Done.

"Try to have something done for this sadly increasing class in this good land. There is no Home or Hospital available for those who are unable to compete with their schoolfellows in school, nor afterwards to hold their own with them at work, and have to suffer being despised and most unfairly treated. I know of such Hospitals in the United States, but for long have been vainly seeking such care here for one dear to me."

No Chance for That School?

A mother writes again about her boy, now almost grown to manhood. This boy was one of the earliest cases reported to us: "There has nothing been done for him since," she says. "I suppose there is no chance for that school yet, so I will just have to be without and wait. He is not a bad boy, but good-hearted, and a boy that could learn something if he had the proper training. If I could only get some man that understood him and would have the patience to work with him he could get a good lot of work out of him, as he is quite strong."

My Little Girl of Twelve.

"I wrote you a couple of years ago," says a letter from another mother, "about my little girl. But now I fear I must get her in a home of some kind where she would be perfectly safe. She is now twelve years old and very hearty and healthy, but . . . . Would there be any home in connection with any of the Protestant churches where they would care for such children? If you could put me in a way to correspond with any such place I would be *very, very* grateful to you. I would not mind going to Toronto or elsewhere to see any such home."

Awful Interest.

A fourth mother writes: "I thank you for your kind reply to my enquiry and for the Reports, full of awful interest to everyone who has a thought for the well-being of our race, and especially to poor widowed mothers like me, sorrowing over loved ones for whom they can find no place. How long shall we need to wait for such humane and Christianlike treatment? And O, how many might be helped to useful lives instead of being burdens, and how many broken-hearted mothers cheered and saved from being dragged down to destitution if the needful help could be got in time."

A Source of Revenue.

Many of them, too, can afford to pay. Mentally defective children of Toronto families have been sent by the family at the expense of hundreds of dollars a year to training schools for mentally defective children in the United States. The parents asked anxiously: "Is there *no* place in Canada where we could send our child?" These paying pupils would be a considerable source of revenue to our Canadian training for the feeble-minded, when we get such training schools.

The Kindest Way.

One poor mentally defective child ruins the happiness of a home—even a well-to-do home. To begin with, that one child usually occupies almost all the attention of the mother, and the other children, one may almost say, have no mother. As soon as the children are older, they begin to feel the social isolation such circumstances involve. It is not possible to have social intercourse with any comfort. No one can be asked to the house. Painful to the family, it is doubly painful and impossible to a stranger to associate with the mentally defective. A home is intended to care for children through one childhood. The child is born during the twentieth to the fortieth year of the parents' life. No home can care for children who will always be children, that is through about two generations. That task of caring for the feeble-minded withdraws from useful and productive employment one normal person practically all the time. This is the height of economic folly, especially when it is unnecessary, and is no kindness to the feeble-minded. In Orillia, in Vineland, in Starcross, in Sandlebridge, everywhere wise and kind care is given to the mentally defective, they are happier and better than they ever are among normal people, even in their own homes. This has been proved over and over again, and is acknowledged by parents themselves.

The Children's Aid Societies.

The efforts of the officers of the Children's Aid Societies have greatly helped to bring the problem of the mentally defective home to the people of Ontario. Mr. J. J. Kelso kindly issued a printed statement on the subject to all the Children's Aid Societies in the Province. Of course, by their constitution the Children's Aid Societies of Ontario were not allowed to have feeble-minded children as wards. But how can they well refuse them? At the same time, the financial authorities of the Province have declined to sanction expenditure by Children's Aid Societies for feeble-minded children, and have referred the matter to the Attorney-General.

Feeble-minded Should Not Go to Foster-Homes.

Those who are carrying on the work of the Children's Aid Societies in Ontario know many and many a sad tale. The deserted wife and helpless children, the broken family, the semblance of a home without its reality—laziness, intemperance, poverty, want, crime.—they know them all. But none of these are as sad as the tale of the feeble-minded. These are the children who are always failures, always impossible, almost always ill-treated in some way. The foster-parents, unless they are above the average, if they do not actually impose on and get the better of a

feeble-minded child, at least do not know how to treat such children, and mentally defective children are annoying and provoking beyond words, as long as we persist in thinking them as old as their years and responsible. If we realize that the well-grown strong, active boy of 16 years is really only six years old in all essential respects, then we have a good deal more patience. But what can be more unreasonable and exasperating them to have a boy of sixteen act in the foolish way a boy of six would? Hence, cruel punishments were often tried, and responsibility expected of the hopelessly irresponsible. Kindness and cruelty are alike powerless to develop the defective brain.

Neglected Feeble-minded.

It must be acknowledged that the number of mentally defective among our neglected and dependent children is considerable. Why are they neglected and dependent? What has been wrong? Is it drink, shiftlessness, or the death or desertion of the father or mother? These may be the first cause—but behind these is very often that mental defect which was the real reason of the intemperance or shiftlessness, or desertion which were the immediate cause of the neglect and dependence of the child. The problem is now rendered more pressing since the authorities are insisting that mentally defective children are not to be wards of the Children's Aid Societies. Every right-thinking person will instinctively support this. It is a grave wrong to the foster-home and the community that a mentally defective child should be sent out for adoption. We must change our ways about that.

Do Not Wrong the Home.

It used to be that institutions would give little or no information about children offered for adoption. But now that we know that those who come of families where there is the strain of feeble-mindedness inherit that strain, and transmit it to their children even if they do not show mental defect themselves, we must consider our position about adopting children, and carefully ascertain all the facts about a child before we place that child in a foster-home. We must not wrong the foster-home and the community in which we place the child. We must not let our benevolent and charitable intentions and our sympathy for neglected and dependent children lead us to do harm to these kind people who offer a home to a child, and harm to the child itself and harm to posterity and to our country.

Since February, 1912, there have been 98 special cases of feeble-minded children in different parts of Ontario referred to the Provincial Department for neglected and dependent children. The question of feeble-minded children and what to do for them is perplexing and hindering the work of practically every Children's Aid Society in Ontario.

The following extract from one of the county agents of the Children's Aid Society shows this:—

"I wish I could be present at to-morrow's meeting *re* imbecile children. It is most imperative that something should be done. We have four cases within a short distance that should be dealt with and I am sure there are between twenty and thirty children who ought, in the interests of humanity, to be dealt with immediately."

The Victoria Industrial School at Mimico.

Early in 1912 the Hon. the Provincial Secretary instructed Dr. R. W. Bruce Smith, Inspector of Charities, to conduct an enquiry into certain matters at the Victoria Industrial School at Mimico, at the request of the City of Toronto. Mr. R. C. Harris was empowered to act with Dr. Smith. Evidence was given at this enquiry to the effect that some of the inmates of the School were undoubtedly mentally defective. Controller McCarthy and other representatives of the Board of Control and the City Council conferred with the Hon. the Provincial Secretary, and on August 8th, the City Council adopted Report No. 17 of the Board of Control, asking for an examination to determine how many of the inmates of the Industrial Schools were "so mentally defective as to require other and separate treatment."

Instructions to proceed at once with this examination were received on Sept. 10th, and the work was begun on that day at the Alexandra School and finished there on Oct. 10th, when the following report was made.

To the Hon. W. J. Hanna,

Sir,—I beg respectfully to report that in accordance with instructions received on Sept. 10th, 1912, I have examined 100 girls in residence at the Alexandra School. On Sept. 10th, there were 98 girls in residence. One girl has been admitted since, and one re-admitted, making 100 in all.

If it was at all possible to regard any individual girl as normal she was so classified.

Any girl who could not be regarded as normal but might possibly be a doubtful or border line case was so classified.

Those only who are "so mentally defective as to require other and separate treatment" are classified as mentally defective.

The results are as follows:

—	Toronto	Outside of Toronto	Total
Normal	19	35	54
Border Line	9	13	22
Mentally Defective	10	14	24
	38	62	100

I have the honour to be,

Sir,

Your obedient servant.

Helen MacMurchy.

The work of examination was then begun at the Victoria Industrial School at Mimico and finished on December 5th, when the following report was made:

To The Hon. W. J. Hanna.

Sir,—I beg respectfully to report that in accordance with instructions received on September 10th, 1912, I have examined 291 boys at the Victoria Industrial School, Mimico.

If it was at all possible to regard any individual boy as normal he was so classified.

Any boy who could not be regarded as normal but might possibly be a doubtful or border-line case was so classified. It is probable that almost all of these are really mentally defective. They should be re-examined after an interval of a year.

Those only who are "so mentally defective as to require other and separate treatment" are classified as mentally defective. At least one of these is of the mental age of two years (idiot) and a number are of the mental age of 4—7 years (imbeciles).

The results are as follows:

——	Toronto	Outside of Toronto	Total
Normal	89	113	202
Border Line	13	16	29
Mentally Defective	23	37	60
	125	166	291

I have the honour to be,

Sir,

Your obedient Servant,

Helen MacMurchy.

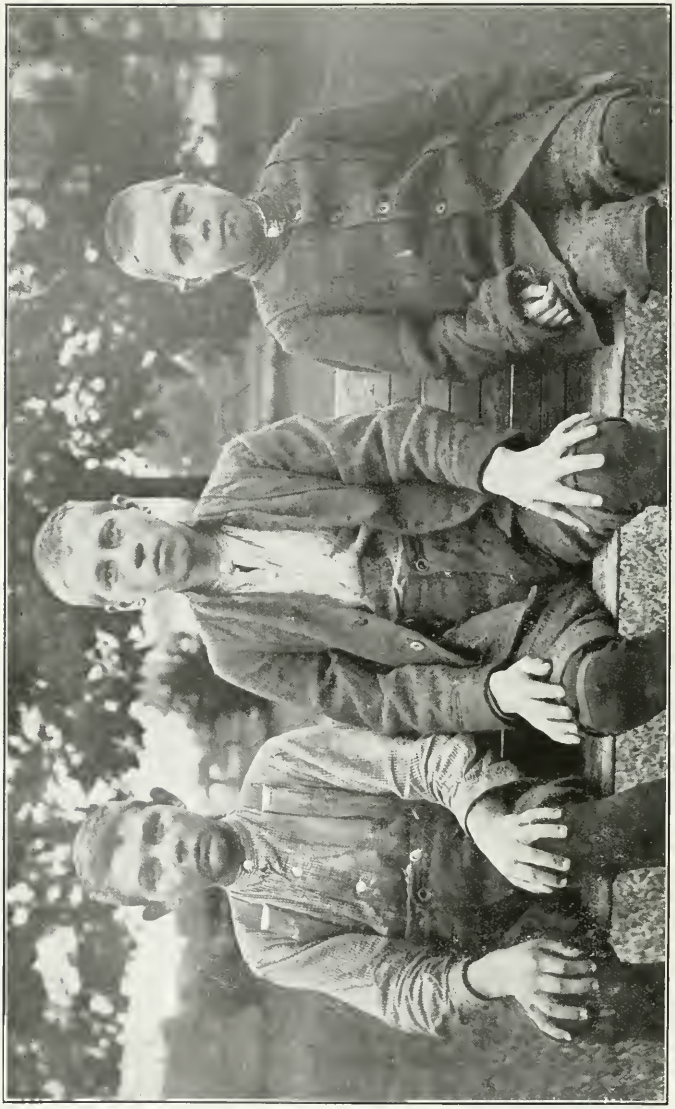
THE MENTALLY-DEFECTIVE SHOULD NOT BE AT INDUSTRIAL SCHOOLS.

These results do not differ very much from the figures given by similar institutions elsewhere. A recent inquiry into the number of mentally defective boys and girls in certain American industrial schools and reformatories gave from 20 to 41 per cent. as the result. It must, of course, be remembered that the older such an institution is the larger is the number of inmates returned to it as failures, and a great many of these failures are mentally defective. That is why they fail, because they are mentally defective. The more suitable the regulations of an industrial school are to normal boys and girls, who need a chance in the world, [and, according to the regulations of our industrial schools, are therefore placed out in three years at longest], the less suitable they are to mentally defective boys and girls. No one would deny for a moment that the mentally defective children should be cared for at once, and as long as they need it, which will be as long as they live, in a separate institution.

Here are one or two examples of mentally defective boys found at the Mimico School:

C is a happy-looking boy, from one of the eastern cities of Ontario, born in 1899. His mental age is 4 years. He has the mind of a normal child four years old. He was at school very little—said he worked to make money for his mother. He was shown a quarter-dollar and said it was worth 5 cents. He has had a good schooling at the Industrial School but cannot learn.

J is a well-grown boy of 17 years. The Industrial School has done well for him. The tailor-shop (a splendid school workshop) has made him a suit of new clothes. The shoemaker and his boys have made him a fine pair of new boots, well-made. He has been at school regularly. All in vain. His mind cannot go beyond the mind of a child of 8 years and never will. There is a long story behind this Ontario boy. When his mother came to see him it was evident at a glance that she was feeble-minded. *Yet she has been married three times.* How many of her children are being cared for at the public expense at Orillia and elsewhere?



Here are three boys—almost men in strength and stature—children in mind and sense—only about 7 years old instead of 17 years old. One of them will improve a good deal; another is very dangerous, and was sent here chiefly for offences one can hardly bear to name. He was dangerous to little girls! And the third is about midway between the other two.

Here is a whole group of those children of the Province—mostly children who will always be children—poor fellows who will never have sense enough to keep from doing what they should not do any more than they will have sense enough to make change for a dollar. And still we persist in treating them as if they were responsible when we can see that they are not responsible if we look at them. They have already been guilty of some offences against society. Look at that group and tell, if you can, which of them, in our own life-time and theirs will help to burn your barn, to wreck your train, to steal, to degrade your neighbourhood. When Dr. Charles Clarke remembers having seen in this Province no less than thirteen mentally defective persons tried for murder, are you sure you are not looking at a group in which stands a murderer? What will the name of his victim be? Remember these boys must be sent out, according to our present laws (Industrial Schools Act) within three years. They must all go from the comparative shelter of an Industrial School to face the fierce passions and temptations of life. Do you know that most of them will be fathers within a very few years and that their children will probably be more mentally defective than they? And they will be called Canadians, they and their children.

The Feeble-minded With a Gun.

Do you think these things will not happen? Then look at this picture, and remember that you read in the Toronto papers last summer of two boys who ran away from Mimico made their way to the rifle ranges near Long Branch, stole guns, water-flasks, coats, cartridge boxes, and whatever else they had a mind to, then stole a boat and rowed out into the lake, setting at defiance those who went out to get hold of them, shooting at all who approached them. When their ammunition was finished they were laid hold of and brought back to Mimico, where their appearance so struck the Assistant-Superintendent, Mr. Gauld, that he photographed them just as they were. Here is the photograph. These are dangerous persons to be abroad in the Province. One or both of them is mentally defective.

As Colonel Farewell thundered out on the occasion of the Municipal Conference, on November 8th:

"What are You Going to Do About It—and When?"

Will you wait till it is your own barn, your own property, your own body, *your own little girl*, who has suffered? Or will you do something in 1913 to care for the feeble-minded?

The Police Find the Feeble-minded.

On February 13th, 1912, the Chief Constable of Toronto reported that in 1911 in the City of Toronto there were 27,656 persons arrested or summoned by the police. A large number of these are mentally defective, but how large no one knows.

In the Juvenile Court, where Commissioner Starr has already seen a large number of children, he finds that 15 per cent. are evidently feeble-minded. There is no place where they can be sent.

Wherever a Juvenile Court has been established, the same thing has been found, and in Chicago, Birmingham, and other cities it has been found necessary to have attached to the Juvenile Court a medical expert on mental deficiency. Dr. Wm. Healy is attached to the Children's Court in Chicago, and Dr. Auden in Birmingham.

Scandalous.

At the Whitby Assizes Mr. Justice Latchford, in commenting on a complaint by the grand jury that weak-minded persons were confined in the common jail, severely criticized the system that permitted such "scandalous treatment of the innocent." This question, he said, was one which confronted nearly every County Council in Ontario.

The Feeble-minded in Gaol.

It is not only true, as his Lordship stated, that this question confronts every County Council in Ontario, but there is probably no gaol in Ontario where the feeble-minded are not imprisoned either for nothing but their feeble-mindedness, or, at the worst, for actions for which they are not responsible. This day when these words are written the police authorities asked for the examination of two girls of 19 and 20 in the Toronto gaol. One of them has been for years in the Alexandra Industrial School, where it was well-known that she was feeble-minded. The other is, if possible, more feeble-minded than her companion. She does not know the name of this Province—does not know how many cents there are in a dollar—does not know how many 50 and 50 are added together. No one knows what to do with these girls. They have been confined in the gaol as lunatics since last June. Yet they are not insane, but feeble-minded. They are not idiots, nor imbeciles. There is no room for them in the hospitals for the insane—no room for them in Orillia—no place for them in the Province. This is not right. They can work, too. And they say they want to.

The Feeble-minded Criminal.

Every feeble-minded person, as Dr. Fernald says, is a potential criminal. They are frequently not only potential but actual criminals. There have been many crimes committed in Ontario during the past year by feeble-minded persons. One of the most terrible of these was the murder of her own child by Maud Gilbert. The prisoner was 26 years old and came to Canada in 1910 with one illegitimate child, and within less than two years another illegitimate child was born. On May 7th she was tried for having murdered this child. She was at that time under the charge of the Salvation Army, and after the crime had been committed she was, of course, handed over to the police. The following evidence was given on May 7th, when the trial took place:

How the Child was Killed.

"When brought to the police office, in spite of the caution given her," said Detective Taylor, "she told Inspector Duncan, Sergeant Mackie and myself how she had killed the child. She said that the child had cried considerably and kept her awake at night, preventing her from getting any rest.

"'How did the child come by its death?' we asked her, and she made a movement to illustrate how she raised herself up in bed and sat on the child."

The doctors who examined her stated that her weak mentality was so evident from her face that it was strange she was not refused permission to enter Canada as an immigrant. The jury returned a verdict of "Not guilty, but insane" without leaving the box, and his lordship ordered the prisoner to be confined in an "asylum until she is of normal mentality." Maud Gilbert has thus already cost the Province more than $1,000, and will cost us some thousands more in an asylum. The attention of this Department was called to her case by the late Mrs. Whiddon, the late excellent police matron of Toronto, who was a friend to the erring and the feeble-minded.

Maud Gilbert was an immigrant, but by no means most of our mentally-defectives are immigrants. During the year ending September 30th, 1912, the number of new patients admitted to the Hospital for Epileptics at Woodstock and the Hospital for the Feeble-minded at Orillia was 125. Ninety-four of these were born in Canada.

The Orillia Hospital is greatly over-crowded. There are 69 more patients than the building has proper accommodation for, and there still remain 311 on the waiting list.

NOVA SCOTIA.

In May, 1908, (see previous reports) the Nova Scotia League for the Care and Protection of Feeble-Minded Persons was formed at Halifax, Nova Scotia, chiefly through the efforts of Mrs. William Dennis, Dr. C. F. Fraser, Dr. W. H. Hattie, Dr. A. H. McKay and the Archbishop of Nova Scotia. Public opinion supported this movement from the first, and has steadily grown stronger until, on August 10th, 1912, a memorable meeting in Halifax was addressed by Dr. Fernald of Waverley, Mass., one of the greatest authorities in the world on the study and care and control of the mentally defective. An active campaign of education was begun there and then with a view to secure at the 1913 Session of the Nova Scotia Legislature, some legislation by which the mentally defective in the Province should be cared for and protected in a suitable institution. Mr. John Weir of Dartmouth, Nova Scotia was appointed Organizing Secretary and arrangements were made for him to visit 50 of the most important places in Nova Scotia between Oct. 1st and Nov. 29th.

GREAT BRITAIN.

Eugenics.

Eugenics is the study of agencies under local control that may improve or impair the racial qualities of future generations, physically or mentally.* The first International Eugenics Congress was held in London on July 25th, and the following days, under the presidency of Major Leonard Darwin, who stated in his opening address that eugenics was only the practical application of the principle of evolution and that they hoped the 20th century would be known as the century when the eugenic ideal was accepted as part of the creed of civilization.

*Prof. Karl Pearson.

Feeble-Mindedness Can Be Prevented.

In one of the papers before the congress, Mr. R. C. Punnett, Professor of Biology, Cambridge, said:

The one instance of eugenic importance that could be brought under immediate control was that of feeble-mindedness. Speaking generally, the available evidence suggested that it was a case of simple Mendelian inheritance. Occasional exceptions occurred, but there was every reason to expect that a policy of strict segregation would rapidly bring about the elimination of this character.

This point of view appeared to command general approval and was mentioned again by the President in his closing address.

The "Times" on Feeble-Mindedness.

The report for 1911 of Sir George Newman, Chief Medical Officer of the Board of Education, was published and immediately commented upon by the *Times* and other leading journals in December, 1912. The *Times* says:

"Of not less importance than manifest disease of this or that description is the enormous proportion of what, for want of a better term, is commonly called 'feeble-mindedness,' a condition to which recent discussions in Parliament have served to direct an increased degree of attention, and which must be recognised as existing in all degrees. It is impossible to arrive at any exact knowledge of the number of children who could fairly be described as 'feeble-minded.' We can only say that Sir George Newman estimates them at about one-half per cent. of all scholars, or approximately 27,000 in England and Wales.

Care of the Feeble-Minded Economically Helpful.

The Medico-Psychological Association of Great Britain and Ireland, like the British Association for the Advancement of Science and indeed almost every national organization with any social scope, gave early thought and study to the mental deficiency problem. Their committee charged with this duty was able to report at the annual meeting in Sept., 1912. The committee was instructed to enquire re the search for and definition of mental deficiency, which is incompatible with the retention in elementary schools, with suggestions for the appropriate treatment of such deficiency.

The committee is strongly of opinion that in spite of any statements to the contrary, the provision of suitable means of training for children with low intellectual power and the elimination of means of education which are not suitable to such children, may be found to be economically helpful. Many recommendations, with a schedule for medical examination of children for mental defect, and a sketch of the Mannheim System by Dr. Auden of Birmingham are also given in the report. It is pointed out that it is most desirable that facilities should be provided for school medical officers to consult with experts whenever necessary, about the examination of mentally defective children.

Psychologist to the London County Council Education Committee.

In July, 1912, the London County Council authorized the appointment of a psychologist to be attached to the Education Officer's Department, and Mr. Burt of Oxford, and of the University of Liverpool was appointed in December. This step will, no doubt, be of great benefit in the work of the Education Committee for Mentally Defective Children.

Glasgow has an Institution for Feeble-Minded Girls.

The Lord Provost of Glasgow, and many of the citizens of Glasgow are interested in the Glasgow Association for the Care of Defective and Feeble-Minded Children, which has built and maintained Waverley Park Home at Kirkintilloch, where forty feeble-minded girls are cared for. At the annual meeting in 1912, an announcement was made that it was proposed to build cottages to accommodate forty girls, thus doubling the present accommodation. Dr. Hamilton Marr, H.M. Commissioner in Lunacy, said that the feeble-minded in Scotland were estimated at 2.33 per 1,000 of the population, which meant 11,000 feeble-minded persons. The Education of Children (Scotland) Act, 1906, enabled school authorities to make special provisions for children who, not being imbecile and not being merely dull or backward, were by reason of mental defect incapable of receiving proper benefit from the instruction in ordinary schools, but from 16 years of age and upwards no special provision was made, and the Waverley Park Home was the only institution ministering to the wants of this class. Glasgow has thus an institution of its own for feeble-minded girls.

Immediate Action.

The Association of Municipal Corporations and the Women's Liberal Federation have both dealt with the question of the feeble-minded during the year, and strongly recommended immediate action.

Social Reform and Social Justice.

Modern Christianity moves forward. People feel that it is their duty to improve social conditions. So acute an observer as Mr. Arnold Bennett sees this plainly:—

He says: "To-day, whenever you meet a first-class man who is both enthusiastic and altruistic, you may be sure that his pet scheme is neither theological, military, nor political; you may be sure that he has got into his head the notion that some class of persons somewhere are not being treated fairly, are not being treated with fraternal good will, and that he is determined to put the matter right or perish."

"In England nearly all the most interesting people are social reformers; and the only circles of society in which you are not bored, in which there is real conversation, are the circles of social reform. These people alone have an abounding and convincing faith. Their faith has, for example, convinced many of the best literary artists of the day, with the result that a large proportion of the best modern imaginative literature has been inspired by the dream of social justice. Take away this idea from the works of H. G. Wells, John Galsworthy, and George Bernard Shaw, and there would be exactly nothing left. Despite any appearances to the contrary, therefore, the idea of universal good will is really alive upon the continents of this planet; more so, indeed, than any other idea."

The Tide Rises.

In Great Britain the tide of public opinion in regard to mental deficiency and its dangers to the nation has daily risen higher since the Royal Commission, appointed by King Edward, reported in 1908. Cities and other municipal authorities have memorialized the Government, Boards of Guardians of adjoining places have met and conferred and almost invariably decided to approach the Government to

or less directly. During the last Session, 1911-12 of the House of Commons questions were asked almost daily of the Government as to their intentions. To these questions there was but one answer: A Government measure was in preparation, would be brought down to the House without delay, and would be passed in this Session.

One of the Most Important Measures of Recent Times.

A sense of satisfaction and even of relief was felt in the country as soon as the Mental Deficiency Bill of the Government was introduced into the House of Commons on May 16th, 1912, by the Home Secretary, the Right Hon. Reginald McKenna. *The Medical Officer,* in its issue of June 1st, commented on it in its leading editorial and called it "One of the most important measures of recent times." There was practically entire unanimity in regard to the principles of the Bill. The Roman Catholic Congress at Norwich, which protested against the Bill as "contrary to Christian morals," also stated in the same sentence that they "recognized the grave evils that arise from the unprotected condition of the feeble-minded, and desired to see them dealt with by legislation." The only other voice raised in protest was that of *The British Weekly,* which said, in its issue of Oct. 17th, "The Bill is a child of scientific materialism." This was evidently written under some misapprehension and brought out a flood of letters in the next issue of the *British Weekly* from its readers, one of whom said, "I grieve to see your influential paper has not the information which is sorely needed," and another pointed out it is "Not scientific materialism, but the desire to prevent sin, suffering, and disease that may result from the liberty of those who cannot control and protect themselves, and the desire to give everyone of Christ's little ones, however weak and helpless, the best chance of a pure and useful life." These two incidents only served to bring out the strength of the public opinion behind the Bill. It is, indeed, nothing less than wonderful that public opinion should have become at once so strong, so unanimous, and so benevolent in regard to the mentally defective. In a word, what is proposed by the Government's measure is:

What is Proposed.

1. If mentally defective persons have a home, to ascertain that they are properly cared for.

2. If they have no home and no friends who can give them a home, then to give them a home and treat them kindly.

The real power behind the Bill is the power of Christianity, or, in the words of the Editor of the *British Medical Journal,* "In our duty to our neighbour we must henceforth include our duty to posterity."

Indeed, so beneficial and important was the Mental Deficiency Act deemed to be that serious fault was found with the Government for excluding Ireland from its operation. It was held, on the other hand, that such legislation is even more necessary in Ireland than in England and Scotland, as there is not legal provision nor institution for the feeble-minded in Ireland, while the Royal Commission on the Care and Control of the Feeble-Minded found the proportion of mental defectives higher in Ireland than elsewhere in the kingdom. From lack of proper institutions many feeble-minded persons have to be cared for in asylums, which is bad for the patients and expensive for the community. Those not in asylums for the most part receive no care, but are left to drift into degradation and crime, and to transmit their defects to their offspring.

Opinion of These Bills in Ontario.

These Bills early attracted attention in our own Province and the press voiced the general opinion by speaking with approval of their proposals. One of the most striking of these comments in a leading article is as follows:

The introduction of these bills demonstrates two noteworthy developments of public opinion. The nation is aroused to the danger of allowing the feeble-minded to roam at large, and to the danger of the rapid increase in the numbers of these unfortunate persons. Public opinion is deterred no longer from action by fear of abuse of power leading to infringement of personal liberty. The freedom of the individual will be given every possible safeguard. But mentally defective persons will not have license to inflict harm on the community because they cannot be held responsible for their actions. No person certified to be feeble-minded will be held under restraint for more than eighteen months without re-examination. Such safeguards as this meet the only valid objection to stringent measures for keeping feeble-minded persons in custody.

Though the establishment of working colonies, farms and homes for the feeble-minded in England will entail considerable expenditure, it is estimated that the cost will not exceed that of maintaining them under existing conditions. There is a similar problem to be solved in Ontario. Six reports on the subject have been published and each successive blue book shows a remarkable increase in the number of feeble-minded persons in the Province. Surely this demonstrates that it is false economy to postpone restrictive measures. The majority of feeble-minded persons are excellent workers at purely mechanical tasks, so long as they are supervised. They can be kept happy if well fed, well clothed and housed and kindly treated The solution of their problem lies in the formation of working and farming colonies where feeble-minded persons shall be detained throughout their lives if necessary. Mentally defective children should be separated from normal children at an early age. If left to themselves they are constantly in trouble. They must be protected against the effects of their own folly, and they must be segregated so that the next generation may not have the burden of this problem. The city and the Province should co-operate in founding the proper institutions for the feeble-minded and the legislation is needed to empower the proper authorities to place such persons under restraint whether they be adults or children.—*Mail and Empire.*

Two Private Bills.

So great is the importance of care for the feeble-minded, and so urgent the public opinion in support of it, that not only the long-looked for Government Bill, but also two other Bills by private members were brought before the House.

The first was prepared by the National Association for the Care and Control of the Feeble-minded, with the assistance of the Eugenics Education Society, and was introduced into the House of Commons by Mr. Stewart (U. Wirral) in February, and read a first time. It is known as the Feeble-minded Persons (Control) Bill, and is not intended to deal with the whole question but only with this part of it—the legalising of houses and institutions for the feeble-minded and the safeguarding their admission thereto.

A Great Debate.

The Second Reading of this Bill was moved by Mr. Stewart on May 17th (the Government Bill, see below, having been introduced on May 16th), and on that occasion there took place a great debate on the whole question in the House of Commons.

Mr. Stewart said that he trusted the Government would accept his friends and himself as labourers in the same vineyard, and their little Bill as a tender to the battleship which the Home Secretary had on the stocks. (Laughter and "Hear, hear.") The object of the present proposal was to regularise the lives and prevent the propagation of half-witted people. It would authorise the establishment of licensed homes and colonies where such persons could find shelter and employment. If these unfortunate persons were not prolific the case for reform would not be so urgent, but they were extremely so. At present we took care of them up to the age of sixteen, and then we turned them loose to produce another generation of half-witted people. The last census showed that there were 271,000 mentally defective persons in this country, and he was told that the number was now about 282,000. Their ailment was incurable, but not fatal, and their children were worse than their parents. They had a large share in filling our gaols. He had heard of one feeble-minded man, who was forty-six years old, and had been detained in reformatories and prisons for 37 years; and there was a half-witted man, sixty-eight years of age, who had spent 50 years in prison. Such people formed a tenth of our prisoners, a tenth of our tramps, and two-thirds of the inmates of inebriate homes. (Hear, hear.) The number of the mentally defective in this country was greater than that of our soldiers. They were incorrigible and irresponsible through no fault of their own, and could never be made into efficient citizens. (Hear, hear.) It was the object of the Bill to keep them out of prison and out of vice, the women especially being victims of the latter. Half of the girls in rescue homes were feeble-minded. The Report of the Royal Commission teemed with examples of mentally defective women, who year after year entered the workhouse, and there gave birth to illegitimate children. In one workhouse sixteen such women had become the mothers of 116 illegitimate infants. Not only were the feeble-minded a cause of prodigious expense, but also of immense waste of charitable and philanthropic effort. (Hear, hear.)

Moral Right to Legislate.

There was no need for an army on the march, as we were, to run grave risks and seriously to increase our responsibility by consenting to an escort of helpless camp followers who could never be efficient. With industrial competition very severe, and with the very grave possibility of national danger which we had to face, we were well within our rights in taking steps to improve the present condition of affairs. At a great institution near Birmingham that city was endeavouring to solve the problem for itself. At that institution over 100 men were living in happiness, and although they could leave when they liked they preferred to remain. If the powers of detention sought by the Bill were given, other local authorities would be encouraged to take experimental steps such as Birmingham was taking, or, at all events, it would do something to assist to extend the boarding-out principle. He held that the State had a moral right to stop the increasing flood of people who filled our workhouses and prisons, and who could never be made efficient citizens. (Cheers.)

Legislation a Duty.

Mr. Dickinson (L., North St. Pancras), in seconding, stated that legislation of the kind now proposed had been recommended by two Royal Commissions. It was natural that people should view with suspicion anything which tended to interfere with the liberty of the subject. But those who took that view with regard to the feeble-minded did so without intimate knowledge of the circumstances. In matters affecting the liberty of the subject they had to consider how far the present liberty of the individuals concerned was detrimental to the State, whether that liberty was not detrimental to the individual, and under what conditions the individuals would live when deprived of liberty. It was estimated that 300,000 persons in this country were suffering from some kind of mental defectiveness, of whom about 150,000 were already cared for as lunatics, idiots or imbeciles. Nearly all the remainder were feeble-minded, that was to say, persons who had not a normal intellect, but who under the present condition of the law could not be certified. If these 150,000 persons were the children of individuals such as those he was addressing they would undoubtedly be looked after and placed under some sort of control. The State should look after those who are unable to look after themselves. The Royal Commission estimated that there were 66,000 persons in this country who were in urgent need of protection. There was a continuous stream of feeble-minded people flowing into prison who ought never to be there if proper arrangements were made to treat them elsewhere. It was impossible to urge that the State was not justified in providing means whereby these individuals could be detained in safety and comfort. The present system bred criminals. Many persons were the inmates of prisons and asylums simply because they were defective in intellect and were under no sort of control. A very considerable number of feeble-minded were to be found in workhouses. The Royal Commission reported that as a rule 12.7 per cent. of the population of our Poor Law institutions were defectives. It was essential, to justify such proposals as those contained in the Bill, that there should be an organization which would do real good to these people and not inflict additional harm on them. (Hear, hear.)

The Home Secretary's Speech.

Mr. McKenna (Home Secretary) said that on a subject of this kind, where the evil was so great and the remedy so obvious there could be no doubt that a duty lay on Parliament to act. Our asylums were crowded not merely with lunatics and imbeciles who were proper subjects for asylum treatment, but with feeble-minded persons who should be sent to homes, if there were homes to receive them. In our prisons also were a large number of persons of feeble-mind who were not criminals in the real sense at all. The House should note that where homes had been established and feeble-minded persons kept under proper restraint and set to do suitable light work they led happy lives. The greatest misery to these poor people was the responsibility of liberty, and they were happy only when the sense of personal responsibility was taken from them. The Bill which the Government had introduced the previous day contained provisions for an Exchequer contribution of £150,000 for the provision of homes and the maintenance of inmates. It was not a very large sum, but it was a beginning, and a beginning on the right lines. The Government Bill carried out in many respects the recommendations of the Royal Commission. The Commission laid down three fundamental principles which should be adopted in dealing with the mentally defective—first, that where the special protection of the State was required it should be extended to all de-

fectives whose need of care and control was urgent; secondly, that it was necessary to search for and ascertain the mentally defective in order that the necessary protection may be provided, and, thirdly, that there must be power given to the local authority charged with the duties of investigation and protection to carry them out under the supervision of a central authority. It was not merely the hope but the firm intention of the Government to proceed with their Bill in the course of the present session. (Cheers.) He had no hostility whatever to the Bill now before the House, and if pressed to a division he certainly would not vote against it, but he suggested that, for the reasons he had given, it should not be proceeded with.

All of One Mind.

Mr. A. Lyttelton (U., St. George's, Hanover Square), said it was difficult to say anything useful on a subject upon which they were all of one mind. The present attitude of the State towards the feeble-minded was not only stupid but morally wrong. A very high authority said it was almost as easy to teach them good habits as bad habits, and yet the State allowed them to remain in an environment of evil, and then punished them for the results. Wrong was done to them, to the community, and to the administrators of the law, who had no choice but to deal with these unfortunate people in a barbarous manner. (Hear, hear.)

Mr. Wedgewood (L., Newcastle-under-Lyme) said that the most determined upholder of the liberty of the subject would welcome homes and colonies for the treatment of feeble-minded people.

Sir F. Banbury (U., City of London).—The problems presented by the report of the Royal Commission were too great and serious to be dealt with by a private member on a Friday afternoon. They required a whole session, and should be taken up by the Government.

Something Great Accomplished.

Mr. Pike Pease (U., Darlington).—The Government Bill contained 68 clauses, but if the Government decided that it should become law, the matter, from the point of view of the party warfare, seemed to be very simple. Two days might be given to the second reading. The Bill could then be sent to a grand committee, where the chief work connected with the passage of the measure could be done. The Bill would thus very easily pass, and something great in the interests of the race would be accomplished.

The Proper Training.

Dr. Chapple (L., Stirlingshire), referring to special schools for the feeble-minded, said that one of the most painful things was the attempts sometimes made to teach these people. To attempt to teach a feeble-minded child that two and two made four was folly and persecution. The proper method was to train the hand, and whatever mental development the child was capable of should come to it through the training of the hands.

The Bill was read a second time without a division.

The House rose at five o'clock.

This discussion shows that even a Bill by a private member commanded strong support, and was fully dealt with in a debate of considerable length and great interest. Such was the position of affairs on May 17th.

The Second Bill.

In the meantime, on April 15th, another Bill, called the "Mental Defect Bill," and prepared by the Charity Organization Society, with some assistance from the College of Physicians, was introduced into the House of Commons by Mr. Hills, supported by Mr. Acland Allan, Mr. Dickinson, Mr. Godfrey Locker-Lampson, Sir Alfred Mond, and Mr. Pollock, and was put down to be read a second time on Monday, April 29th.

The strong point of this Bill is its completeness and the care which has been taken to bring this proposed new legislation into harmony with the old. For while there is "statutory provision for the care of the insane and the idiot, there is none for the mental weakling or the wastrel, whose unrestricted freedom is quite as harmful to the well-being of the community. These classes contribute largely to the multiplication of the unfit, and are themselves exposed to dangers and hardships by reason of their own unfitness. Unable to earn a livelihood they swell the ranks of pauperism, whilst their lack of mental and moral control leads to their contributing no small share to the records of crime, intemperance and immorality." —*Lancet.*

The Government Bill.

The Government measure (see above) was introduced by the Home Secretary, Mr. McKenna, on May 16th for first reading. It is known as The Mental Deficiency Bill, and is referred to by the *Lancet* as one of extraordinary importance and far-reaching effect. It is designed "to make further and better provision with respect to feeble-minded and other mentally defective persons." Its outstanding proposal is that a defective subject to be dealt with under it may be (1) sent or transferred to, or detained in, an institution for defectives; or (2) placed under guardianship. The administrative machinery to give effect to this principle and the safeguards with which it is surrounded are contained in a Bill of 68 clauses and 34 pages. Part I. relates to the central and local authorities, Part II. to the method of dealing with mentally defective persons, and Part III. to the certification and provision of institutions. Part IV. is general and supplemental.

The Home Office Programme.

It is well-known that this was a measure to which the Home Office attached great importance. When the Department were consulted by the Government as to the legislative work of the Session it was the Bill which the Home Office put in the forefront of their programme.

The Bill Goes to Committee B.

The Second Reading of the Bill was moved by Mr. McKenna, on Wednesday, June 11th. The debate was adjourned, and at the adjourned debate the Second Reading was carried, the Bill was referred to Grand Committee (Standing Committee B, of the House of Commons).

Effect of the Government's Defeat.

On Monday, November 11th, the defeat of the Government took place. At the meeting of the Standing Committee which is dealing with the Bill on Tuesday, November 12th, the question of the effect of the Government's defeat in the House of Commons on the fortunes of the measure was raised. Several honourable Members remarked that it could not usefully be discussed further.

Mr. Ellis Griffith, the Under Secretary of State for the Home Department, said that the promise of the Home Secretary to push forward the Bill must be read in the light of what had happened on Monday. But there was no need to adjourn, as every honourable Member present must acknowledge that very excellent work had been done by the committee. The committee proceeded to discuss Clause 17.

Amendments in Committee.

In spite of the fact that the Mental Deficiency Bill was not to be advanced through all its Parliamentary stages this year, the Committee further amended it on Thursday, November 21st.

Clause 17, in its latter part, lays down that the following classes of persons shall be deemed "defectives within the meaning of the Act":—

"(*a*) Idiots.

"(*b*) Imbeciles; that is to say, persons who are capable of guarding themselves against common physical dangers, but who are incapable of earning their own living by reason of mental defect existing from birth or from an early age.

"(*c*) Feeble-minded persons; that is to say, persons who may be capable of earning their living under favourable circumstances, but are incapable, through mental defect existing from birth or from an early age (i.) of competing on equal terms with their normal fellows; or (ii.) of managing themselves and their affairs with ordinary prudence;

"(*d*) Moral imbeciles; that is to say, persons who from an early age display some mental defect coupled with strong vicious or criminal propensities on which punishment has little or no deterrent effect;

"(*e*) Mentally infirm persons; that is to say, persons who through mental infirmity arising from age or the decay of their faculties are incapable of managing themselves or their affairs."

Definitions.

Material alterations were made by the Committee in these definitions:

The following definition was, on the motion of Mr. Harris, substituted for the one in the text of the Bill: "Imbeciles; that is to say, persons in whose case there exists from birth or from an early age mental defectiveness not amounting to idiocy, yet so pronounced that they are incapable of managing themselves or their own affairs, or in the case of children of being taught to do so."

It was agreed that the definition of feeble-minded persons should be "persons in whose case there exists from birth or from an early age mental defectiveness not amounting to imbecility, yet so pronounced that they require care, supervision, and control for their own protection or for the protection of others, or in the case of children, are incapable of receiving proper benefit from the instruction in ordinary schools."

The definition of moral imbeciles in the clause was modified so that it runs, "persons who from an early age display some permanent mental defect," etc.

Paragraph (*c*) relating to mentally infirm persons was deleted from the clause.

The Committee adjourned.

General Regret.

In the House of Lords, on Thursday, Dec. 5th, Lord Riddlesdale asked the Government whether they had any intention of reconsidering their announced decision not to proceed this session with the Mental Deficiency Bill. He said that everyone would regret that the Government had decided to drop this Bill and had sacrificed it to party necessities. Lord Strachie replied that he could not agree that the Bill had been sacrificed to party necessities, but he thought that it had been sacrificed to House of Commons necessities. It was quite clear that it could only have been got through by sacrificing other measures to which the Government were more attached.

The Bill to be Re-Introduced.

The Bill was ordered by the Committee to be reported to the House of Commons, accompanied by a statement that the Committee has not found it possible to consider all the clauses. Mr. McKenna, the Home Secretary, in making a statement of the probable cost of the Bill to the local authorities, said that it would take two or three years to bring it into full operation, and if the grants now contemplated were not sufficient to carry it out, it would then be the time to reconsider the matter. One interesting announcement was made by the Home Secretary. It was to the effect that negotiations were going on with a view to having a separate Mental Deficieney Bill for Scotland. As has already been intimated, the Government intends to reintroduce the Mental Deficiency Bill at an early stage next session.

The general opinion as to the reason of the fate of the Bill is reflected in the pages of *Punch*, and in the columns of the *Times* (21-11-12) under the title—

"A Social Misfortune."

All who have the cause of social amelioration at heart, and they are a numerous body in both political parties, have learned with deep regret that the Mental Deficiency Bill is to be dropped for the Session. It is a measure long overdue and urgently required, in the best interests of the community as well as of the unfortunates directly concerned. As Mr. McKenna declared on October 22 that "it was the firm and resolute intention of the Government that the Bill should pass into law this session," the disappointment now felt is keen in proportion to the hope which these words inspired. The reason given for the change of front is the loss of time that has occurred in consequence of proceedings on the Home Rule Bill. But while that loss is unquestionable it is felt even by keen Liberals like the Bishop of Birmingham that it is entirely within the option of the Government to determine what portion of the business of the Session shall be sacrificed. There is every reason to believe that Mr. McKenna himself is keenly desirous of passing the Bill according to promise, but the Cabinet decline to find the time. We sincerely hope that, in spite of adverse appearances, that decision may be reversed, as it certainly can be reversed if the Government choose.

A National Question.

This is not a party matter in any sense, and it is most unfair that it should be shelved on account of an incident of party warfare. It is a national question affecting in the profoundest manner the social life of the community and the very origins of the community of the future. The evil is one with which neither moral nor judicial agencies can cope, because in the mentally deficient there is nothing to which either can make effective appeal. It is a growing evil, and every year's delay in dealing with it must add immensely to the cost and difficulty to be met in the future. The passing of this Bill would only be one small concession to claims which are truly national, but it would shed more lustre upon the House than all its party strife.

The opinion of those best qualified to judge of national welfare from the medical point of view is thus expressed in the *Lancet*:

The General Opinion.

The decision of the Government to drop the Mental Deficiency Bill from its programme of measures to be passed during the present session of Parliament is deeply to be regretted, not only as it involves the postponement of legislation to deal with an urgent and growing evil, but also because it reveals so unmistakably the true inwardness of the party politician's attitude towards questions of genuine social reform.

It would be merely tedious to describe once more the nature and gravity of this problem of the feeble-minded. The facts are familiar to all students of the question, and are not disputed by anyone who has the smallest claim to speak on the matter with authority. Nor is there any serious difference of opinion as to the principles on which a solution of the problem should be sought. The Government Bill was framed in general accordance with these principles, and on most of the points where it might have been open to criticism Mr. McKenna showed a most exemplary readiness to accept suggestions for its improvement. And in this connection it is only right to acknowledge the admirable thoroughness with which the majority of the members of the Committee applied themselves to the work of revising the Bill, which, as a result of their labors, was certainly made more acceptable to moderate and cautious opinion. No sane critic could question the right of society to protect itself against individuals whose mental deficiency had been already proved to be a source of positive danger to the community or a cause of suffering to themselves, and it was to individuals falling under one or other of these categories that the operation of the Bill would have been confined. It is, in fact, the one gratifying feature of an unfortunate story of Parliamentary procedure that the dropping of the Mental Deficiency Bill should have elicited so many weighty and earnest expressions of public opinion in approval of the objects of this measure.

But while we may confidently anticipate that the good sense of the community will eventually assert itself in this matter, it would be idle to pretend that no mischief has been done. We live in days when even the most sentimental humanitarian can hardly be blind to the fact that for nations, as for individuals, the struggle for existence is still a stern reality, and that in that struggle efficiency is the price of survival. The events that are passing in the world to-day should afford warning enough of the fate of a country in which interests of party politics are preferred to the serious business of national organization. It is a lesson which is applicable to other matters besides the preparation and conduct of war, and

nowhere is it more pertinent than in what has to do with the furthering of racial fitness. Here, no less surely than in military affairs, it is by its heed of detail and its promptitude in realising the importance of time that a nation will attain success.

The Bill, though out of sight for the present, is not out of mind, either in the House of Commons or elsewhere. Mr. Ellis Griffith, in replying to a question by Mr. Austen Chamberlain, on December 12th, said that resolutions in favour of legislation on the lines of the Report of the Royal Commission on the Feeble-Minded had been received at the Home Office from 14 county councils, 44 borough councils, 110 education committees, 6 urban district councils, and 280 boards of guardians. Many of the bodies had sent in more than one resolution on the subject, and the total number of resolutions in favour of legislation received at the Home Office was about 800. He could not say how many resolutions had been received by other Government departments or Cabinet Ministers.

THE UNITED STATES.

Our Most Conspicuous Failure.

The Survey, a journal of constructive philanthropy, is well-known among those who are interested in social work. Modern ideals guide its writers, and those who are engaged in social betterment find it a great help. For anyone who desires to know about work for the feeble-minded in the United States the special issue of *The Survey* for March 2, 1912, is invaluable. It is an extra issue of seventy pages, and most of these pages are devoted to this question. The Editor, Edward T. Devine, under the title, "Our Most Conspicuous Failure," says that "No editor can summarize in two pages the extraordinarily valuable articles which we present in this number of *The Survey* on various aspects of the relation between feeble-mindedness and the general welfare. You—social worker, citizen, teacher, minister, law-maker, whoever you may be that read this paragraph—must read them for yourself. Read and digest them and and then act as your informed intelligence and your capacity for indignation and for pity lead you to act. Read them all—Dr. Goddard, Dr. Fernald, Dr. Davenport, Dr. Schlapp, Dr. Little, Dr. Davis, Mr. Johnstone, Mr. Kirkbride, Miss Johnson, and Miss Kite. Not one of them could be spared; and for your sake, conscientious but always hurried reader, we have insisted on compressing their several messages into the briefest possible compass.

A New Policy Needed.

"From feeble-mindedness comes a very large part of all our prostitution, alcoholism, crime, pauperism, and disease. This, too, is demonstrable and is once more clearly demonstrated by the typical facts set forth in these articles. By segregation in comfortable and well-managed institutions and colonies, we attack these evils at their source. By neglecting to provide such care and by treating the feeble-minded as if they were responsible for their acts, we exhibit the most astounding folly, the most complete disregard of all sound principles of human conservation. Not by cutting appropriations for State institutions, but if necessary by resorting to a direct state tax, should the balance between receipts and expenditures be maintained. Reverse the fatuous policy which has condemned to prisons and reformatories thousands of unfortunate children of mature years but of immature minds; which has left at large in the community tens of thousands to become harlots, drunkards, and paupers who should have been recognized even in

childhood as incompetent and tenderly cared for, if necessary at public expense; and which has entailed upon us and upon our posterity a grevious burden of illegitimacy and degeneracy ten-fold more expensive than all the hospital and institutional care for which state boards of charities and state conferences of charities have been making their vain petitions.

Feeble-Mindedness Must Be Abolished.

"Feeble-mindedness as a continuing heritage, as a persistent cause of poverty, dependence, crime, and misery must be abolished. No doubt there are forms of disease which result in impairment of the minds of normal infants, and idiocy may be expected in individual sporadic cases until these obscure injuries are better understood. But the feeble-mindedness which fills the almhouses to overflowing, recruits the jails and prisons, clogs the reformatories, furnishes victims to the white slave traffickers, and intermingles unhindered with healthy strains to gain a new vitality and to extend its blight to hitherto untainted families—this feeble-mindedness which is obvious, obtruding itself whether we like it or not upon public notice, laughing to scorn our penny wisdom by imposing its pounds sterling of foolishness on every tax payer, this surplus feeble-mindedness, we must drain off as the true human conservationists are showing us how to drain it, by providing adequately for all who will voluntarily accept custodial care, and for those who are dangerous to their neighbors, even though it means compulsion.

Get Statistics.

"We need as a basis for a complete social policy accurate statistics of feeble-mindedness. They are hard to get, as the census authorities have discovered, but this means only adopting better and more appropriate means.

"The New York Chamber of Commerce is right in urging upon Congress adequate appropriations to enable the Commissioner of Immigration to detect and exclude alien immigrants who are mentally and physically defective. These decisions should be made, if it is practicable, at the port of departure instead of on arrival here, and in every way possible the hardships imposed by the immigration law on those who are excluded and the families should be mitigated. But the defective should be excluded.

In the Schools.

"In the Public Schools a constant watch should be kept for those who require institutional care and for those who can be retained safely and taught with success in special classes. Those who are feeble-minded should have attention quite as much as normal children, but they should have appropriate attention and not ordinary class-room work from which they can derive no advantage.

In the Courts.

"In the courts the defective delinquent should be recognized, just as we recognize the juvenile delinquent, and this discrimination, before sentence is pronounced, should become the basis of the decision as to what treatment is required.

What We Shall See.

"The greatest need of all is for more institutional care. When this has been brought about in every state we shall witness a great gaol delivery even more significant than that which has followed the discontinuance of imprisonment for debt, or the abolition of the saloon, or the introduction of the probation and parole system. Care for the feeble-minded adequately for a generation and expenditures for prisons, reformatories, police, fires, hospitals, and almhouses will be enormously reduced, or, what is even better, expenditures for such purposes will be accomplishing desirable tasks which we have not yet had the courage to undertake. Biology and economics unite in demanding that the strains of feeble-mindedness shall be eliminated by the humane segregation of the mentally defective."

Room for a Thousand.

Many other magazines, periodicals and newspapers have devoted a large space to the same topics this year, and public opinion has backed measures such as that introduced at Albany in the House of Assembly by the Chairman of the Ways and Means Committee to provide an appropriation of a million and a quarter dollars for continuing the construction of Letchworth Village. This will provide 1,000 additional beds for the feeble-minded.

In Philadelphia.

At the annual meeting of the Alumnæ Association of the Woman's Medical College of Pennsylvania, on May 30 and 31, 1912, the Care of the Feeble-Minded was made the subject of three special addresses by Dr. Goddard, Dr. Louise Stevens Bryant and the writer. Dr. Bryant described the work of the Psychological Clinic in Philadelphia, which has always been so interesting and valuable, and in which graduates of the University of Toronto have worked (Mr. David Mitchell and others). Dr. Goddard's adddress dealt with the diagnosis of feeble-mindedness among emigrants, among school children, and in certain localities which are really breeding-places for the feeble-minded.

The spirit and charm with which Dr. Goddard surrounds this subject, as well as the scientific facts and experience of the speaker made the address one long to be remembered, as may be seen from this extract:

"Why we have not recognized this burden sooner. I have had people say, 'Why have we suddenly come into the position where we talk about feeble-mindedness?' I am over and over again asked, 'What do these people look like?' I generally reply, 'Well, they look like me.' And if they laugh at me too hard, I say, 'They look like you.' I only mean to imply that they are fine looking people. I should like to emphasize, even more than it has been, that you cannot tell a feeble-minded person by the outward appearance, and that is a mistake we have been making and are constantly making."

Philadelphia, so far, is the only American city which has a municipal Institution of its own for the care of the feeble-minded, but all of the larger American cities have developed the system of special classes for the mentally deficient. In Toledo, where a beautiful new High School building is being erected, it is hoped that the present High School building may be used as a Special School for Defective Children.

A New Plan Which Will Help.

This year has seen a number of new and promising experiments planned and begun by people who have both the mind and the means to help. There is in Bedford, New York, a State Reformatory for Women, and one day a number of magistrates from New York met there at lunch. The conversation turned upon how hard it was for a magistrate to know what to do with a convicted girl. How could they really be reformed? The Superintendent, Dr. Katherine Bement Davis, was asked for her suggestions, and afterwards she was asked to write them out. A copy of this written statement was read by John D. Rockefeller, Jr., the Chairman of the Grand Jury about the White Slave traffic. Mr. Rockefeller went to Bedford to discuss the plan; suggested it ought to be tried at private expense to see how it would work, and so the Bureau of Social Hygiene was formed, composed of John D. Rockefeller, Jr., Starr J. Murphy, Paul Warburg, of the firm of Kuhn, Loeb & Co., and Katharine Bement Davis, to establish a laboratory of social hygiene. This will be conducted in connection with the New York State Reformatory for Women at Bedford, of which Dr. Davis is superintendent. Ninety-five acres adjoining the reformatory estate have already been purchased and possession will be taken July 1.

The object of this laboratory will be to work out a methodology for the use of magistrates in disposing of the cases of girls convicted of crime. Investigations along this line have been going on at Bedford for a year. The court trial does not necessarily come within the scope of the plan. After conviction the question invariably arises as to what treatment will be most reformative in its effects. It is hoped that the new laboratory will eventually be able to point the way to an answer. It is hoped further that when a methodology has finally been worked out, whether it consist of tests, of a preliminary period of observation and treatment, or whatever its nature, it will be such as can be undertaken by the courts themselves at public expense. It is believed that in the prosecution of this plan a large body of scientific data as to heredity, economic conditions, and other causes of crime will be collected.

The laboratory will have three departments—psychology, sociology, and nervous pathology—with a woman at the head of each. A consulting staff of unpaid specialists will make available the service of men also. The research work is to be financed entirely by the Bureau of Social Hygiene, while the cost of keeping the girls on the separate estate will be met by the reformatory. This will of course, be no added expense.

When the bureau comes into possession it will lease the property to the board of managers of the reformatory, so that the latter will have the same control and direction over women stationed on this land as it has over those upon property actually owned by it.

This laboratory will help greatly in the question of the mentally defective and deliquent woman.

The Titanic and the Feeble-Minded.

Almost every event of more than usual interest—even a crime—brings up the problem of the feeble-minded. The loss of the *Titanic* brought forward a high-grade feeble-minded boy, 19 years old chronologically, but only 14 years mentally, who claimed to be a survivor, and told a moving tale; but after endless time and trouble had been taken, was found to be mentally defective, and nothing more. He had not been on the *Titanic* at all.

The National Committee on Mental Hygiene.

The attempt on the life of Mr. Roosevelt turned public attention to the same question—the prevention of such occurrences by caring for those who are on account of one mental defect or another unable to care for themselves. The National Committee on Mental Hygiene, which was founded in 1909, as part of a movement towards the scientific study of nervous diseases, in which mental symptoms predominate, received in 1912 a gift of $50,000.00, which enabled it to undertake progressive work, and present in Washington, in New York and elsewhere, exhibits and programmes of lectures, which were of great interest and taught those who saw or heard them much that would help. The following is the statement made by this National Committee on Feeble-Mindedness:

Statement Re Feeble-Mindedness.

"The marriage of feeble-minded persons is a prolific source of insanity and mental defectiveness in succeeding generations. Full information regarding the mentally defective in institutions cannot be given, as it has been in the case of the insane, because we have provided institutional care for only a small portion of the mentally defective in this country. Our only means of estimating the probable number of the mentally defective is through the examination of school children. Such an examination of school children in New Jersey indicated that about one in 300 was mentally defective. Examination of children in the special classes for backward pupils in Rochester, N.Y., and other cities, has shown that more than 75 per cent. of such children are backward on account of mental defect. It is believed there are between two and three hundred thousand mentally defective persons in the United States, not including, of course, the insane, who are not classed with the feeble-minded. And of these only 10 per cent. are in proper institutions.

"The effects of our failure to provide for the segregation of the mentally defective, viz.: those who have been idiotic, imbecile or feeble-minded from birth or infancy, are costly, for it is known that feeble-minded women are extremely fertile and that a very large proportion of them become mothers at an early age, having, in most instances, mentally defective children. These children, if uncared for, transmit their mental defects in the same way, and thus a continuous strain of mental defectiveness is created, with its legacy of crime and destitution."

Library Bulletin on Feeble-Minded Children.

The New York School of Philanthropy issued in September, 1912, a special Library Bulletin No. 7, on Feeble-minded Children. It is a leaflet of three pages and includes 57 books and other publications. It is valuable for reference.

The Montessori Method.

It is well-known that the study of mental processes in mentally defective children has suggested new and better methods in the teaching of normal children. This has often been remarked by those who have had any experience with the teaching of the mentally defective. One of the most remarkable proofs of

this is the success of the Montessori methods of teaching, first employed in the teaching of the mentally defective. These methods have proved wonderfully satisfactory and successful when applied to the teaching of normal children. It was in 1907 that Dr. Montessori began her system in Rome. These methods are now used all over the world, and teachers from all over the world study with her in Rome.

Special Classes in New York.

Great efforts have been made in New York this year to attack the problem of mental defect in children. In the Public Schools the system of special classes, begun in 1900, has been much enlarged and two assistant inspectors, two physicians and a visiting teacher have been added to the staff. In ten years the number of these ungraded (special) classes has grown from 10 to 142.

Since 1906 this work has grown with great rapidity, although it is true at the same time that many large schools in New York have not reported any children for examination, and that the classes already established do not take in anything like all the mentally defective children in the Public Schools, the number of which is estimated at 15,000. During the year it has been determined to give the superintendent of these classes, Miss Elizabeth Farrell, more help; and to increase materially the appropriation. This will be received with great satisfaction by the friends of the work. Miss Farrell began the work, being herself the first teacher of the first ungraded class, and only those who have been closely associated with her have any idea of the good work which she has done, and of her great kindness to those under her charge.

Another step in advance taken this year by Supt. Maxwell is the plan to keep in the Board of Education a record of the history of each child. It is expected that in the case of the ungraded classes this information will be of outstanding value.

Dr. H. H. Goddard, of Vineland, N.J., made a special inspection of these ungraded classes for the mentally defective children of New York. His report has not yet been published, but it is understood that he places the number of mentally defective children in New York, who are, or should be, in these classes at about 15,000.

The Rosenthal Murder—"Gyp the Blood" Feeble-Minded.

The dreadful murder of Herman Rosenthal drew public attention to the probability that a number of the persons concerned in it were not only foreign-born, but mentally defective. Judge Hoyt, of the Children's Court, stated that undoubtedly many of the habitual criminals, whose records we are now learning of in conjunction with the Rosenthal murder, would be found on examination to be the sub-normal type.

"In 1909, while I was sitting as Judge of the Special Sessions, one Harry Horowitz came up before us for petty theft. His record was unusually bad. I considered him a moral imbecile. He was then twenty-two years of age."

This same Horowitz is the notorious "Gyp the Blood."

The judge then went on to say that Mrs. W. K. Vanderbilt and other social workers have leased a little farm this year at White Plains, N.Y., to provide accommodation for mentally defective children who are brought before the Children's Court. Fifteen feeble-minded children have been sent there already by the court.

At Washington.

The American School Hygiene Association, the National Education Association, and the National Conference of Charities all spent much time on the problems of the feeble-minded, but, perhaps, the most important of all discussions on the subject this year in the United States was that which took place at Washington. At one of the sessions of the section on Mental Hygiene of the International Congress of Hygiene and Demography, Dr. Woods Hutchinson led in a discussion on some things that special classes can and cannot do, which was participated in by a large number of experts and others, and listened to with the most marked attention by all present. Dr. Hutchinson pointed out that no special class or teacher can make a mentally defective child normal, and that when a special class has done its best, the child is just as much as ever in need of custodial care.

Eugenic Survey of Michigan.

It is estimated that there are over 9,000 feeble-minded persons in Michigan and less than 800 are cared for in the Home for the Feeble-minded at Lapere. During 1912 there has been an effort in which the Eugenic Record Office, Cold Spring Harbour, L.I., the Michigan Board of Health and the Lapere Home co-operated to make a survey of the facts regarding feeble-minded in Michigan. A preliminary report of this work is now available, written by the Field Worker, Adele McKinnie, and published by the Board of Health. It is a study of 38 inmates of the Home for the Feeble-Minded at Laper, and their families. No less than 5 of these families were found, during the investigation, to be connected by marriage. This fact was not known before. The 38 patients belonged to 26 different families, and the cost of caring for various members of these 26 families in various State institutions has been over $86,000.00, that is exclusive of all the capital invested in the buildings and of charitable and State aid given in the homes. And while we can make a guess at part of this cost as $86,000.00, it is to be carefully considered that there are 113 feeble-minded persons belonging to the same 26 families who are at large. The price paid for them in the end is incalculable. Other details disclosed by this investigation are so like our own conditions in Ontario that no good purpose would be served by printing them here.

A Clearing House.

Among the other efforts put forth by the City of New York to deal with its burden of 15,000 mentally defective children (the number reported by Dr. Goddard as being found in the Public Schools alone), is a "clearing house" for records of such children in connection with the Department of Public Charities. It is stated that this was inaugurated on Oct. 21, 1912, and that its object is to co-ordinate all the work done by various agencies in New York for mentally defective children.

A Meeting of Experts.

The National Association for the Study of the Feeble-minded and the National Association for the Study of Epilepsy and the care and Treatment of Epileptics met at Vineland, N.J., to hold a joint annual meeting. There were a hundred specialists present, and this as well as the work done at the meeting is another proof of the increased attention given to this question.

Exceptional Children.

The National Association for the Study of and Education of Exceptional Children, which held its third annual conference in the College of the City of New York on Oct. 30, 31 and Nov. 1, under the presidency of Dr. Philander P. Claxton, Commission of Education for the United States, devoted some of its time to the case of the mentally defective child. The Binet Tests were demonstrated by Dr. Basset, of the Johns Hopkins University, and frequent reference was made by the speakers generally to feeble-minded children.

Immigration.

The annual report of the Commissioner-General of Immigration for the United States takes up the question of the feeble-minded. The Commissioner points out that many of this class, whom we now recognize as a fertile source of criminality and certainly of the burden of dependence, are at present slipping through the barriers of Ellis Island simply because of lack of facilities for making a thorough examination into mental condition.

This is especially true of children. He says:

"As to children under five (and a great many such alien children come here) it is probably correct to say that nothing short of an inquiry into their heredity will enable the Government to determine whether or not they are feeble-minded, and since no such inquiry is now made the law as to the exclusion of young feeble-minded children is virtually a dead letter, and the Ellis Island authorities have not the means at their command to vitalize it."

On July 12th, however, an interpretation was given by Secretary Nagel, of the Department of Commerce and Labour, which practically swept away all restrictions in regard to the admission to the United States of minor foreign-born children of naturalized citizens, whether imbeciles, idiots or other forbidden classes.

The Secretary authorized the entry into this country from Russia of Riwke Polayes, eleven and a half years old, who has been held at Ellis Island, New York, for several weeks, threatened with deportation on the certificate of surgeons of the Public Health and Marine Service. The Secretary held that the immigration laws were not applicable to her because her father, Jacob Polayes, of New Haven, was a naturalized citizen.

Mr. Nagel interpreted the law to mean that the naturalization of a man conferred American citizenship on all his minor children as soon as they relinquished their residence abroad.

Research Work.

The great thing which the Vineland Institution has done besides making 400 feeble-minded children happy and at home and partly self-supporting, has been to develop the scientific study of mentally defective children. First they thoroughly investigated and applied the Binet Tests, and showed their accuracy and value. At the same time, largely by the help of trained "Field Workers," who visited the homes from which inmates came, established friendly relations with them and traced out the family history, the Vineland workers have studied out the heredity of practically all their inmates, and have established the fact of a hereditary cause in two-thirds of the cases. A great study has been made of the family to which reference is made in our Sixth Report, pages 46-49; and this has been published under the name of "The Kallikak Family." It is a remarkable book,

and no one who is thinking about national welfare or the care of the feeble-minded can afford to be without it. The interest of the drama itself, as it unfolds in the book, is strong, but the great matter is that it answers so many questions that we need answers to. We want to know what will happen about the feeble-minded. Here is the answer.

This research work is of untold value to the community. What Mr. Johnstone and Dr. Goddard have done at Vineland is much appreciated now, but it will be much more appreciated towards the close of the twentieth century. The pioneer has to wait for posterity before his work can really be seen in its entirety.

Thirdly, a new department has now been added to the research work at Vineland. Bio-chemistry will in the future be asked there to find out if it can do anything for the feeble-minded, or for us who are responsible for their care. And neuropathology is also to be part of medical research. Further, an assistant psychologist has been added to the staff of the medical research division. These new departments and appointments are matters of interest and hope to all who care for the mentally defective. Finally, an extension department has been added, the head of which will make it his or her business to place all the information and help that the Vineland Institution can give where it will do most good—to keep in touch with what people are doing and ought to do for the mentally defective. The Vineland Institution seems to have been the first to institute a summer school to fit teachers and others to understand better about peculiar backward and special children, and to give professional training to those who desire to teach in the special classes in the public schools. The tenth session was held from July 8th to August 17th, 1912. There is also, later in August and September, a special course for physicians, which is a great help to school medical inspectors and others.

The University of Pennsylvania.

The Department of Psychology at the University of Pennsylvania has for some time given courses in systematic and applied psychology for teachers wishing to train for special class work. In 1912 two special classes were taught as part of the work, one consisting of fifteen backward children and the other of the same number of children above the average and forward in their studies for their age. A social service department was also added, under Louise Stevens Bryant. Professor Lightner Witmer, Prof. Twitmeyer, Dr. Holmes, Miss Elizabeth Farrell, and others were on the staff and gave instruction. During the year a book on the Special Class has been issued which will be eagerly read.

Harvard University.

Harvard University has also given aid in this matter and recognized the opportunity and duty of the university to do a great public service. Dr. William Healy, Director of the Juvenile Psychopathic Institute, Chicago, along with the Harvard staff gave a course (S. 3 of the Course for A.A. Degree) on: "The Psychology and Practical Training of the Mentally and Morally Abnormal, with especial reference to Children.

Other Opportunities.

At least eight other universities in the United States have instituted similar courses, including lectures and psycho-clinical laboratory work. Among these are Cornell, Columbia, and the University of New York.

The School of Pedagogy in the University of New York has conducted a course in the psychology and pedagogy of mentally defective children, and in 1912 the demand for this work grew so much that a course in the summer school for teachers of backward children was begun. The Director of this Summer School Course was Dr. H. H. Goddard, of Vineland, and associated with him was Prof. Gessell, Assistant-Professor of Education at Yale University, also a number of others as asistants. Several Canadian teachers attended this course, and there were altogether sixty teachers registered from different parts of the United States and Canada.

The New York School of Philanthropy, in its Summer Session, devoted one week out of six to the study of defective children. The leader was Supt. E. R. Johnstone, of Vineland, who took up on successive days: The Causes and Results, Types and Grades of Defectiveness, and the Care, Training, and Treatment of Mentally Defective Children, with special reference to Institution care.

JAPAN.

A Japanese visitor, Mr. Takahisa Oshio, who spent two years in the United States for the purpose of studying the reformatories, gave it as his opinion that the United States is "too big, too busy, and, too noisy." In some respects, this Japanese gentleman thinks the United States far ahead of Japan. But not in the way of dealing with the mentally defective. He reports that when any boy or girl is placed in a reform school the institution doctor examines him or her with special reference to mental defects, and the feeble-minded are transferred at once to the proper institutions. He feels sure that there are few mental defectives among the delinquents in Japan. Would that we could say the same!

A Social Question.

Social questions, a phrase which may be taken to mean questions which concern the general good, the progress of the community and national interests as a whole, are the chief centre of living interest in the world to-day. As an English writer says about England: "The most interesting people are the social reformers." On an alliance between the social reformer and the voter depends the solution of social questions. It is, therefore, of the first importance that the public should be educated on social questions so that we shall all know what we should aim at, and answer the question which arises in this case: "What is to be done about the feeble-minded?"

The Universities.

On questions of sociology and psychology we naturally look for guidance to the universities. Nor do we look in vain. Already universities in Great Britain and the United States have given attention to these matters, and have provided special courses, chiefly during the summer vacation, in the psychology of the mentally defective and in those sociological aspects of their care which demand attention. It is confidently expected that in this Province before long some similar provision may be made. There are two lines where it may be looked for:

1. The training of teachers.
2. The training of social workers.

Schools for Social Workers.

In the larger cities of Ontario there are now settlements and training homes for deaconesses and others, not to mention a multitude of philanthropic schemes and efforts and institutions such as municipal nurses, milk depots, tuberculosis clinics, homes, etc., etc., requiring for their conduct a multitude of workers, who need some training in social work to fit them for these positions.

But, so far, there are not in Canada any Schools for Social Workers, as they are called in Great Britain, or Schools of Philanthropy, as they are called in the United States, where workers may be trained and prepared for doing the work already mentioned or for other work which may be assigned to them. The physician, the nurse, the teacher, and the university graduate all have a special training. But the duties of the social worker call for a different scientific and a practical training, and for certain qualities of mind and heart. The field worker for the mentally defective needs training as a social worker and investigator in order to reach the measure of success that is naturally looked for.

Teachers of special classes also need special training. However soon we may hope to provide permanent care for the mentally defective, it must be evident that they are and will be in our schools for a longer or shorter time, until they are proved to be mentally defective and until the family and the municipality, acting along with the Government, may provide that permanent care.

Special Courses for Teachers.

Special courses for teachers of special classes and even for teachers of auxiliary classes have been found of great interest and value to the teachers themselves, and when these can be given in a few weeks during vacation at a university or normal school or other institution in a suitable centre the expense will be small in comparison with the work done and the benefit received. Courses of lectures on special class work may, of course, be given weekly or monthly in a large city.

It is, of course, about sixteen years since such a course of lectures was established in London. Dr. Shuttleworth lectured to the teachers of the first classes for mentally defective children as early as 1897, when Mrs. Burgwin, the able superintendent of such classes, was engaged in selecting and training teachers for that work. Dr. Anden, of Birmingham, lectured in 1912, giving six lectures.

In New York and other American cities such lectures are frequently given, and in Massachusetts and elsewhere it is required that all normal schools shall give special training for teachers of subnormal children. This is in line with other professional plans now in action in Massachusetts. The Boston 1915 movement has taken up the matter of the care of the feeble-minded, and Mr. C. C. Carstens, the Chairman of the Conference of Charities and Corrections, to convene in Boston in 1915, says:

Face the Question.

"As specialists tell us that 80 per cent. of feeble-mindedness is caused by the inheritance of that characteristic it would seem the part of good sense for the State of Massachusetts to face the question of the care of its total feeble-minded population of 9,000 as a whole, just as we have faced the total care of the insane. To meet this problem it seems desirable that the burden should be distributed over a period of years, and it is therefore suggested that the commonwealth of Massachusetts equip itself to provide for the total number before 1925."

Sensible Proposals.

Indeed, the characteristic of recent proposals in regard to the care of the mentally defective is that they are more business-like, sensible, and less sentimental. It is so, for example, in Wales, where the *British Medical Journal* reports that the question of dealing with the feeble-minded has lately been under the consideration of a joint committee representing the unions of Bridgend, Gower, Neath, Pontardawe, Pontypridd, Merthyr Tydvil, and Swansea, which are concerned with an aggregate population of 866,000 persons and in which the assessable value is over £3,500,000. The result of the committee's deliberations has crystallised into a proposal to establish institutions to accommodate 85 children, 145 male adults, and 212 female adults. To that for the children a small school would be attached where the younger children could be taught according to their capacity, and useful knowledge imparted to the elder children. The main institution would be built on the pavilion system, and give accommodation to about 200 adult persons, and there would be in addition five separate homes each to accommodate 40 to 50 persons, who would be received in them for the purpose of classification. It is proposed that about 100 acres of good farm land should provide the site of these buildings, so that work might be found for those who are capable of doing any. The cost of the whole scheme is estimated at about £60,000, which it is intended should be borne, together with the administrative expenses, by each union in proportion to the respective assessable values.

Information Wanted.

Accurate information—the number of the feeble-minded and their names and places of residence—is indispensable as a preliminary to action, and for this we must depend chiefly on the schools.

It is now required by law in Ontario that the names and addresses and other information as to children who have diphtheria should be forwarded immediately to the Medical Health Officer. There is found in the office of every Medical Health Officer a register of the names and addresses of all children having diphtheria, and no one for a moment now objects that this is interfering with personal liberty. It is quite as important and not much more difficult to get the names and addresses of those who are mentally defective, and the justification is the same.

County Houses of Refuge Not the Place for the Feeble-Minded.

It has been thought by some that mentally defective persons should be cared for in our county houses of refuge, some times called poor-houses or houses of industry or workhouses. The experience of other countries shows that this is a great mistake.

The annual report for 1909 of the Stepney Board of Guardians contains this reference to the matter:

"There are too many opportunities in a general workhouse for the vicious of both sexes to meet. The dining hall and other parts of the workhouse common to all classes afford means of communication—generally of an evil character. It is no uncommon event for a man and a woman to strike up an acquaintance in a workhouse, which ultimately results in increased burdens on the ratepayers.

"Messages are conveyed, *billets-doux*, ill-spelt but tender, are exchanged: an assignation is made, resulting in the amorous couple leaving the workhouse

together, when, dispensing with the blessing of the Church on their union, they tramp the countryside as man and wife during the summer months. At the approach of winter the man returns, with a sigh of relief, to his old bachelor quarters in the workhouse, where the gleeful account of his exploits is listened to with open-mouthed admiration by the youthful male pauper and with envy by the hoary sinner.

"In this manner a *feeble-minded woman and a physically defective man—both chronic paupers and chargeable to this Union—begat five children, all of whom were born in the workhouse, and were reared at the expense of the rate-payers.*"

The same thing has happened not once but many times in Ontario, and specific instances of it have been given in previous reports. Satisfactory supervision and permanent care for the feeble-minded cannot be secured in the House of Refuge.

Feeble-Mindedness and Drunkenness.

Permanent care of the feeble-minded is being urged by everybody now as a social measure of great importance. This is the case, for example, with the modern school of temperance reformers, who pay more attention to the scientific aspects of alcoholism than was formerly the case.

Dr. David Heron, in a lecture at University College, London, in March, 1912, stated that the real remedy for two-thirds of the existing alcoholism was the permanent segregation from school age of the feeble-minded child. They must cut off the supply of the mentally defective at the source, and the problem of extreme alcoholism, to the extent of at least two-thirds, would be solved in a generation.

Dr. Heron made extended reference to the well-known statistics given by Dr. Branthwaite, the Government Inspector under the Inebriates Act, and pointed out especially that of all the causes of alcoholism, mental defect is by far the most important. Out of 865 female inebriates, only 36 per cent. were of average mental capacity even when sober, 54 per cent. were mentally defective, 8 per cent. were very defective, and 2 per cent. were actually certified as insane during detention. All the evidence went to show that the mental defect to a very large extent preceded the alcoholism, and that this pre-existing mental defect is only very slightly increased by the alcoholism. The investigation showed that these women, two-thirds of whom are mentally-defective, had not smaller but larger families than sound stocks. It was found that 865 female inebriates had in all 2,580 children, whilst the average completed family was nearly eight. Dealing with mentally defective inebriates alone, he showed that 389 mentally defective women—married, widowed, or single—had produced in all 1,672 children. He pointed out that in the vast bulk of cases mental defect is undoubtedly inherited, and that from the point of view of eugenics the very high fertility of these women was the most urgent problem that had to be faced.

To Care for the Feeble-Minded in Ontario.

1. Take care of the mentally defective child.
2. All the children of the municipality should be at school from 7—14.
3. A census of all the children of the municipality including children defective mentally or physically, giving all necessary information, should be prepared.

4. Any children who are three years or more older than the average age of the class should have special teaching and special opportunities so that it may be clearly made out whether the cause of retardation is removable or irremovable (mental defect). If the condition, after the child has had special opportunities in the promotion class and auxiliary class, is clearly made out to be mental defect, and it is so certified by the school medical inspector or other expert, after two examinations three months or more apart, then arrangements should be made, either by the family or by the municipality, for special education and permanent care for that child, so that he or she may receive a suitable practical education, and may be protected from evil influences. This education should be manual and industrial. Re-examination should be provided for.

5. The colony type of institution situated on two or more farms, with "cottages" holding from forty to sixty inmates, school buildings, workshops, a little church, and all other necessary buildings, is the most satisfactory and economical way of caring for the feeble-minded. This forms a simple, happy, and thrifty village community, and prevents the greatest evil of our present neglect of the feeble-minded, namely, the birth every year of a new and large generation of feeble-minded children, the offspring of the present generation of feeble-minded persons.

The expense of these mentally defective children up to the age of twenty-one years should be borne by the parents or guardians wherever they are able in whole or in part to do so, supplemented by municipal and government grants in other cases.

6. When mentally defective persons attain the age of 21 years and are certified by the proper authorities to be so mentally defective that they cannot become citizens but must remain dependent or become delinquents or criminals, or otherwise harmful to the community, then they should be transferred to the care of the Government, preferably in suitable institutions. The expense to be borne as above.

I have the honour to be

Sir,

Your obedient servant,

HELEN MACMURCHY.

December 31, 1912

FORTY-THIRD ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

INSPECTOR OF PRISONS AND PUBLIC CHARITIES

UPON THE

Hospitals and Charitable Institutions

OF THE

PROVINCE OF ONTARIO

BEING FOR THE YEAR ENDING 30th SEPTEMBER,

1912

PRINTED BY ORDER OF
THE LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY OF ONTARIO

TORONTO
Printed and Published by L. K. CAMERON, Printer to the King's Most Excellent Majesty
1913

Printed by
WILLIAM BRIGGS
29-37 Richmond Street West
TORONTO

PARLIAMENT BUILDINGS,

TORONTO, DEC, 3RD, 1912.

To His Honour Sir JOHN MORISON GIBSON, *Knight Commander of the Most Distinguished Order of St. Michael and St. George, a Colonel in the Militia of Canada, etc., etc., Lieutenant-Governor of the Province of Ontario.*

MAY IT PLEASE YOUR HONOUR:

I beg to submit herewith the Forty-third Annual Report upon the Hospitals and Charitable Institutions of Ontario, being for the official year ending September 30th, 1912.

I have the honour to be,

Your Honour's obedient servant,

W. J. HANNA,

Provincial Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE

INSPECTOR OF PRISONS AND PUBLIC CHARITIES, ONTARIO.

PARLIAMENT BUILDINGS, TORONTO, NOV. 15TH, 1912.

SIR,—I have the honour to transmit herewith, to be presented to His Honour the Lieutenant-Governor, the Forty-third Annual Report upon the Hospitals and Charitable Institutions, etc., for the official year ending September 30th, 1912.

I have the honour to be, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

R. W. BRUCE SMITH,

Inspector.

THE HONOURABLE W. J. HANNA, M.P.P.,

Secretary of the Province of Ontario.

Toronto.

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Hospitals and Charitable Institutions.

In presenting the forty-third annual report on the Hospitals and Charitable Institutions for the year ending September 30th, 1912, I beg to state that there are at present in Ontario:—

76 Public Hospitals.
51 Private Hospitals.
9 Sanatoria for Consumptives.
37 Refuges.
31 Orphanages.
3 Homes for Incurables.
3 Convalescent Homes.
30 County Houses of Refuge.

These have received official visits of inspection during the year, and those entitled to Government aid in accordance with the statute have shared in the grants voted by the Legislature for Hospitals and Charities.

The Hospitals.

The record of the year indicate the continued success and progress of the Hospitals of Ontario:

Number of patients in the hospitals, October 1st, 1911	3,527
Number of patients admitted during the year	57,238
Number of births in the hospitals during the year	3,794
Total number under treatment during the year	64,559

The above figures do not include those who received medicine and treatment as outdoor patients.

Number of deaths during the year	3,931
Percentage of deaths to number under treatment	6.09
Total number of days' stay in the hospitals	1,380,747
Provincial grant to hospitals	$212,901 59
Amount received from all sources	1,635,175 14
Subscriptions, donations etc.	242,078 13
Total expenditure for hospitals (including capital account, $530,474.60)	2,330,295 00
Average cost for each patient per day	1.38
Percentage of Provincial grant to total maintenance expenditure	.118

Provincial Aid to Hospitals.

1. A Provincial grant is made for all patients in a hospital during the first ten years of its existence at the rate of twenty cents per day, irrespective of what sum is contributed by the patients themselves.

2. After a hospital has been in existence for ten years the grant is paid only for patients for whose maintenance $7.00 per week or less is contributed.

3. In all cases the limit is 120 days, and if patients remain in the hospital longer than that period the refuge rate of seven cents per day is allowed.

4. Children over one year and under twelve years are allowed for at the rate of seven cents per day.

5. No allowance is made for infants under one year of age.

Aid to Sanatoria for Consumptives.

1. A grant of $4,000 on the erection and satisfactory equipment of the necessary buildings.

2. A grant of three dollars per week for the maintenance of each patient for whose support $4.90 per week or less is contributed. These grants to be in consideration of proper accommodation being provided, and only to assist in the maintenance of indigent patients coming from the Province of Ontario.

The Year's Work.

The gradual increase in the annual expenditure for improving and maintaining the hospitals throughout the Province has continued. There has been a larger number of patients under treatment than during any previous year, and the total expenditure was $2,330,295, of which $530,474.00 was on capital account. These expenditures indicate the philanthropic spirit of the people and the fact that the hospital is recognized as a necessity to every community. New public hospitals have opened at Orangeville, Penetanguishene, Smith's Falls, Clinton and the Oliver Mowat Memorial Hospital for Consumptives at Kingston, and additions to buildings and equipment at the older hospitals have furnished greatly improved facilities for the modern care of the sick. The total number of patients admitted during the year was 57,238 an increase of 6,061 over the previous year.

The value of the local hospitals in different parts of Ontario is more appreciated than ever before, and the fact that no hospital in Ontario has ever been closed is satisfactory evidence that these institutions are worthy of commendation and support. Many of the town hospitals are better equipped than the larger city institutions for surgical and medical work, and more than ever before this fact is recognized as seen in the large increase in the number of admissions to the smaller hospitals. Most of the town hospitals provide better facilities for affording patients the incalculable benefits of open air treatment on spacious balconies and verandahs. The city hospitals rarely provide grounds sufficient to afford convalescing patients what is regarded as essential to their restoration to health. Hospital architects are gradually learning that it is not the closed-in wards but the open balconies that are most desirable.

The appointment of District Medical Officers of Health for Ontario, and making it part of their duties to regularly visit and inspect each hospital and charitable institution in the Province, must be regarded as a progressive step made during the year. The sanitary condition of a hospital must always be maintained in the highest order, and the frequent visits of the District Officers cannot be regarded as other than helpful. Our hospitals must not only encourage the introduction of the best methods of research and treatment which modern science can suggest, but each institution should become a centre from which beneficial and uplifting influences radiate.

The New Hospitals Act.

At the last Session of the Legislature an Act relating to Hospitals and Charitable Institutions of Ontario was passed, and the changes made are likely to prove most helpful to the institutions concerned. The mode of distributing the grants appropriated by the Legislature is clearly defined, and conditions to be complied with are distinctly stated. Hereafter the aid granted to any hospital or refuge, except in unorganized districts, unless the Lieutenant-Governor in Council otherwise directs, shall not for any year exceed the amount of the municipal grant for its maintenance during that year. Every person admitted to a hospital who pays, or for whom there is paid, to such hospital from any source, other than the public funds or moneys of the Province, or of a municipal corporation, a weekly sum in excess of $7.00 shall be deemed a paying patient. Formerly a paying patient was one for whose maintenance more than $4.90 per week was contributed. By this change hospitals are permitted to charge for municipal patients $7.00 per week, and at the same time participate in the government grant. This was deemed necessary on account of the increased cost of living rendering hospital maintenance more expensive.

Hereafter, when the Inspector reports that any hospital or charitable institution is insufficient or without the necessary and proper accommodation or requirements for one of its nature and objects, or refuses to admit any sick person, the Lieutenant-Governor in Council may direct that such institution shall not receive aid. No hospital shall refuse to admit and care for a patient having tubercular disease or shall refuse to admit and care for any sick person brought to it while suffering from any disease other than a communicable disease, notice of which is by *The Public Health Act*, or by the regulations thereunder, required to be placarded.

Power is given, under certain well defined restrictions, to trustees or other governing body of any hospital to expropriate any land adjacent to a hospital.

Where there is no agreement made by a municipality with the trustees or other governing body of a hospital to pay a fixed annual grant in lieu of its liability for the maintenance of indigent patients admitted from a municipality, the superintendent of a hospital will in future be permitted to notify the clerk of the municipality, to which such indigent patient belongs, of his admission. Unless the clerk of the municipality notifies the superintendent of the hospital that such patient is not a resident of that municipality he shall be deemed to be a resident of it. Upon the discharge or death of the patient the superintendent shall give notice and shall furnish a statement of the claim of the hospital in respect to such patient, and the corporation of the municipality shall be held liable and shall pay the amount of the claim. No hospital shall charge against a municipal corporation for the maintenance of an indigent patient a higher rate than $1.00 per day, and for such charges the patient or his executors or administrators shall be held liable as for debt due to such municipal corporation.

Every employer of labor having more than ten persons in his employ and having a contract for the medical and surgical care of his employees shall be liable for the maintenance of an employee in any hospital, but not at a higher rate than the actual cost per day for maintenance at such hospital.

The terms of the Act defining the responsibility of the hospital to the municipality and the responsibility of the municipality to the hospital are so clearly stated that there can be little difficulty in interpreting every section of the Act.

For many years there has not been a uniform system regarding municipal aid to hospitals. In most of the Counties of Ontario the amount of the municipal grants has been quite adequate to pay for the maintenance of all indigent patients, but in a few Counties sufficient provision was not made and the hospitals were from year to year forced to carry heavy financial burdens on account of failure on the part of the municipalities to bear the expense of their indigent patients sent to the hospitals. The Act, while it places no appreciable burden upon the municipalities, cannot fail to assist materially the hospitals in providing funds for maintenance.

Private Hospitals.

The Act of last Session of the Legislature further provides that all private hospitals must take out an annual license and be subject to inspection. A private hospital is defined as a house in which two or more patients are received and lodged at the same time, and if any house is used as private hospital without a license the occupier and all persons concerned in its management shall incur a penalty not exceeding $25 for every day during which such use is continued. Every application for license to keep a private hospital must be made in writing to the Provincial Secretary, and shall furnish the full particulars as set forth in the Act. A fee of $5 must accompany each application for a license which cannot be granted unless the house is approved by the Inspector as suitable for the purposes indicated in the application, and the Provincial Secretary is satisfied as to the character and fitness of the applicant. Every licensed hospital shall according to the tenor of the license issued be either: (*a*) a licensed maternity hospital; (*b*) a licensed medical and surgical hospital or; (*c*) a hospital licensed both as a maternity and as a medical and surgical hospital. Every license must state the maximum number of patients who may be received and lodged in the hospital at any one time. Every license must be renewed annually and the fee of $5 paid to the Provincial Secretary for the continuance of the license. The conditions under which a license may be revoked are clearly set forth and are sufficiently restrictive to render it absolutely necessary that a private hospital must be properly equipped, and conducted in a creditable manner. The superintendent of every private hospital must, under special exemption granted only by the Provincial Secretary, be either a legally qualified medical practitioner or a trained graduate nurse. Every private hospital must keep a register of patients open for inspection. If the Inspector believes or suspects that any house is used as a private hospital without being licensed he may at any time and from time to time, by himself or by any person authorized by him, enter and inspect such house and every part thereof, and any person who prevents or obstructs, or attempts to prevent or obstruct, any such entry or inspection shall incur a penalty not exceeding $200. A licensed hospital shall not be used for any purpose other than the purposes in respect of which the license is granted, nor for a greater number of patients than that authorized, under a penalty of $25 for every day during which it is so used. Births and deaths in a private hospital must be punctually registered.

Sanatoria for Consumptives.

During the past year 1,437 patients were admitted to the local Sanatoria in the Province. When that number is compared with the total number of cases which are known to exist in Ontario, it will readily be seen that only a small per-

centage of patients suffering from tuberculosis are receiving hospital care. More and more it is becoming apparent that it is desirable to have more local sanatoria established in different parts of the Province. An excellent sanatorium has just been opened at Kingston. The consumptives of each county, or group of counties, should have separate provision made for them where they can be cared for near their homes, and be occasionally visited by their own physicians. The work already done in this respect at St. Catharines, London, Hamilton, Ottawa, Gravenhurst, and Toronto, is an example which other districts should follow. Essex, Brant, and Waterloo Counties have decided to establish sanatoria during the coming year. In some places the idea has prevailed that in establishing local sanatoria it would be necessary to copy the usual methods of hospital construction, and the question of expense has stood in the way. Expensive and ornate constructions should not be thought of in preparing plans for the housing of consumptive patients. The one aim should be to provide for a maximum amount of pure air at a minimum expense in architectural outlay. A frame building with wide verandahs and a few shacks comfortably fitted up would surely be an investment that every county in Ontario could profitably make. The many instances that we have in Ontario where consumption has been cured is assuring evidence that should justify the establishment of local sanatoria, especially when the Government grant is so liberal. The districts in Germany, England and Scotland that have had sanatoria established for several years demonstrate the fact that these institutions are never a menace to the community where they are located. On the other hand, it is clearly shown that there is less tuberculosis in the immediate neighborhood of the institutions than there was previous to their establishment. We know that Gravenhurst has not suffered in any sense by having the two hospitals for consumptives so convenient thereto. This country is gradually awakening to the proper methods of dealing with the white plague, and the next decade will no doubt bring about greatly increased sanatorium facilities for the proper care of the consumptive individual. The establishment of these local institutions will not only effect a cure, or improvement, in patients under their shelter, but one of their great missions will be to teach a proper mode of life to the community in general and to the consumptive in particular. They will spread the gospel of a life in pure air as the only proper mode of life for every human being.

On account of the efforts made to educate the public regarding the nature of tuberculosis and the successful means which may be adopted for its prevention, the death rate in Ontario is year by year growing less.

This splendid result must be ascribed to the efforts made by the Provincial Government to inaugurate an educational campaign through the Provincial Board of Health and to the incalculable benefits that have been derived from the visiting nurses in connection with the local sanatoria. The importance of preventive measures cannot be too highly regarded. To connect the home conditions, so often the cause of the disease, makes the mission of the visiting nurse one of the highest importance. The people must be taught how to live. When a child contracts the disease it is nearly always from an infected home. The housing of the people must always dominate the prevention of tuberculosis.

The local dispensaries established at Ottawa, Toronto, Hamilton, London and other places for the examination and treatment of incipient cases are proving of incalculable benefit. The history of the May Court Dispensary at Ottawa illustrates what may be done in every community. There a number of young ladies desiring to engage in some social work that would likely prove beneficial, organ-

ized, a few years ago, a small dispensary, and the records indicate that a great deal of good has been accomplished. From the establishment of the dispensary has come the Lady Grey Hospital for Consumptives, and now the Perley Memorial Hospital, all working together with the common objects—the prevention of the disease and the care of tubercular patients.

The Victorian Order of Nurses.

The work of the Victorian Order of Nurses in Canada has during the past year been greatly extended and thirteen new branches have been opened. The extension of the work of this Order is due to the success of the splendid movement inaugurated last year by Her Royal Highness the Duchess of Connaught to increase the endowment and render possible the needed expansion of the work, particularly in western Canada. More than $225,000 have been raised during the year. Through this means the Order will have a greatly enlarged field for usefulness in certain sections of the newer West where, on account of their isolation, many who have needed the help of the Victorian Order have been deprived of services which would have been greatly appreciated, and often under distressing circumstances. To meet just such conditions has been the aim of the Order, and the remembrance of what has been so successfully accomplished during the past year under the distinguished leadership of Her Royal Highness will be one of the many pleasing memories that will mark the period of her Canadian residence, and serve to stimulate fresh interest in the success of the activities undertaken. During the past year 30,937 patients have been cared for, 211,540 visits have been made, 7,614 were night calls. 11,015 more patients have been cared for and 49,167 more visits made during the past year than in the previous year. These figures are quoted to show the growth in the work of the Order. There is an annual grant from the Legislature of Ontario of $2,500 per annum, but this is only a small portion of what is annually expended in the work of hospital extension and visitation in the newer portions of the Province.

Convalescent Homes.

In the Province of Ontario there is only one convalescent home and there is need for such an institution in every city. The stay of convalescent patients and those who are recognized as chronic invalids in general hospitals should be greatly shortened. Such patients, as every superintendent knows, take the places which should be reserved for acute cases for whom hospital care is absolutely necessary. Convalescents and chronic invalids do not require the expensive apparatus of a general hospital. For that class of patients a building and equipment, in which all expense not distinctly necessary is eliminated, should be provided and be made thoroughly hygienic. To such an institution would be sent all patients as soon as their convalescence was established, and the expense of maintenance would be largely reduced by giving the patients employment in domestic work. By having such a home convenient to our cities the cost of maintenance of the general hospitals would not only be largely reduced but the benefit to the patient would be greatly enhanced. For example, a patient now convalescing from a fever remains sometimes for several weeks occupying a bed which is really needed for an acute case. The surroundings in any hospital are not conducive to short convalescence. The patient must, under present conditions, remain in the ward and be an unwilling witness to many distressing scenes. On the other hand, if a convelescent home was available to which all suitable cases could be removed

from each hospital the greatest good would be secured to the patient, and at the same time the economic advantages to the hospital would be quickly apparent. It costs very much less to maintain a convelescent home than a general hospital, while the privilege to the recovering patient cannot be properly estimated. The establishment of a large home near Toronto to which all the convalescing patients would be sent from each hospital, would effect a saving of thousands of dollars each year and, what is of vastly more importance, it would hasten the return to normal health of many poor patients who are now kept in the hospitals only because there is not a suitable place provided for them.

County Houses of Refuge.

During the past year the County of Wentworth complied with the statute which requires each county in Ontario to erect and maintain a House of Refuge for the care of its indigents. There are now only one or two counties in the Province which have not yet fulfilled these requirements. The total average number of inmates in all the houses of refuge during the year was 1,743. The large majority of these institutions are well managed and the old people are well cared for. Attached to this report is a special return from the different county clerks showing the receipts and expenditures for maintenance of each house of refuge. Unfortunately there is not a uniform system of accounting at these institutions and until such is secured comparisons cannot readily and correctly be made. The statute requires that there shall be at least 15 acres of land in connection with each house of refuge. This requirement is of great advantage not only for the privilege given many of the inmates in being employed at open air work, but the products of the farm contribute largely towards reducing the cost of yearly maintenance.

City Refuges Receiving Government Aid.

There are 42 city refuges and homes in Ontario receiving Government aid. These institutions are distinct and separate from municipal institutions such as County Houses of Refuge. They are either under the management of local boards or sisters of charity. The total population of these homes for the past year was 6,055. The total cost of maintenance was $448,001.73. Towards this expenditure the Government contributes $85,878.48, the balance of the expenditure being secured by subscriptions, bequests, municipal grants, etc. These refuges are regularly inspected and as a rule have been found to be well conducted. There is, however, a disposition on the part of some in charge to admit more inmates than there is accommodation for, and overcrowding and bad ventilation is often the result. The only check to such conduct is to withdraw the Government grant until the conditions complained of are remedied. There is not only the unsanitary conditions when overcrowding is permitted, but there is also the fear of what would occur in the event of fire. This latter contingency must never be lost sight of. At every inspection attention is called to it. Legislation requiring all buildings for the aged and infirm to be of fireproof construction is needed. The old wooden beams should no longer be tolerated in these days when steel construction and re-inforced concrete are so readily obtainable. Ontario has been wonderfully fortunate in the fires that have taken place in institutions in that there has been no loss of life. Only the most careful vigilance has prevented calamities such as have occurred in other countries. We may not always be so fortunate.

Attention has had to be called on the occasion of inspection, in some instances, to that clause in the statute relating to refuges which states that no child between the ages of two and sixteen years shall be received or boarded in any House of Industry, House of Refuge, or other institution established for the reception and care of paupers or other dependent adults. This is a regulation that must be enforced and the Government grant should be withheld from any institution violating this statutory enactment.

It is a mistake in my judgment to encourage the establishment of any more refuges in the cities and towns of the Province. The only proper location for these institutions is in the country, where the inmates may have the advantage of hygienic surroundings and the opportunity of engaging in open-air work. There are some city refuges in Ontario where, on account of the overcrowding and bad ventilation, life must be anything but pleasant for many of the old people. The relief that would be experienced by removal to the country can hardly be estimated. Toronto has set an excellent example for other Canadian cities by establishing a large farm where the old people can, when the buildings are erected, live in much better comfort than could be afforded in an overcrowded city home.

While we are gratified with the evidences of philanthropy that provides homes for the aged and infirm, care must be taken that we do not fall into the mistake which has been created in some countries and build up a system that encourages thriftlessness and consequently pauperism. Only those who are incapacitated by the infirmities of age should seek assistance. England to-day is struggling under the tremendous burden of its workhouse system, not so much on account of its enormous cost as on account of its undermining influence on British character, breeding as it does a population of spiritless paupers. Pauperism is a condition created by indiscriminate charity. This we must seek to avoid. The management of our city refuges have a great task in working out plans that will avoid creating conditions in this country that have proved harmful in Great Britain.

Orphanages.

There are 33 orphanages in Ontario receiving Government aid. These institutions had at the close of the year a population of 2,263. The total expenditure for the maintenance of these charities during the past year was $210,956.17. To assist in meeting this expenditure the Government grant at the rate of 2 cents per day amounted to $18,796.39, the balance being contributed by municipal grants, donations, etc. Notwithstanding the natural growth of the country as shown in the increased population and the tendency of charitable institutions to expand there has not been much increase in the number of children cared for in these orphanages although a greater expense was necessary for their maintenance. This is as it should be. The best institution is a poor substitute for the home. No matter how well the institution is conducted the life of a child therein is deprived of that broadening development that comes from intercourse with children outside. The environment in childhood has such a potent influence in moulding character that a child should be left in an orphanage just as short a time as possible. It matters not how kindly cared for a child may be in the best of these institutions there is lacking some of the elements that make for rugged upbuilding of character. We are yearly providing in Canada comfortable homes for hundreds of children brought out from the orphanages of Great Britain, while keeping so many of our native born young Canadians housed in our own institutions. The majority of

people taking old country children express a preference for the Canadian born, but for some reason their wishes cannot be complied with. The fault lies, I am convinced, not nearly so much with the people in charge of our orphanages as with the persons who commit children to these institutions with the expressed understanding that they must be kept there and not given out for adoption into private homes. I have expressed the opinion that the rules governing the admission of all inmates should be changed so as to compel the management of all our orphanages, after a child has remained a certain period, to provide for adoption into the homes now seeking such children. Just as soon as an orphanage becomes a boarding school the Government grant should be withdrawn. It will probably be necessary for some well defined regulations to be issued shortly that will correct the sentiment that keeps the children, who might be given out for adoption, shut up, instead of sending them to homes in the country where they would be well cared for.

If ever an old age pension scheme is adopted in Canada there should also be a widow's pension provided. This would obviate the necessity of sending many a fatherless child to an orphanage and would secure to many a mother the privilege of caring for her helpless little ones in her own home which, no matter how humble, would afford in most instances a more helpful environment than any institution could offer.

R. W. Bruce Smith,

Inspector.

TABLE I.—Showing the general movements in each hospital separately.

Hospitals.	Location.	Capacity in beds.	Number remaining under treatment on 1st Oct., 1911.	Number admitted during the year ending 30th Sept., 1912.	Number of births in hospital during the year.	Total no. under treatment during the year ending 30th Sept. 1912.	Number discharged during the year.	Number who died during the year.	Number remaining under treatment on 30th Sept., 1912.
General Hospital	Toronto	400	334	5,583	324	6,041	5,376	347	318
Grace Hospital	"	121	80	1,705	349	2,134	1 915	119	100
Hospital for Sick Children	"	250	142	1,153	.....	1,295	985	159	150
St. Michael's Hospital	"	400	171	3,737	328	4,236	3,719	277	240
Western Hospital	"	170	100	2,244	180	2,533	2,306	200	127
The Orthopedic Hospital	"	50	23	384	.....	307	285	1	21
City Hospital	Hamilton	326	137	3,849	213	4,199	3,657	333	209
St. Joseph's Hospital	"	52	33	736	.....	765	692	33	40
Mountain Sanatorium	"	73	45	152	.....	167	108	1	50
General Hospital	Kingston	184	65	1,795	69	1,929	1,749	100	80
Hotel Dieu Hospital	"	160	74	1,565	39	1,678	1,537	64	74
General Protestant Hospital	Ottawa	146	105	2,251	1	2,357	2,117	129	111
Roman Catholic Hospital	"	240	101	2,315	.....	2,416	2,205	89	122
Misericordia Maternity Hospital	"	165	84	244	193	521	336	83	102
Maternity Hospital	"	16	21	403	383	807	759	11	37
St. Luke's General Hospital	"	85	57	1,371	.....	1,428	1,304	52	72
Lady Grey Sanatorium	"	38	36	97	.....	133	66	28	39
General Hospital	London	280	129	2,087	108	2,325	2,070	172	133
St. Joseph's Hospital	"	80	49	867	101	1,017	920	37	60
Queen Alexandra Hospital	"	39	16	60	.....	76	45	3	28
General and Marine Hospital	St. Catharines	80	33	721	102	856	751	59	46
Consumptive Sanatorium	"	15	8	23	.....	31	6	12	13
General Hospital	Galt	38	14	365	17	396	336	44	16
General Hospital	Guelph	150	63	962	75	1,100	981	61	58
St. Joseph's Hospital	"	86	41	643	25	709	656	34	38
General Hospital	Pembroke	95	37	602	.....	639	553	49	37
The Cottage Hospital	"	25	16	267	28	311	279	15	17
General Hospital	Mattawa	45	14	304	.....	318	267	16	35
J. H. Stratford Hospital	Brantford	72	54	688	34	776	671	70	35
St. Joseph's Hospital	Port Arthur	100	55	986	34	1,075	985	29	61
Railway and Marine Hospital	"	35	22	647	26	695	631	31	33
General Hospital	Belleville	80	30	620	41	710	660	37	23
St. Vincent de Paul Hospital	Brockville	87	50	1,081	61	1,192	1,100	40	52
General Hospital	"	60	38	501	35	574	507	29	38
General and Marine Hospital	Collingwood	50	58	248	22	298	262	15	31
Nicholls' Hospital	Peterborough	50	33	653	39	725	669	23	33
St. Joseph's Hospital	"	50	30	570	30	630	583	16	31
Hotel Dieu Hospital	Windsor	115	37	809	27	864	741	72	51
St. Joseph's Hospital	Chatham	45	23	531	100	663	593	41	29
General Hospital	"	85	40	653	50	743	636	31	46
General Hospital	Stratford	65	38	530	41	609	542	40	27
Amasa Wood Hospital	St. Thomas	40	21	415	44	480	412	34	34
General and Marine Hospital	Owen Sound	79	29	345	24	398	349	30	19
St. Joseph's Hospital	Sudbury	140	84	1,126	16	1,223	1,092	65	66
General Hospital	Woodstock	35	23	356	23	382	314	15	23
Berlin and Waterloo Hospital	Berlin	40	14	495	25	534	480	34	20
General Hospital	Sarnia	50	36	487	60	583	500	57	26
Royal Victoria Hospital	Barrie	70	27	324	42	393	340	58	25
Hotel Dieu Hospital	Cornwall	105	37	618	.....	655	584	32	39
General Hospital	"	50	27	442	20	489	438	31	20
Muskoka Cottage Sanatorium	Gravenhurst	50	36	203	.....	239	165	7	67
Muskoka Free Hosp. for Cons.	"	150	154	280	.....	434	265	25	144
General Hospital	Kenora	50	21	222	17	260	237	13	10
St. Joseph's Hospital	"	60	53	215	8	246	220	14	12
General Hospital	Sault St. Marie	163	63	772	19	854	755	50	49
Victoria General Hospital	Renfrew	15	11	165	5	181	163	13	5
Victorian General Hospital	Thessalon	17	6	128	3	137	122	10	5
Ross Memorial Hospital	Lindsay	30	38	400	14	442	391	28	23
John McKellar Mem'l Hosp.	Fort William	130	65	1,313	69	1,447	1,335	55	57
General Hospital	Walkerton	27	7	108	5	120	97	15	8
Queen Victoria Hospital	North Bay	45	25	437	20	482	428	34	20
General Hospital	Midland	13	4	172	14	190	165	13	12
St. Francis' Hospital	Smith's Falls	31	25	461	32	518	469	17	32
King Edward Sanatorium	Weston	37	17	21	.....	48	11	19	18
Free Hosp. for Consumptives	"	95	84	233	2	319	121	87	111
Victorian Hospital	Almonte	14	8	115	19	143	131	6	5
General Hospital	Niagara Falls	29	14	310	28	352	303	29	20
General Hospital	Wingham	20	7	114	14	135	116	9	10
General and Marine Hospital	Goderich	14	10	139	16	165	152	7	6
Lady Minto Hospital	New Liskeard	25	22	217	6	245	215	23	10
Royal Alexandra Hospital	Fergus	75	19	295	13	324	273	17	34
General Hospital	Parry Sound	40	8	146	11	165	153	7	5
General Hospital	Orillia	30	21	359	29	389	349	20	20
General Hospital	Welland	30	16	347	14	377	332	29	16
General Hospital	Ingersoll	17	9	138	9	156	137	15	4
General Hospital	Kincardine	23	8	45	7	60	55	3	2
Cottage Hospital	Cobourg	13	4	116	2	122	102	14	6
General Hospital	Oshawa	22	10	260	14	284	250	18	16
Charlotte E. Englehart Hosp.	Petrolea	10	10	154	4	168	138	23	7
General Hospital	Clinton	20	5	104	6	115	107	3	5
General Hospital	Penetang	12	.....	28	5	33	31	.....	2
Totals for 1912		.....	3,527	57,238	3,794	64,559	56,784	3,931	3,844
Totals for 1911		.....	3,756	51,177	3,165	58,098	51,055	3,529	3,514

TABLE II.—Showing the collective stay in days of the adult and infant patients; also the average length of time each patient was under treatment.

Hospitals.	Location.	Number of patients, including infants born.	Collective stay of infants under one year of age.	Collective stay of adult patients.	Total collective stay of adults and infants.	Average stay of each patient, including infants.
General Hospital	Toronto	6,041	4,148	125,689	129,837	21.5
Grace Hospital	"	2,434	4,507	32,878	37,385	17.5
Hospital for Sick Children	"	1,294	1 617	57 358	57,975	44.8
St. Michael's Hospital	"	4,276	4,158	78,050	83,188	19.4
Western Hospital	"	2,533	2,520	45,444	47,964	18.9
The Orthopedic Hospital	"	307	.....	7,989	7,989	26.0
City Hospital	Hamilton	4,199	3,506	63,332	66,738	15.9
St. Joseph's Hospital	"	765	4	12,224	12,228	15.9
Mountain Sanatorium	"	167	.....	22,320	22,320	133.1
General Hospital	Kingston	1,929	151	32,437	32,588	16.8
Hotel Dieu Hospital	"	1,675	646	29,633	30,279	18.1
General Protestant Hospital	Ottawa	2,357	1,383	42,978	44,361	18.8
Roman Catholic Hospital	"	2,416	84	41,574	41,658	17.2
Misericordia Maternity Hospital	"	521	19,031	21,861	40,892	78.5
Maternity Hospital	"	807	4,528	5,038	9,566	11.8
St. Luke's General Hospital	"	1,438	37	21,162	21,199	14.8
Lady Grey Sanatorium	"	123	.....	12,639	12 639	102.7
General Hospital	London	2,575	3,037	47,923	50,960	19.4
St. Joseph's Hospital	"	1,017	1,656	18,797	20,453	20.1
Queen Alexandra Sanatorium	"	76	.....	7,564	7,564	99.5
General and Marine Hospital	St. Catharines	856	1,309	12,474	13,753	16.1
Consumptive Sanatorium	"	31	.....	3,428	3,428	110.6
Galt Hospital	Galt	796	373	8,221	6,594	16.6
General Hospital	Guelph	1,100	730	20,480	21,210	19.2
St. Joseph's Hospital	"	708	385	13,243	13,628	19.2
General Hospital	Pembroke	629	.....	17,228	17,228	27.4
The Cottage Hospital	"	341	369	4,624	4,993	16.0
General Hospital	Mattawa	318	.....	5,560	5,560	17.5
J. H. Stratford Hospital	Brantford	776	437	13,051	13,488	17.3
St. Joseph's Hospital	Port Arthur	1 075	314	16,084	16,398	15.2
Railway and Marine Hospital	"	695	1,415	10,340	11,755	16.9
General Hospital	Belleville	710	860	10,033	10,893	15.3
St. Vincent de Paul Hospital	Brockville	1,192	659	21,022	21 681	18.2
General Hospital	"	574	608	12,747	13,355	23.2
General and Marine Hospital	Collingwood	298	389	8,200	8,589	29.0
Nicholls' Hospital	Peterborough	725	468	9,614	10,072	13.9
St. Joseph's Hospital	"	630	106	8,702	9,108	14.4
Hotel Dieu Hospital	Windsor	864	316	13,783	14,130	16.3
St. Joseph's Hospital	Chatham	663	1,236	10,288	11,524	17.4
General Hospital	"	713	887	13,501	14,388	20.1
General Hospital	Stratford	609	474	10 831	11,305	18.5
Amasa Wood Hospital	St. Thomas	480	587	6,454	7,041	14.6
General and Marine Hospital	Owen Sound	398	303	6,999	7,302	18.3
St. Joseph's Hospital	Sudbury	1,223	307	21,536	21,863	17.8
Woodstock Hospital	Woodstock	382	332	7,080	7,332	19.2
Berlin and Waterloo Hospital	Berlin	534	350	8,130	8,480	15.9
General Hospital	Sarnia	583	572	10,759	11,331	19.4
Royal Victoria Hospital	Barrie	393	655	7,357	8,012	20.4
Hotel Dieu Hospital	Cornwall	655	.....	12,030	12,030	18.3
General Hospital	"	489	293	10,454	10,747	21.9
Muskoka Cottage Sanatorium	Gravenhurst	239	.....	21,552	21,552	89.3
Muskoka Free Hosp. for Consumptives	"	154	.....	23,652	23,652	153.3
General Hospital	Kenora	260	324	5,642	5,863	22.5
St. Joseph's Hospital	"	246	329	5,244	5,573	22.6
General Hospital	Sault Ste. Marie	854	228	16,152	16,380	19.1
Victoria General Hospital	Renfrew	181	75	3,349	3,424	18.8
Victorian General Hospital	Thessalon	137	10	3,170	3,180	23.2
Ross Memorial Hospital	Lindsay	442	210	8,623	8,833	20.0
John McKellar Memorial Hospital	Fort William	1,447	1,904	18,498	20,102	13.9
General Hospital	Walkerton	120	54	2,841	2,895	24 1
Queen Victoria Hospital	North Bay	482	251	7,069	7,320	15.2
General Hospital	Midland	190	127	2,511	2,638	13.9
St. Francis' Hospital	Smith's Falls	518	406	6,926	7,332	14.1
King Edward Sanatorium	Weston	48	.....	42,599	42,599	116.0
Free Hospital for Consumptives	"	319	.....			
Victorian Hospital	Almonte	142	212	1,521	1,733	12.2
General Hospital	Niagara Falls	452	309	4,182	4,491	12.7
General Hospital	Wingham	135	176	2,277	2,453	18.1
General and Marine Hospital	Goderich	165	286	4,044	4,330	26.2
Lady Minto Hospital	New Liskeard	245	104	5,254	5,358	21.8
Royal Alexandra Hospital	Fergus	324	173	6,564	6,737	20.7
General Hospital	Parry Sound	165	136	2,364	2,497	15.1
General Hospital	Orillia	389	407	6,161	6,568	16.9
General Hospital	Welland	377	216	4,976	5,192	13.8
General Hospital	Ingersoll	156	63	2,682	2,745	17.6
General Hospital	Kincardine	60	90	1,569	1,659	27.6
Cottage Hospital	Cobourg	122	28	2,271	2,299	18.8
General Hospital	Oshawa	284	308	4,752	5,060	17.8
Charlotte Eleanor Englehart Hospital	Petrolea	168	82	3,784	3,866	23.0
General Hospital	Clinton	115	84	1,207	1,291	11.2
General Hospital	Penetang	33	52	272	324	9.9
Totals for 1912		64,559	75,543	1,305,244	1,380,747	21.4
Totals for 1911		58,090	53,822	1,325,352	1,379,177	22.0

TABLE III.—Showing the deductions which have to be made from the collective stay of patients for the protracted residence of incurables, lying-in cases, etc. For persons coming within these classes only seven cents per day is allowed.

Hospitals.	Location.	Collective days' stay, exclusive of infants under one year of age.	Deduct for incurables and lying-in cases, for which only 7c per day is allowed, also deduct the days' stay of patients who paid over $4.90 per week.	No. of days' stay for which hospital allowance is made.
General Hospital	Toronto	155,687	48,921	76,766
Grace Hospital	"	32,878	16,058	16,820
Hospital for Sick Children	"	53,358	1,724	51,634
St. Michael's Hospital	"	78,050	25,324	52,726
Western Hospital	"	45,444	24,861	20,583
The Orthopedic Hospital	"	7,989	6,639	1,350
City Hospital	Hamilton	63,332	26,165	37,067
St. Joseph's Hospital	"	12,224	4,177	8,047
Mountain Sanatorium	"	21,965	.....	21,965
General Hospital	Kingston	33,437	14,873	17,564
Hotel Dieu Hospital	"	29,633	8,124	21,509
General Protestant Hospital	Ottawa	42,978	20,298	22,680
Roman Catholic Hospital	"	41,574	16,844	24,730
Misericordia Maternity Hospital	"	21,861	16,151	5,710
Maternity Hospital	"	5,038	3,455	1,583
St. Luke's General Hospital	"	21,162	11,633	9,530
Lady Grey Sanatorium	"	12,639	.....	12,639
General Hospital	London	47,923	22,401	25,522
St. Joseph's Hospital	"	18,797	12,261	6,536
Queen Alexandra Sanatorium	"	7,564	.....	7,564
General and Marine Hospital	St. Catharines	12,444	6,112	6,332
Consumptive Sanatorium	"	3 441	.....	3,441
Galt Hospital	Galt	6,321	2,067	4,254
General Hospital	Guelph	20,450	3,585	16,865
St. Joseph's Hospital	"	13,340	4,913	8,627
General Hospital	Pembroke	17,228	2,823	14,405
The Cottage Hospital	"	4,624	119	4,505
General Hospital	Mattawa	5,560	1,396	4,164
J. H. Stratford Hospital	Brantford	13,051	4,790	8,561
St. Joseph's Hospital	Port Arthur	16,084	6,606	9,478
Railway and Marine Hospital	"	10,240	98	10,142
Belleville Hospital	Belleville	10,033	5,482	4,551
St. Vincent de Paul Hospital	Brockville	21,022	9,156	11,866
General Hospital	"	12,747	6,998	5,749
General and Marine Hospital	Collingwood	8,200	3,733	4,467
Nicholls' Hospital	Peterborough	9,614	2,120	7,494
St. Joseph's Hospital	"	8,702	3,327	5,375
Hotel Dieu Hospital	Windsor	13,783	8,484	5,299
St. Joseph's Hospital	Chatham	10,288	5,330	4,958
General Hospital	"	13,501	8,814	4,687
General Hospital	Stratford	10,831	4,899	5,932
Amasa Wood Hospital	St. Thomas	6,454	3,538	2,916
General and Marine Hospital	Owen Sound	6,999	3,389	3,610
St. Joseph's Hospital	Sudbury	21,556	4,070	17,486
Woodstock Hospital	Woodstock	7,080	3,373	3,707
Berlin and Waterloo Hospital	Berlin	8,130	3,744	4,386
General Hospital	Sarnia	10,759	6,625	4,134
Royal Victoria Hospital	Barrie	7,357	2,087	5,270
Hotel Dieu Hospital	Cornwall	12,030	2,563	9,467
General Hospital	"	10,454	3,748	6,706
Muskoka Cottage Sanatorium	Gravenhurst	21,352	.....	21,352
Muskoka Free Hosp. for Cons.	"	52,653	.....	52,653
General Hospital	Kenora	5,642	3,373	2,269
St. Joseph's Hospital	"	5,541	3,913	1,628
General Hospital	Sault Ste. Marie	16,152	9,730	6,422
Victoria General Hospital	Renfrew	3,349	507	2,842
Victorian General Hospital	Thessalon	3,170	1,084	2,086
Ross Memorial Hospital	Lindsay	8,623	572	8,051
John McKellar Memorial Hospital	Fort William	18,198	523	17,675
General Hospital	Walkerton	5,841	112	2,729
Queen Victoria Hospital	North Bay	7,069	1,611	5,458
General Hospital	Midland	2,511	6	2,505
St. Francis' Hospital	Smith's Falls	6,926	347	6,579
King Edward Sanatorium	Weston	42,599	.....	42,599
Free Hospital for Consumptives	"			
Victorian Hospital	Almonte	1,521	9	1,512
General Hospital	Niagara Falls	4,182	70	4,112
General Hospital	Wingham	2,277	189	2,088
General and Marine Hospital	Goderich	4,044	1,167	2,877
Lady Minto Hospital	New Liskeard	5,254	171	5,083
Royal Alexandra Hospital	Fergus	6,564	1,415	5,149
General Hospital	Parry Sound	3,361	76	3,285
General Hospital	Orillia	6,161	89	6,072
General Hospital	Welland	4,976	127	4,849
General Hospital	Ingersoll	2,682	68	2,614
General Hospital	Kincardine	1,569	376	1,193
Cottage Hospital	Cobourg	2,271	13	2,258
General Hospital	Oshawa	4,752	345	4 407
Charlotte Eleanor Englehart Hosp.	Petrolea	3,784	651	3,133
General Hospital	Clinton	1,207	5	1,202
General Hospital	Penetang	273	63	210
Totals for 1912		1,305,159	430,449	874,710
Totals for 1911		1,228,785	367,376	861409

TABLE IV.—Relative to income of Hospitals.

Hospitals.	Location.	Amount received from municipal treasurers and for patients' maintenance.	Amount received from patients for board.	Amount received as income from investments belonging to hospital.	Subscriptions and donations of private individuals and incidental receipts.	Total receipts from all sources other than the Government grant.
		$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.
General Hospital	Toronto	34,549 05	93,246 96	45,308 78	10,265 25	181,270 64
Grace Hospital	"	5,814 90	38,851 64	2,850 46	747 50	42,234 50
Hospital for Sick Children	"	29,966 00	9,458 15	3,256 00	42,703 78	82,383 93
St. Michael's Hospital	"	23,207 50	17,722 50		15,636 25	56,566 25
Western Hospital	"	7,332 50	41,755 33		5,788 09	54,845 92
The Orthopedic Hospital	"		10,506 70	163 95	15 15	10,685 80
City Hospital	Hamilton	29,261 52	48,062 25		25 00	77,948 77
St. Joseph's Hospital	"		15,989 37		1,479 00	14,468 37
General Hospital	Kingston	6,885 00	20,703 54		4,857 52	32,446 06
Hotel Dieu Hospital	"	2,230 00	11,970 08		6,905 66	21,105 74
General Protestant Hospital	Ottawa	14,334 90	35,591 77	3,399 93	4,726 92	57,982 82
Misericordia Maternity Hosp.	"	11,119 70	33,957 78	5,110 27	3,736 01	50,923 76
Maternity Hospital	"	400 00	2,186 50		7,491 52	10,078 02
St. Luke's General Hospital	"	400 00	11,227 71		1,070 23	13,297 94
General Hospital	London	4,830 10	23,336 70	199 85	6,253 51	33,810 16
St. Joseph's Hospital	"	41,407 65	35,391 65	559 61	1,570 67	78,839 58
General and Marine Hospital	St. Catharines	33 00	23,598 52		75 00	23,706 52
Galt Hospital	Galt	2,500 00	12,549 78	55 79	2,768 52	17,874 09
General Hospital	Guelph	3,100 00	6,199 46	111 30	390 16	9,800 92
St. Joseph's Hospital	"	2,534 87	17,500 30		5,186 74	24,921 91
General Hospital	Pembroke	2,426 76	10,018 18		495 90	13,040 84
The Cottage Hospital	"	200 00	7,847 66		1,121 54	9,169 20
General Hospital	Mattawa	220 00	15,296 65	156 90	1,517 42	5,160 97
J. H. Stratford Hospital	Brantford		2,915 25		1,800 25	4,715 50
St. Joseph's Hospital	Port Arthur	6,150 00	10,255 64	246 67	402 07	17,054 38
General Hospital	Belleville	1,850 00	10,575 78		2,751 10	15,176 88
St. Vincent de Paul Hospital	Brockville	1,674 00	10,989 72	102 00	946 66	13,702 38
General Hospital	"	435 00	15,989 56		3,289 04	19,714 60
General and Marine Hospital	Collingwood	735 00	12,786 58	1,843 82	1,501 19	16,866 59
Nicholls' Hospital	Peterborough	1,150 00	7,044 55		124 62	8,319 17
St. Joseph's Hospital	"		8,494 10	12,062 49		20,587 39
Hotel Dieu Hospital	Windsor		7,396 02		631 20	8,027 22
St. Joseph's Hospital	Chatham	1,637 29	12,768 25		753 89	15,159 43
General Hospital	"	329 92	7,999 72		834 01	9,163 65
General Hospital	Stratford	200 80	15,747 24		1,231 50	17,179 54
Amasa Wood Hospital	St. Thomas	2,500 00	11,231 21	37 87	1,531 00	15,300 08
General and Marine Hospital	Owen Sound	4,500 00	7,231 43			11,731 43
St. Joseph's Hospital	Sudbury	2,175 00	7,026 60		4,022 53	13,224 13
Woodstock Hospital	Woodstock		12,695 10		6,280 73	18,975 83
Berlin and Waterloo Hospital	Berlin	2,000 00	6,572 86		1,282 19	9,855 05
General Hospital	Sarnia	4,250 00	7,257 50		2,782 81	14,290 31
Royal Victoria Hospital	Barrie	2,000 00	10,433 85	167 16	1,396 44	13,997 45
Hotel Dieu Hospital	Cornwall	825 00	6,852 40	50 00	1,031 02	8,741 42
General Hospital	"	950 00	2,890 00		4,448 10	8,288 10
Muskoka Cottage Sanatorium	Gravenhurst	985 00	5,987 93		10,985 70	17,958 63
Muskoka Free Hosp. for Cons.	"		44,531 78		2,962 77	47,494 55
General Hospital	Kenora	16,042 42	5,198 86	2,658 44	20,644 98	44,544 70
St. Joseph's Hospital	"		4,088 56		5,844 92	9,933 48
General Hospital	Sault Ste. Marie	172 50	3,319 53		1,665 56	5,156 28
Victoria General Hospital	Renfrew	2,624 75	10,561 10		1,653 45	14,839 32
Victorian General Hospital	Thessalon	680 00	2,871 41		259 15	3,810 86
Ross Memorial Hospital	Lindsay	141 30	2,231 71		751 10	3,124 11
John McKellar Meml Hosp.	Fort William	1,750 00	7,539 95	899 05	1,701 47	11,890 47
General Hospital	Walkerton	2,495 45	23,538 92		3,229 48	28,263 85
Queen Victoria Hospital	North Bay	1,660 00	2,187 54	29 76	766 58	4,643 88
General Hospital	Midland	250 00	6,018 31		951 30	7,219 61
St. Francis' Hospital	Smith's Falls	875 00	2,440 25		415 37	3,730 62
King Edward Sanatorium	Weston	300 00	6,131 94		601 48	7,033 42
Free Hosp. for Consumptives	"	23,189 00	3,841 24	1 170 00	1,201 89	29,402 13
Mountain Sanatorium	Hamilton	6,244 27	4,964 49	539 83	44 75	11,793 34
Victorian Hospital	Almonte	260 00	1,340 55	373 74	811 72	2,785 01
General Hospital	Niagara Falls	1,500 00	3,858 83	69 50	54 91	7,483 24
General and Marine Hospital	Goderich	770 00	3,313 40		259 67	4,033 07
Lady Minto Hospital	New Liskeard		2,579 56		100 00	3,449 56
Royal Alexandra Hospital	Fergus	1,153 10	5,880 03		7,224 53	13,114 56
General Hospital	Parry Sound		5,455 89		3,793 41	9,402 40
General Hospital	Orillia	1,000 00	2,760 51		839 81	3,600 32
General Hospital	Welland	2,200 00	4,733 40		339 25	7,972 65
Railway and Marine Hospital	Port Arthur		5,985 62		1,373 15	9,458 77
General Hospital	Ingersoll	2,000 00	10,084 65		685 36	10,770 01
General Hospital	Kincardine	100 00	3,214 05		858 57	6,072 62
Cottage Hospital	Cobourg	379 00	1,443 82	1,250 00	471 66	3,265 48
General Hospital	Oshawa	1,000 00	2,011 20	37 34	2,699 94	5,127 58
Consumptive Sanatorium	St. Catharines	1,010 50	5 137 15		293 45	6,340 60
Lady Grey Sanatorium	Ottawa	14,466 20	658 01	116 10	336 00	2,150 61
Queen Alexandra Sanatorium	London	2,372 00	778 07			15,544 27
Charlotte E. Englehart Hosp.		1,800 00	3,471 06		2,796 03	8,639 09
General Hospital	Clinton	325 00	3,909 02		1,831 42	7,340 44
General Hospital	Penetang	300 00	1,180 50		1,457 50	2,963 00
			382 35		402 80	1,095 15
Totals for 1912		344,610 25	950,506 79	77,595 61	242,078 13	1,614,880 78
Totals for 1911		319,004 10	824,788 55	69,531 66	213,391 41	1,426,321 02

TABLE V.—Showing the basis on which statutory aid is granted.

Hospitals.	Location.	Collective days' stay upon which Hospital grants are based.	Collective days' stay upon which computation of Refuge rate is based.	Computation of 7 cents per day, being Refuge rate for improper cases for Hospital treatment.	Amount of grant for proper Hospital cases.	Amount payable to each Hospital from appropriation by the Legislature.
				$ c.	$ c.	$ c.
General Hospital	Toronto	76,768	8,770	613 90	15,353 60	15,967 50
Grace Hospital	"	16,820	1,106	77 42	3,364 00	3,441 42
Hospital for Sick Children	"	56,366	.....	.....	11,273 20	11,273 20
St. Michael's Hospital	"	52,736	2,879	508 53	10,545 20	10,753 73
Western Hospital	"	20,583	3,725	260 75	4,116 60	4,377 35
The Orthopedic Hospital	"	1,350	500	35 00	270 00	305 00
City Hospital	Hamilton	47,087	12,472	873 04	9,413 40	10,286 44
St. Joseph's Hospital	"	8,047	483	33 81	1,609 40	1,643 21
Mountain Sanatorium	"	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
General Hospital	Kingston	17,564	6,742	471 94	3,512 80	3,984 74
Hotel Dieu Hospital	"	21,209	2,416	169 12	4,241 80	4,410 92
General Protestant Hospital	Ottawa	22,680	4,440	310 80	4,536 00	4,846 80
Roman Catholic Hospital	"	24,730	4,576	320 32	4,946 00	5,266 32
Misericordia Maternity Hosp	"	5,710	14,733	989 31	1,142 00	2,131 31
Maternity Hospital	"	1 583	.....	.....	316 60	316 60
St. Luke's General Hospital	"	9,530	1,506	105 42	1,906 00	2,011 42
Lady Grey Sanatorium	"	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
General Hospital	London	26,846	6,077	425 39	5,369 20	5,794 59
St. Joseph's Hospital	"	6,536	263	18 41	1,307 20	1,325 61
Queen Alexandra Hospital	"	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
General and Marine Hospital	St. Catharines	6,332	370	25 90	1,266 40	1,292 30
Consumptive Sanatorium	"	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
General Hospital	Galt	4,214	207	14 49	842 80	857 29
General Hospital	Guelph	16,865	1,538	107 66	3,373 00	3,480 66
St. Joseph's Hospital	"	8,697	216	15 12	1,735 40	1,750 52
General Hospital	Pembroke	14,405	416	29 12	2,881 00	2,910 12
The Cottage Hospital	"	4,505	119	8 33	901 00	909 33
General Hospital	Mattawa	4,164	433	30 31	832 80	863 11
J. H. Stratford Hospital	Brantford	8,264	1,397	97 79	1,652 20	1,749 99
St. Joseph's Hospital	Port Arthur	9,478	802	56 14	1,895 60	1,951 74
Railway and Marine Hospital	"	14,342	98	6 86	2,014 40	2,055 26
General Hospital	Belleville	4,451	275	19 25	890 20	905 45
St. Vincent de Paul Hospital	Brockville	11,866	1,691	118 37	2,373 20	2,491 57
General Hospital	"	5,839	1,094	76 58	1,167 80	1,244 38
General and Marine Hospital	Collingwood	4,467	1,222	85 54	893 40	978 94
Nicholls' Hospital	Peterborough	7,494	262	18 34	1,498 80	1,517 14
St. Joseph's Hospital	"	5,375	359	25 13	1,075 00	1,100 13
Hotel Dieu Hospital	Windsor	5,299	209	14 63	1,059 80	1,074 43
St. Joseph's Hospital	Chatham	4,958	422	30 24	991 60	1,021 84
General Hospital	"	3,687	619	43 33	737 40	780 73
General Hospital	Stratford	5,932	505	35 35	1,186 40	1,221 75
Amasa Wood Hospital	St. Thomas	2,916	136	9 52	583 20	592 72
General and Marine Hospital	Owen Sound	3 610	306	21 42	722 00	743 42
St. Joseph's Hospital	Sudbury	17,486	257	17 99	3,497 20	3,515 19
General Hospital	Woodstock	3,707	312	21 84	741 40	763 24
Berlin and Waterloo Hospital	Berlin	4 286	754	52 78	857 20	909 98
General Hospital	Sarnia	1,134	105	7 35	826 80	834 15
Royal Victoria Hospital	Barrie	5,270	283	19 81	1,054 00	1,073 81
Hotel Dieu Hospital	Cornwall	9,467	774	53 97	1,893 40	1,947 37
General Hospital	"	6,706	1,150	80 50	1 341 20	1,421 70
Muskoka Cottage Sanatorium	Gravenhurst	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Muskoka Free Hosp. for Cons.	"	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
General Hospital	Kenora	2,369	264	18 48	453 80	472 28
St. Joseph's Hospital	"	4,658	1,186	83 02	811 60	894 62
General Hospital	Sault Ste. Marie	6,422	409	32 83	1,284 40	1,317 23
Victoria General Hospital	Renfrew	2,842	102	7 14	568 40	575 54
Victorian General Hospital	Thessalon	2,088	667	46 69	417 20	463 89
Ross Memorial Hospital	Lindsay	8,051	573	40 04	1,610 20	1,650 24
John McKellar Mem'l Hosp.	Fort William	17,675	525	36 61	3,535 00	3,571 61
General Hospital	Walkerton	2,729	112	7 84	545 80	553 64
Queen Victoria Hospital	North Bay	5,358	306	21 42	1,071 60	1,093 02
General Hospital	Midland	2,505	6	42	501 00	501 42
St. Francis' Hospital	Smith's Falls	6,579	347	24 29	1,315 80	1,340 09
King Edward Sanatorium	Weston	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Free Hospital for Consumptiv	"	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Victorian Hospital	Almonte	1,512	9	63	302 40	303 03
General Hospital	Niagara Falls	4,114	70	4 90	822 40	827 30
General Hospital	Wingham	2,088	189	13 23	417 60	430 83
General and Marine Hospital	Goderich	2,877	1,167	81 69	575 40	657 09
Lady Minto Hospital	New Liskeard	5,083	171	11 97	1,016 60	1,028 57
Royal Alexandra Hospital	Fergus	5,149	1,415	99 05	1,029 80	1,128 85
General Hospital	Parry Sound	2,285	76	5 32	457 00	462 32
General Hospital	Orillia	6,072	89	6 23	1,214 40	1,220 63
General Hospital	Welland	4,849	127	8 89	969 80	978 69
General Hospital	Ingersoll	2,614	68	4 76	522 80	527 56
General Hospital	Kincardine	1,193	376	26 32	238 60	264 92
Cottage Hospital	Cobourg	2,258	13	91	451 60	452 51
General Hospital	Oshawa	4,407	845	24 15	881 40	905 55
Charlotte E. Englehart Hosp.	Petrolea	3,133	654	45 57	626 60	672 17
General Hospital	Clinton	1,202	5	35	240 40	240 75
General Hospital	Penetang	210	63	4 41	42 00	46 41
Totals for 1912		729,576	95,814	6,706 98	145,915 20	152,622 18
Totals for 1911		701,062	88,196	6,173 72	140,212 40	146,386 12

TABLE VI.—Showing the cost of maintaining the Hospitals, also the average daily cost per patient, etc.

Hospitals.	Location.	Collective days' stay, exclusive of infants under one year of age.	Cost of dietaries.	Salaries, fuel, light, medicine, bedding and all other expenditure on maintenance account.	Total expenditure for maintenance.	Average cost of each patient per day.
			$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.
General Hospital	Toronto	125,689	61,776 08	125,794 07	187,570 15	1 49
Grace Hospital	"	32,878	14,719 25	30,359 99	45,079 24	1 37
Hospital for Sick Children	"	47,948	20,719 75	83,755 09	104,474 84	1 99
St. Michael's Hospital	"	78,050	40,404 89	57,595 15	98,000 04	1 25
Western Hospital	"	45,444	19,366 95	43,520 92	62,887 87	1 38
The Orthopedic Hospital	"	7,989	4,972 39	7,163 45	10,135 84	1 27
City Hospital	Hamilton	63,232	33,357 68	61,502 12	94,859 80	1 50
St. Joseph's Hospital	"	12,224	5,630 99	9,657 83	15,288 82	1 25
Mountain Sanatorium	"	22,739	7,369 12	15,474 16	22,503 28	1 01
General Hospital	Kingston	32,457	14,011 34	23,186 65	37,197 99	1 14
Hotel Dieu Hospital	"	29,638	11,198 76	14,801 48	26,000 24	87
General Protestant Hospital	Ottawa	42,978	20,384 26	41,233 00	61,617 26	1 43
Roman Catholic Hospital	"	41,574	14,337 36	27,577 71	41,915 07	1 01
Misericordia Maternity Hospital	"	21,861	5,414 28	9,428 62	14,842 90	68
Maternity Hospital	"	5,038	3,236 44	7,187 80	10,424 24	2 07
St. Luke's General Hospital	"	51,162	11,644 97	22,415 40	34,060 37	1 61
Lady Grey Sanatorium	"	12,639	6,250 75	13,328 66	19,773 41	1 56
General Hospital	London	47,923	25,851 69	61,140 86	86,972 55	1 81
St. Joseph's Hospital	"	18,707	10,646 44	14,285 96	24,932 40	1 20
Queen Alexandra Sanatorium	"	8,564	3,772 60	9,330 62	13,103 22	1 43
General and Marine Hospital	St. Catharines	12,444	5,868 68	13,693 84	19,562 52	1 55
Consumptive Sanatorium	"	3,428	1,642 76	2,367 53	3,910 29	1 14
General Hospital	Galt	6,221	3,702 49	6,956 12	10,658 61	1 62
General Hospital	Guelph	20,450	8,462 14	20,944 76	29 407 90	1 44
St. Joseph's Hospital	"	13,240	6,821 03	7,901 89	14,722 92	1 11
General Hospital	Pembroke	17,228	4,025 03	7,410 93	11,435 96	67
The Cottage Hospital	"	4,624	1,784 90	4,405 45	6,190 35	1 34
General Hospital	Mattawa	5,560	2,027 85	3,452 35	5,480 20	99
J. H. Stratford Hospital	Brantford	13,051	4,775 54	14,227 69	19,003 23	1 45
St. Joseph's Hospital	Port Arthur	16,084	6,748 56	10,814 04	17,562 60	1 09
Railway and Marine Hospital	"	10,340	3,987 75	9,887 94	13,875 43	1 34
General Hospital	Belleville	10,033	3,606 37	9,814 34	13,417 71	1 34
St. Vincent de Paul Hospital	Brockville	21,022	7,356 45	14,012 67	21,369 09	1 02
General Hospital	"	12,747	5,303 31	13,562 88	18,866 19	1 48
General and Marine Hospital	Collingwood	8,200	3,251 02	6,194 43	9,445 45	1 15
Nicholls' Hospital	Peterborough	9,614	5,329 83	15,721 14	21,050 97	2 19
St. Joseph's Hospital	"	8,702	3,368 09	5,796 42	9,164 51	1 05
Hotel Dieu Hospital	Windsor	13,787	7,732 66	8,869 74	16,602 40	1 17
St. Joseph's Hospital	Chatham	10,288	4,320 81	6,327 66	10,648 47	1 03
General Hospital	"	13,501	5,890 08	11,093 53	16,983 61	1 26
General Hospital	Stratford	10,831	4,879 59	10,304 09	15,183 68	1 02
Amasa Wood Hospital	St. Thomas	6,454	3,749 48	9,081 39	12,830 87	1 98
General and Marine Hospital	Owen Sound	6,999	4,416 33	9,181 68	13,598 01	1 91
St. Joseph's Hospital	Sudbury	21,536	7,726 11	9,894 44	17,703 55	1 09
General Hospital	Woodstock	7,080	3,930 31	6,630 96	10,621 27	1 50
Berlin and Waterloo Hospital	Berlin	8,150	3,278 84	12,599 67	15,878 51	1 95
General Hospital	Sarnia	10,759	3,666 41	9,700 15	13,366 56	1 24
Royal Victoria Hospital	Barrie	7,357	3,306 64	6,882 67	10,189 21	1 38
Hotel Dieu Hospital	Cornwall	12,020	4,789 65	5,794 15	10,583 80	88
General Hospital	"	10,454	3,896 74	9,356 74	13,253 48	1 27
Muskoka Cottage Sanatorium	Gravenhurst	21,352	21,151 21	25,755 53	46,906 74	2 19
Muskoka Free Hosp. for Consump	"	52,652	24,682 68	38,633 78	63,316 46	1 20
General Hospital	Kenora	5,642	2,596 09	6,769 85	9,365 94	1 66
St. Joseph's Hospital	"	5,573	2,073 12	4,014 78	6,092 90	1 10
General Hospital	Sault Ste. Marie	16,152	7,312 47	12,357 01	19,669 48	1 21
Victoria General Hospital	Renfrew	3,349	1,670 56	2,879 64	4,550 20	1 36
Victorian General Hospital	Thessalon	3,170	1,004 90	3,513 10	4,518 00	1 11
Ross Memorial Hospital	Lindsay	8,623	4,149 55	9,136 65	13,286 17	1 54
John McKellar Memorial Hospital	Fort William	18,198	8,996 87	23,757 44	32,754 31	1 80
General Hospital	Walkerton	2,841	1,581 01	4,101 45	5,682 46	2 00
Queen Victoria Hospital	North Bay	7,069	2,852 17	5,098 61	7,950 78	1 12
General Hospital	Midland	2,511	1,318 34	3,498 79	4,817 13	1 92
St. Francis' Hospital	Smith's Falls	6,026	3,591 53	4,405 22	7,996 75	1 15
King Edward Sanatorium	Weston	42,599	18,825 80	32,632 97	51,458 77	1 21
Free Hospital for Consumptives	"					
Victorian Hospital	Almonte	1,521	921 94	2,467 24	3,389 18	1 50
General Hospital	Niagara Falls	4,187	1,979 14	6,398 99	8,378 13	2 00
General Hospital	Wingham	2,277	947 71	2,647 28	3,594 99	1 58
General and Marine Hospital	Goderich	3,020	804 05	2,771 75	3,575 80	1 02
Lady Minto Hospital	New Liskeard	5,254	2,286 53	5,112 32	7,398 85	1 45
Royal Alexandra Hospital	Fergus	6,564	2,246 97	7,457 23	10,304 20	1 57
General Hospital	Parry Sound	2,361	1,403 53	2,669 56	4,073 89	1 72
General Hospital	Orillia	6,161	2,755 61	5,965 94	8,721 55	1 41
General Hospital	Welland	4,976	2,785 66	6,057 95	8,843 61	1 77
General Hospital	Ingersoll	2,682	1,671 34	3,819 37	5,490 71	2 05
General Hospital	Kincardine	1,569	554 13	2,658 23	3,212 36	2 04
Cottage Hospital	Cobourg	2,271	1,003 45	3,252 10	4,255 55	1 74
General Hospital	Oshawa	4,752	1,785 35	4,662 94	6,448 29	1 36
Charlotte Eleanor Englehart Hosp.	Petrolea	3,784	2,054 71	7,155 77	9,210 48	2 43
General Hospital	Clinton	1,202	1 022 25	1,941 00	2,963 25	2 46
General Hospital	Penetang	273	157 43	605 94	763 37	2 80
Totals for 1912		1,296,553	597,705 62	1,202,112 83	1,799,818 45	1 38
Totals for 1911		1,238,785	532,071 60	1,061,548 53	1,593,620 13	1 30

TABLE VII.—Showing the proportion of maintenance of Hospitals paid by the Government.

Hospitals.	Location.	Revenues on maintenance account exclusive of Government grant.	Government grant in aid of maintenance.	Total revenue for maintenance.	Total expenditure for maintenance.	Percentage of Government grant in aid to total expenditure for maintenance.
		$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	
General Hospital	Toronto	181,270 64	18,042 83	199,313 47	187,370 15	9.6
Grace Hospital	"	42,234 50	3,941 13	46,175 63	45,079 24	8.7
Hospital for Sick Children	"	82,365 93	11,506 20	93,870 13	104,474 84	11.0
St. Michael's Hospital	"	86,555 92	10,149 36	96,705 28	98,000 04	10.3
Western Hospital	"	54,845 92	4,048 73	58,894 65	62,887 87	6.4
The Orthopedic Hospital	"	10,685 80	208 33	10,894 13	10,135 84	2.0
City Hospital	Hamilton	77,918 77	8,360 95	86,309 72	94,860 80	8.8
St. Joseph's Hospital	"	14,468 37	1,459 17	15,927 54	15,938 82	9.5
Mountain Sanatorium	"	11,782 34	8,516 14	20,298 48	32,503 28	37.8
General Hospital	Kingston	32,446 06	5,794 15	38,240 21	37,187 99	10.2
Hotel Dieu Hospital	"	21,108 74	1,678 90	25,784 64	26,000 24	17.9
General Protestant Hospital	Ottawa	57,945 82	3,736 86	61,679 68	61,617 36	6.1
Roman Catholic Hospital	"	50,923 76	5,255 88	56,179 64	41,915 07	12.5
Misericordia Maternity Hospital	"	10,078 02	1,517 88	11,595 90	14,842 90	10.2
Maternity Hospital	"	13,295 94	324 45	13,619 39	13,424 34	3.0
St. Luke's General Hospital	"	33,810 16	1,708,74	35,518 90	34,059 77	5.0
Lady Grey Sanatorium	"	8,639 09	3,106 72	11,745 81	13,103 22	23.7
General Hospital	London	78,839 58	5,025 92	83,865 50	86 972 55	5.8
St. Joseph's Hospital	"	23,706 52	1,270 89	24,977 41	24,332 40	5.2
Queen Alexandra Sanatorium	"	15,244 27	4,529 14	19,773 41	19,773 41	22.9
General and Marine Hospital	St. Catharines	17,874 09	1,149 69	19,023 78	19,362 52	5.9
Consumptive Sanatorium	"	2,150 61	1,122 86	3,273 47	3,910 29	28.7
General Hospital	Galt	9,800 02	859 54	10,659 56	10,058 61	8.2
General Hospital	Guelph	24,932 00	4,871 49	28,793 49	29,407 90	13.1
St. Joseph's Hospital	"	13,040 84	1,782 84	14,823 68	14,722 92	12.1
General Hospital	Pembroke	9,169 20	2,261 07	11,430 27	11,435 96	19.7
The Cottage Hospital	"	5,160 97	1,063 53	6,224 50	6,180 35	17.2
General Hospital	Mattawa	4,715 50	827 47	5,542 97	5,480 20	15.1
J. H. Stratford Hospital	Brantford	17,054 78	2,263 26	19,317 04	19,703 20	11.5
St. Joseph's Hospital	Port Arthur	15,176 88	2,727 46	17,904 34	17,562 60	13.2
Railway and Marine Hospital	"	10,750 01	1,954 47	12,704 48	13,875 43	14.0
General Hospital	Belleville	13,712 38	1,099 19	14,811 57	13,417 71	8.2
St. Vincent de Paul Hospital	Brockville	19,704 60	1,519 86	21,224 46	21,369 09	7.1
General Hospital	"	16,866 50	1,382 42	18,249 01	18,866 19	7.3
General and Marine Hospital	Collingwood	8,319 17	633 70	8,952 87	9,445 25	5.2
Nicholls' Hospital	Peterborough	20,587 39	1,668 62	22,255 81	21,050 97	7.9
St. Joseph's Hospital	"	8,057 22	1,091 90	9,149 12	9,164 51	11.9
Hotel Dieu Hospital	Windsor	15,159 43	935 58	16,095 01	16,093 40	5.8
St. Joseph's Hospital	Chatham	9,163 65	1,313 70	10,477 35	10,648 47	12.3
General Hospital	"	17,479 51	829 19	18,008 70	16,983 64	4.8
General Hospital	Stratford	15,300 08	749 99	16,020 07	15,185 68	4.7
Amasa Wood Hospital	St. Thomas	11,737 43	539 49	12,276 92	12,830 87	4.2
General and Marine Hospital	Owen Sound	13,894 15	881 27	14,705 42	13,598 01	6.5
St. Joseph's Hospital	Sudbury	18,975 83	2,765 63	21,741 46	17,703 55	15.6
General Hospital	Woodstock	9,855 05	676 50	10,531 55	10,621 27	6.4
Berlin and Waterloo Hospital	Berlin	14,590 31	958 37	15,548 68	15,838 54	6.0
General Hospital	Sarnia	13,997 45	431 19	14,428 64	13,366 56	3.2
Royal Victoria Hospital	Barrie	8,741 42	966 46	9,707 88	10,189 34	9.5
Hotel Dieu Hospital	Cornwall	8,289 40	2,295 02	10,584 42	10,583 80	21.1
General Hospital	"	17,068 63	1,388 36	18,246 99	13,353 08	9.7
Muskoka Cottage Sanatorium	Gravenhurst	47,494 55	.....	47,494 55	46,906 74	.....
Muskoka Free Hosp. for Con.	"	44,514 79	22,707 00	67,221 79	63,316 46	35.8
General Hospital	Kenora	9,833 48	558 10	10,391 58	9,365 94	5.9
St. Joseph's Hospital	"	5,156 28	1,071 79	6,228 07	6,092 90	17.6
General Hospital	Sault Ste. Marie	14,859 32	1,572 65	16,431 97	19,669 48	8.0
Victoria General Hospital	Renfrew	3,810 86	705 78	4,516 64	4,559 20	15.5
Victorian General Hospital	Thessalon	3,134 11	435 36	3,569 29	3,518 10	12.4
Ross Memorial Hospital	Lindsay	11,890 47	1,669 69	13,560 16	13,286 17	12.5
John McKellar Memorial Hosp.	Port Williams	31,249 62	1,044 09	34,293 71	32,754 31	9.3
General Hospital	Walkerton	4,043 88	663 47	5,307 35	5,682 46	11.7
Queen Victoria Hospital	North Bay	7,319 61	1,050 85	8,379 46	7,950 78	13.3
General Hospital	Midland	3,730 62	388 14	4,118 76	4,817 13	8.0
St. Francis' Hospital	Smith's Falls	7,033 42	1,206 16	8,239 58	7,996 75	15.1
King Edward Sanatorium	Weston	31,102 13	20,818 72	53,220 85	51,448 77	40.4
Free Hospital for Consumptives	"					
Victorian Hospital	Almonte	2,785 01	524 73	3,309 74	3,389 18	15.5
General Hospital	Niagara Falls	7,483 24	863 73	8,346 97	8,378 13	10.3
General Hospital	Wingham	4,033 07	355 51	4,388 58	3,504 99	9.8
General and Marine Hospital	Goderich	3,449 56	369 68	3,819 24	3,575 80	10.3
Lady Minto Hospital	New Liskeard	7,234 53	843 73	8,078 26	7,398 85	11.4
Royal Alexandra Hospital	Fergus	9,463 40	1,158 65	10,561 05	10,304 50	11.2
General Hospital	Parry Sound	3,600 32	472 66	4,072 98	4,072 80	11.6
General Hospital	Orillia	7,945 65	1,179 98	9,155 63	8,731 53	13.5
General Hospital	Welland	9,458 77	749 92	10,208 69	8,843 61	8.4
General Hospital	Ingersoll	6,072 62	496 80	6,569 42	5,490 74	9.0
General Hospital	Kincardine	3,965 48	257 55	4,223 03	3,842 46	8.0
Cottage Hospital	Cobourg	5,127 78	316 15	5,443 73	3,856 55	8.2
General Hospital	Oshawa	6,340 60	745 75	7,086 35	6,448 29	11.5
Charlotte E. Englehart Hosp.	Petrolea	7,540 44	325 25	7,865 69	9,210 48	3.5
General Hospital	Clinton	2,963 00	.....	2,963 00	2,963 25	.....
General Hospital	Penetang	1,095 15	.....	1,095 15	765 37	.....
Totals for 1912		1,613,987 52	207,187 19	1,821,174 71	1,800,518 45	11.8
Totals for 1911		1,426,695 72	180,822 90	1,607,518 62	1,593,620 13	11.7

TABLE VIII.—Showing the comparative cost per patient daily in the different Hospitals in periods of five years.

Hospitals.	Location.	1905.	1910.	1911.	1912.
		cents.	cents.	cents.	cents.
General Hospital	Toronto	1.28	1.41	1.50	1.49
Grace Hospital	"	1.00	1.39	1.35	1.37
Hospital for Sick Children	"	1.25	1.53	1.61	1.99
St. Michael's Hospital	"	.90¾	1.00	1.06	1.25
Western Hospital	"	.92	1.02	.96	1.38
The Orthopedic Hospital	"	1.10¼	1.39	1.28	1.27
City Hospital	Hamilton	1.14	1.37	1.26	1.50
St. Joseph's Hospital	"	.78	1.02	1.10	1.25
General Hospital	Kingston	.79	.96	1.09	1.14
Hotel Dieu Hospital	"	.55	.65	.68	.87
General Protestant Hospital	Ottawa	1.29	1.28	1.41	1.43
Roman Catholic Hospital	"	.81	1.02	1.01	1.01
Misericordia Maternity Hospital	"	.70	1.15	1.01	.68
Maternity Hospital	"	2.03	1.97	1.85	2.07
St. Luke's General Hospital	"	.87	1.62	1.65	1.61
General Hospital	London	1.26	1.62	1.73	1.81
St. Joseph's Hospital	"	1.23	1.24	1.13	1. 9
General and Marine Hospital	St. Catharines	1.08	1.30	1.15	1.55
Galt Hospital	Galt	1.12½	1.55	1.51	1.62
General Hospital	Guelph	1.16	.95	1.24	1.44
St. Joseph's Hospital	"	.84	1.03	1.00	1.11
General Hospital	Pembroke	.53	.69	.70	.67
The Cottage Hospital	"	.97	1.12	1.01	1.34
General Hospital	Matawa	.96	.91	1.36	.99
J. H. Stratford Hospital	Brantford	.78	1.19	1.14	1.45
St. Joseph's Hospital	Port Arthur	1.09	1.35	1.10	1.09
Belleville Hospital	Belleville	1.63	1.09	1.25	1.34
St. Vincent de Paul Hospital	Brockville	.87	1.16	1.25	1.03
General Hospital	"	1.39	1.12	1.23	1.48
General and Marine Hospital	Collingwood	.96	1.01	1.12	1.15
Nicholls' Hospital	Peterborough	1.95	1.73	1.94	2.19
St. Joseph's Hospital	"	.47	.94	.90	1.05
Hotel Dieu Hospital	Windsor	.76	1.04	.84	1.17
St. Joseph's Hospital	Chatham	.72	.82	.81	1.03
General Hospital	"	.87	1.00	1.30	1.26
General Hospital	Stratford	1.17	1.28	1.51	1.02
Amasa Wood Hospital	St. Thomas	1.92	1.97	1.86	1.98
General and Marine Hospital	Owen Sound	.89	1.11	1.49	1.91
St. Joseph's Hospital	Sudbury	1.08	1.06	.98	.80
Woodstock Hospital	Woodstock	1.87	1.34	1.41	1.50
Berlin and Waterloo Hospital	Berlin	1.64	1.64	1.41	1.95
General Hospital	Sarnia	1.63	1.59	1.93	1.24
Royal Victoria Hospital	Barrie	.93	1.14	1.22	1.38
Hotel Dieu Hospital	Cornwall	.53	.75	.75	.88
General Hospital	"	.74	.92	1.28	1.27
Muskoka Cottage Sanatorium	Gravenhurst	2.05	1.89	2.18	2.19
Muskoka Free Hosp. for Consumptives	"		1.14	1.14	1.20
General Hospital	Kenora	1.46	2.16	1.22	1.66
St. Joseph's Hospital	"	2.26	1.19	1.03	1.10
General Hospital	Sault St. Marie	.90	1.14	1.16	1.21
Victoria General Hospital	Renfrew	1.49	1.11	1.24	1.36
Victorian General Hospital	Thessalon	.72	1.16	1.16	1.11
Ross Memorial Hospital	Lindsay	1.89	1.52	1.33	1.54
John McKellar Memorial Hospital	Fort William	1.08	1.66	1.77	1.80
General Hospital	Walkerton	2.66	2.27	1.76	2.00
Queen Victoria Hospital	North Bay	1.33	1.07	1.54	1.12
General Hospital	Midland	2.10	1.74	1.50	1.92
St. Francis' Hospital	Smith's Falls	.78	.72	1.02	1.15
King Edward Sanatorium	Weston	.....	1.47	1.40	1.21
Free Hosp. for Consumptives	"	1.53	1.35		
Mountain Sanatorium	Hamilton	.....	.99	1.04	1.01
Victorian Hospital	Almonte	.....	1.23	1.41	1.50
General Hospital	Niagara Falls	.....	1.54	1.74	2.00
General Hospital	Wingham	.....	1.79	2.67	1.58
General and Marine Hospital	Goderich	.....	1.73	1.16	1.02
Lady Minto Hospital	New Liskeard	.....	1.29	1.77	1.45
Royal Alexandra Hospital	Fergus	.....	1.52	1.50	1.57
General Hospital	Parry Sound	.....	1.61	1.60	1.72
General Hospital	Orillia	.....	1.12	1.44	1.41
General Hospital	Welland	.....	1.82	2.00	1.77
Railway and Marine Hospital	Port Arthur	.....	1.84	1.42	1.34
General Hospital	Ingersoll	.....	2.19	1.97	2.05
General Hospital	Kincardine	.....	2.35	2.65	2.04
Cottage Hospital	Cobourg	.....	1.66	1.93	1.74
General Hospital	Oshawa	.....	8.23	1.63	1.36
Consumptive Sanatorium	St. Catharines	.....	1.14	.96	1.14
Lady Grey Sanatorium	Ottawa	.....	1.84	1.63	1.56
Queen Alexandra Hospital	London	.....	2.11	1.62	1.43
Charlotte Eleanor Englehart Hosp.	Petrolea	.....	.....	3.03	2.43
General Hospital	Clinton	.....	.....	.....	2.46
General Hospital	Penetang	.....	.....	.....	2.80
Averages		1.13	1.26	1.30	1.38

SEPARATE REPORTS.

GENERAL HOSPITAL, TORONTO.

The following summaries show the operations of the Hospital during the official year:

Movements of Patients.

Number under treatment in all departments of the Hospital, 1st October, 1911	337
Admitted	5,383
Births in the Hospital	324
Total number under treatment	6,041
Discharges, including infants	5,376
Died	347
Under treatment, 30th September, 1912	318
Total	6,041

Of the 6,041 inmates during the year, 682 were in the Burnside Lying-in-Branch, and include 173 male and 151 female children born in the Institution.

Sex.

Male	3,090
Female	2,951
	6,041

Revenue.

From the Province of Ontario	$18,042 83
From the City of Toronto, in payment of patients' maintenance	33,558 70
From the County of York, in payment of patients' maintenance	655 00
From other municipalities of the Province	335 95
From paying patients themselves	93,246 96
Income from property belonging to Hospital Trust	43,208 78
Subscriptions, donations, and bequests of private individuals	6,958 00
From all other sources not above enumerated	3,307 25
Total	$199,313 47

Expenditures.

Butchers' meat, poultry and fish	$17,192 24
Butter and eggs	11,174 24
Flour, bread and meal	3,626 42
Milk and cream	9,600 98
Tea and coffee	2,012 66
Potatoes and other vegetables	8,628 34
Groceries and provisions not enumerated	9,541 20
Drugs and medicines	8,393 42
Pathological laboratory supplies	550 89
Medical and surgical appliances, bandages, etc.	8,681 05
Surgical instruments, ordinary, etc.	773 88
Beer, wine and spirits	759 88
Bedding, napery and general house furnishings	7,381 03
Laundry, brooms, brushes, mops, soap, and cleansing appliances	12,365 97
Fuel	8,202 52
Light: Gas, oil, electric light	5,782 06
Water supply	698 80
Nurses' uniforms and medals	1,105 92
Nurses' text books	562 38
Ice supply	1 262 53
Salaries and wages	56,300 47
Pathologists and Med. Registrars	1,800 00
Retiring allowance	700 00
Legal expenses	22 40
Contingencies	373 40
Repairs, ordinary	3,121 77
Telephones	360 89
Interest on debts and insurance	3,778 58
Printing, postage, stationery and annual report	2,696 23
Audit fees	120 00
Total	$187,570 15
Government grant for 1912	$15,967 50

GRACE HOSPITAL, TORONTO

The following summaries show the operations of the Hospital during the official year:

Movements of Patients.

Number under treatment in the Hospital, 1st October, 1911	80
Admitted	1,705
Births in the Hospital	349
Total number under treatment	2,134

New Toronto General Hospital.

GRACE HOSPITAL, TORONTO.—*Continued*

Discharges, including infants ..	1,915
Died	119
Under treatment, 30th September, 1912	100
	2,134

Sex.

Male	898
Female	1,236
	2,134

Revenue.

From the Government of Ontario	$3,941 13
From the City of Toronto in payment of patients' maintenance	5,623 80
From the County of York	129 50
From other municipalities	61 60
From paying patients themselves	32,851 64
Income from endowments, etc.	2,820 46
Subscriptions, donations and bequests of private individuals	156 72
From all sources not above enumerated	590 78
Total	$46,175 63

Expenditures.

Butchers' meat	$3,854 28
Butter and eggs	2,504 21
Flour, bread and meal	1,189 04
Milk	2,585 57
Tea and coffee	355 38
Potatoes and other vegetables.	1,638 65
Groceries and provisions not enumerated	2,592 12
Drugs and medicines	1,223 91
Medical and surgical appliances	2,804 33
Surgical instruments	192 78
Beer, wine and spirits	146 04
Bedding, napery and general house furnishings	2,734 70
Brooms, brushes, mops, soap and cleaning appliances	1,005 46
Fuel	4,083 11
Light: Electric, oil and candles	1,127 24
Water supply	420 84
Ice	386 03
Salaries and wages	11,930 16
Taxes and insurance	245 00
Contingencies	774 80
Repairs, ordinary	2,544 55
Advertising, stationery, etc. ..	700 08
Clothing for patients	40 96
Total	$45,079 24

Government grant for 1912 .. $3,441 12

HOSPITAL FOR SICK CHILDREN, TORONTO.

The following summaries show the operations of the Hospital during the official year:

Movements of Patients.

Under treatment, 1st October, 1911	142
Admitted	1,152
Total number under treatment	1,294
Discharged	985
Died	157
Under treatment, 30th September, 1912	150
	1,294

Sex.

Male	737
Female	557
	1.294

Revenue.

From the Province of Ontario.	$11,506 20
From the City of Toronto	25,000 00
From the County of York	150 00
From other municipalities	4,816 00
From patients themselves for maintenance and treatment.	6,438 15
From property belonging to the Hospital	3,256 00
From subscriptions, donations and bequests from private individuals	41,728 78
From all other sources not enumerated	975 00
Total	$93,870 13

Expenditures.

Butchers' meat, game and fish	$4,735 48
Butter and eggs	3,507 06
Flour, bread and meal	2,063 33
Milk	3,502 41
Tea and coffee	393 92
Potatoes and other vegetables.	2,168 06
Groceries and provisions not enumerated	4 349 49

HOSPITAL FOR SICK CHILDREN, TORONTO.—*Continued.*

Drugs and medicines	4,435 02
Medical and surgical appliances	4,973 91
Surgical instruments	511 12
Bedding, napery and general house furnishings	1,010 00
Brooms, brushes, mops, soap and cleaning appliances	2,005 02
Fuel	8,972 27
Light: Electric, gas, oil, candles	2,508 88
Water supply	764 05
Clothing for patients, including boots, shoes and linen	1,492 31
Ice	929 11
Salaries and wages	40,505 62
Insurance and taxes	2,866 81
Contingencies	1,777 16
Repairs, ordinary	1,812 24
Printing, stationery, etc.	8,273 12
Telephones and electricity	918 45
Total	$104,474 84
Government grant for 1912	$11,273 20

ST. MICHAEL'S HOSPITAL, TORONTO.

The following summaries show the operations of the Hospital during the official year:

Movements of Patients.

Number under treatment, 1st October, 1911	171
Admitted	3,737
Births in the Hospital	328
Total number under treatment	4,236
Discharges, including infants	3,719
Died	277
Under treatment, 30th September, 1912	240
	4,236

Sex.

Male	2,368
Female	1,868
	4,236

Revenue.

From the Government of Ontario	$10,149 36
From the City of Toronto in payment of patients' maintenance	22,932 90
From the County of York	207 60
From other municipalities	66 70
From paying patients themselves	47,722 50
Subscriptions, donations and bequests of private individuals	1,970 23
From all other sources not above enumerated	13,655 99
Total	$96,705 28

Expenditures.

Butchers' meat, poultry and fish	$10,592 72
Butter and eggs	7,597 40
Flour, bread and meal	3,463 80
Milk	7,289 68
Tea and coffee	1,120 98
Potatoes, other vegetables and fruit	4,522 83
Groceries and provisions not enumerated	5,817 48
Drugs and medicines	4,525 25
Medical and surgical appliances	5,396 50
Surgical instruments	1,646 16
Beer, wine and spirits	487 65
Bedding, napery and general house furnishings	7,947 20
Brooms, brushes, mops, soap and cleaning appliances	2,940 29
Fuel	7,060 53
Electric light, gas, oil, candles	2,790 46
Water supply	383 90
Ice	615 57
Salaries and wages	17,652 00
Taxes and insurance	1,807 05
Contingencies	158 64
Repairs, ordinary	3,173 96
Telephone service	166 50
Advertising, printing, stationery, etc.	843 49
Total	$98,000 04
Government grant for 1912	$10,753 73

WESTERN HOSPITAL, TORONTO.

The following summaries show the operations of the Hospital during the official year:

Movements of Patients.

Number under treatment, 1st October, 1911	109
Admitted	2,244
Births in Hospital	180
Total number under treatment	2,533
Discharged	2,206
Died	200
Under treatment, 30th September, 1912	127
	2,533

Sex.

Male	1,169
Female	1,364
	2,533

Revenue.

From the Province of Ontario	$4,048 73
From the City of Toronto	7,332 50
From the patients for maintenance and treatment	41,725 33
From subscriptions, donations and bequests from private individuals	1,281 00
From other sources	4,507 09
Total	$58,894 65

Expenditures.

Butchers' meat	$5,553 40
Butter and eggs	3,381 21
Flour, bread and meal	1,229 40
Milk	2,751 69
Tea and coffee	513 88
Potatoes and other vegetables	1,956 23
Groceries and provisions not enumerated	3,981 14
Drugs and medicines	2,341 75
Medical and surgical appliances and instruments	4,669 00
Telephones	243 33
Beer, wines and spirits	256 85
Bedding, napery and general house furnishings	4,955 29
Brooms, brushes, mops, soap and cleaning appliances	1,731 53
Fuel	4,802 54
Light: Gas, oil and candles	1,968 25
Water	168 00
Ice supply	358 43
Salaries and wages	13,554 98
Taxes and insurance	418 32
Contingencies—interest	3,697 02
Repairs, ordinary	2,559 61
Nurses' uniforms, etc.	386 68
Funerals	60 00
Printing, postage, dry goods	1,349 34
Total	$62,887 87
Government grant for 1912	$4,377 35

THE ORTHOPEDIC HOSPITAL, TORONTO.

The following summaries show the operations of the Hospital during the official year:

Movements of Patients.

Number under treatment, 1st October, 1911	23
Admitted	284
Total number under treatment	307
Discharges	285
Died	1
Under treatment, 30th September, 1912	21
	307

Sex.

Male	164
Female	143
	307

Revenue.

From the Government of Ontario	$208 33
Income from endowments, etc., or other property belonging to the Hospital	163 95
From paying patients themselves	10,506 70
Subscriptions, donations and bequests of private individuals	.....
From all other sources not above enumerated	15 15
Total	$10,894 13

Expenditures.

Butchers' meat	$630 23
Butter and eggs	531 47

THE ORTHOPEDIC HOSPITAL, TORONTO.—*Continued.*

Flour, bread and meal	407 56
Milk	441 73
Tea and coffee	116 90
Potatoes and other vegetables	491 85
Groceries and provisions not enumerated	352 65
Drugs and medicines	258 71
Medical and surgical appliances, surgical instruments.	490 32
Bedding, napery and general house furnishings	53 74
Brooms, brushes, mops, soap and cleaning appliances	93 19
Fuel	1,179 91
Electric light, gas, oil and candles	248 12
Water supply	115 46
Ice	86 08
Salaries and wages	2,591 69
Taxes and insurance	84 00
Repairs, ordinary	414 88
Gymnasium and sundries	1,524 86
Sundries	22 59
Total	$10,135 84
Government grant for 1912	$305 00

CITY HOSPITAL, HAMILTON.

The following summaries show the operations of the Hospital during the official year:

Movements of Patients.

Number under treatment, 1st October, 1911	137
Admitted	3,849
Births in the Hospital	213
Total number under treatment	4,199
Discharged	3,657
Died	333
Under treatment, 30th September, 1912	209
	4,199

Sex.

Male	2,195
Female	2,004
	4,199

Revenue.

From the Province of Ontario	$8,360 95
From the City of Hamilton	29,261 52
From paying patients themselves	48,662 25
From all other sources	25 00
Total	$86,309 72

Expenditures.

Butchers' meat, poultry, etc.	$6,960 63
Butter, eggs, bacon and pork.	9,163 77
Flour, bread and meal	2,453 41
Milk and cream	4,936 58
Tea and coffee	816 20
Potatoes and other vegetables	1,670 39
Groceries and provisions not enumerated	7,356 70
Drugs and medicines	3,753 25
Surgical instruments and appliances	4,284 72
Beer, wine and spirits	211 18
Bedding, furnishings, etc.	4,579 61
Brooms, brushes, mops, soap and cleaning appliances	920 64
Fuel	9,545 05
Electric light, gas, oil and candles	2,169 70
Water supply	1,736 23
Hay and straw	52 60
Ice	301 06
Salaries and wages	25,736 36
Taxes and insurance	819 49
Contingencies	916 22
Repairs, ordinary	1,432 60
Printing and stationery	3,149 13
Hardware, paints and oils	850 82
Laboratory	1,044 46
Total	$94,860 80
Government grant for 1912	$10,286 44

ST. JOSEPH'S HOSPITAL, HAMILTON.

The following summaries show the operations of the Hospital during the official year:

Movements of Patients.

Number under treatment, 1st October, 1911	33
Admitted	732
Total number under treatment	765
Discharged	692
Died	33
Under treatment, 30th September, 1912	40
	765

ST. JOSEPH'S HOSPITAL, HAMILTON.—*Continued.*

Sex.

Male	330
Female	435
	765

Revenue.

From the Province of Ontario	$1,459 17
Income from endowments, investments, etc.	585 00
From paying patients themselves	12,989 37
Subscriptions, donations and bequests in cash	894 00
From all other sources	
Total	$15,927 54

Expenditures.

Butchers' meat and fish	$1,648 45
Butter and eggs	926 01
Flour, bread and meal	494 18
Milk	899 88
Tea and coffee	189 00
Potatoes and other vegetables	354 24
Groceries and other provisions not enumerated	1,119 23
Drugs and medicines	781 54
Medical and surgical appliances	698 65
Surgical instruments	77 48
Beer, wine and spirits	81 05
Bedding, etc.	648 10
Brooms, brushes, mops, soap and cleaning appliances	263 68
Fuel	1,120 46
Electric light, gas, oil and candles	807 53
Water supply	154 25
Clothing for patients, including boots and shoes	61 85
Ice supply	61 45
Salaries and wages	978 00
Taxes, insurance and interest	1,536 73
Contingencies	574 53
Repairs, ordinary	1,108 39
Printing, stationery, etc.	101 80
Coffins and funerals	50 00
Total	$9,637 83

Government grant for 1912 .. $1,643 21

GENERAL HOSPITAL, KINGSTON.

The following summaries show the operations of the Hospital during the official year:

Movements of Patients.

Number under treatment 1st October, 1911	65
Admitted	1,795
Births in Hospital	69
Total number under treatment	1,929
Discharged	1,749
Died	100
Under treatment 30th September, 1912	80
	1,929

Sex.

Male	921
Female	1,008
	1,929

Revenue.

From the Province of Ontario	$3,794 15
From the City of Kingston	4,000 00
From the County of Frontenac	1,500 00
From other municipalities in the Province	1,385 00
From paying patients themselves for treatment	20,703 54
Subscriptions, donations and bequests	3,684 67
From all other sources not enumerated	1,172 85
Total	$36,240 21

Expenditures.

Butchers' meat	$2,510 59
Butter and eggs	3,269 64
Flour, bread and meal	887 19
Milk	1,440 15
Tea and coffee	529 15
Potatoes and other vegetables	1,067 42
Groceries and provisions not enumerated	4,307 20
Drugs and medicines	1,214 39
Surgical instruments and appliances	2,343 51
Beer, wine and spirits	92 62
Bedding, napery and general house furnishings	1,109 70
Brooms, brushes, mops, soap and cleaning appliances	492 08
Fuel	3,134 12
Electric light, gas, oil and candles	1,909 80
Water supply	444 23
Ice	70 75
Salaries and wages	7,850 14

GENERAL HOSPITAL, KINGSTON.—*Continued.*

Insurance and taxes	97 41
Contingencies	2,491 24
Repairs, ordinary	1,459 09
Printing, stationery, etc.	477 57
Total	$37,197 99
Government grant for 1912	$3,984 74

HOTEL DIEU HOSPITAL, KINGSTON.

The following summaries show the operations of the Hospital during the official year:

Movements of Patients.

Number under treatment 1st October, 1911	71
Admitted	1,565
Births in Hospital	39
Total number under treatment	1,675
Discharged	1,537
Died	64
Under treatment 30th September, 1912	74
	1,675

Sex.

Male	826
Female	849
	1,675

Revenue.

From the Province of Ontario	$4,678 90
From the City of Kingston	1,000 00
From the County of Frontenac	950 00
From other municipalities	280 00
From patients themselves for maintenance and treatment	11,970 08
Subscriptions, donations and bequests	3,570 52
From other sources not enumerated	3,335 14
Total	$25,784 64

Expenditures.

Butchers' meat	$2,964 55
Butter and eggs	2,106 91
Flour, bread and meal	1,385 80
Milk	1,482 04
Tea and coffee	407 50
Potatoes and other vegetables	381 87
Groceries and provisions not enumerated	2,470 09
Drugs and medicines	1,302 24
Medical and surgical appliances	1,086 56
Surgical instruments	47 35
Beer, wine and spirits	108 00
Bedding, napery and general house furnishings	3,040 56
Brooms, brushes, mops, soap and cleaning appliances	589 42
Fuel	2,645 91
Light, gas, oil and candles	1,234 56
Water supply	484 93
Clothing for patients, including boots and shoes	79 13
Ice	60 00
Salaries and wages	1,047 55
Taxes and insurance	252 91
Hay and straw	123 61
Contingencies	396 45
Repairs, ordinary	2,130 30
Printing, stationery, etc.	172 00
Total	$26,000 24
Government grant for 1912	$4,403 92

GENERAL PROTESTANT HOSPITAL, OTTAWA.

The following summaries show the operations of the Hospital during the official year:

Movements of Patients.

Number under treatment 1st October, 1911	105
Admitted	2,251
Births in the Hospital	1
Total number under treatment	2,357
Discharged	2,117
Died	129
Under treatment 30th September, 1912	111
	2,357

Sex.

Male	1,201
Female	1,156
	2,357

New Western Hospital, Toronto.

GENERAL PROTESTANT HOSPITAL, OTTAWA.—*Continued.*

Revenue.

From the Province of Ontario	$3,736 88
From the City of Ottawa.....	13,469 90
From the County of Carleton.	600 00
From other municipalities ...	255 00
From patients themselves for maintenance and treatment.	35,591 77
Income from endowments, investments, etc.	3,299 23
Subscriptions, donations and bequests of private individuals	4,372 50
From other sources not enumerated	354 42
Total	$61,679 68

Expenditures.

Butchers' meat	5,062 12
Butter and eggs	3,779 07
Flour, bread and meal	1,121 79
Milk	3,344 76
Tea and coffee	628 68
Potatoes and other vegetables	1,129 12
Groceries and provisions not enumerated	5,318 72
Drugs and medicines	2,405 31
Medical and surgical appliances	4,611 31
Surgical instruments	456 34
Beer, wine and spirits	169 66
Bedding, napery and general house furnishings	1,696 44
Brooms, brushes, mops, soap and cleaning appliances ...	969 96
Fuel	6,392 25
Electric light, gas, oil, candles	525 11
Water supply	354 73
Clothing for patients, including boots and shoes	58 22
Ice	128 05
Salaries and wages	15,770 60
Taxes and insurance	244 27
Contingencies	1,375 85
Repairs, ordinary	4,343 72
Interest	779 00
Printing, stationery, etc.	952 18
Total	$61,617 26
Government grant for 1912...	$4,846 80

ROMAN CATHOLIC HOSPITAL, OTTAWA.

The following summaries show the operations of the Hospital during the official year:

Movements of Patients.

Number under treatment 1st October, 1911	101
Admitted	2,315
Total number under treatment	2,416
Discharged	2,205
Died	89
Under treatment 30th September, 1912	122
	2,416

Sex.

Male	1,195
Female	1,221
	2,416

Revenue.

From the Province of Ontario	$5,255 88
From the City of Ottawa	9,953 30
From the County of Carleton.	300 00
From other municipalities ...	866 40
From patients themselves for maintenance and treatment.	33,957 78
Income from property	2,110 27
Subscriptions, donations and bequests of private individuals	3,297 28
From all other sources not enumerated	438 73
Total	$56,179 64

Expenditures.

Butchers' meat	3,216 71
Butter and eggs	2,668 03
Flour, bread and meal	2,176 27
Milk	2,505 68
Tea and coffee	723 25
Potatoes and other vegetables.	1,110 90
Groceries and provisions not enumerated	1,936 52
Drugs and medicines	2,098 62
Medical and surgical appliances	1,651 83
Surgical instruments	1,117 57
Beer, wine and spirits	520 15
Bedding, napery and general house furnishings	2,774 82
Brooms, brushes, mops, soap and cleaning appliances	250 06
Fuel	3,268 46
Electric light, gas, oil, candles	626 82
Water supply	.....
Clothing for patients, including boots and shoes	1,781 30
Ice	225 00
Salaries and wages	5,258 82
Taxes and insurance	2,282 85
Contingencies	285 20
Repairs, ordinary	5,200 09
Printing, stationery, etc.	236 13
Total	$41,915 07
Government grant for 1912...	$5,266 32

MISERICORDIA MATERNITY HOSPITAL, OTTAWA.

The following summaries show the operations of the Hospital during the official year:

Movements of Patients.

Number under treatment, 1st October, 1911	84
Admitted	244
Births in Hospital	193
Total number under treatment	521
Discharged	336
Died	83
Under treatment, 30th September, 1912	102
	521

Sex.

Male	140
Female	381
	521

Revenue.

From the Province of Ontario	$1,517 88
From the City of Ottawa	350 00
From the County of Carleton.	50 00
From paying patients themselves	2,186 50
From subscriptions and donations	4,984 17
From other sources	2,507 35
Total	$11 595 90

Expenditures.

Butchers' meat	$1,111 32
Butter and eggs	1,020 20
Flour, bread and meal	906 46
Milk	994 98
Tea and coffee	186 46
Potatoes and other vegetables	504 25
Groceries and provisions not enumerated	687 61
Drugs and medicines	173 65
Medical and surgical appliances	53 51
Surgical instruments	75 19
Beer, wine and spirits	55 90
Bedding, napery and general house furnishings	1,397 45
Brooms, brushes, mops, soap and cleaning appliances	358 80
Fuel	1,684 32
Electric light, gas, oil, candles.	429 80
Water supply	328 93
Hay and straw	80 04
Clothing for patients, including boots and shoes	594 16
Salaries and wages	1,945 05
Taxes and insurance	621 00
Coffins and funerals	117 00
Contingencies	300 85
Repairs, ordinary	973 97
Ice supply	125 00
Printing, stationery, etc.	114 00
Total	$14,842 90

Government grant for 1912 .. $2,131 31

MATERNITY HOSPITAL, OTTAWA.

The following summaries show the operations of the Hospital during the official year:

Movements of Patients.

Number under treatment, 1st October, 1911	21
Admitted	403
Number of births	383
Total number under treatment	807
Discharged	759
Died	11
Under treatment, 30th September, 1912	37
	807

Sex.

Male	202
Female	605
	807

Revenue.

From the Province of Ontario	$321 45
From the City of Ottawa	350 00
From the County of Carleton	50 00
From paying patients themselves	11,227 71
From subscriptions and donations	1,670 23
From other sources	.....
Total	$13,619 39

Expenditures.

Butchers' meat	$838 11
Butter and eggs	655 22
Flour, bread and meal	338 90
Milk	392 83
Tea and coffee	119 98
Potatoes and other vegetables	533 98

General and Marine Hospital, Collingwood.

MATERNITY HOSPITAL, OTTAWA.—*Continued.*

Groceries and provisions not enumerated	357 42
Drugs and medicines	544 12
Medical and surgical appliances	121 14
Surgical instruments	.....
Bedding, napery and general house furnishings	732 91
Surgical dressings	790 19
Fuel	770 50
Gas, oil, candles and electric light	321 07
Water supply	77 50
Brooms, brushes, soaps and cleaning appliances	123 53
Beer, wine and spirits	5 25
Ice	54 63
Salaries and wages	3,090 50
Stationery, printing, etc.	166 99
Contingencies	86 51
Repairs, ordinary	116 20
Taxes and insurance	113 90
Total	$10,424 24
Government grant for 1912...	$316 60

ST. LUKE'S GENERAL HOSPITAL, OTTAWA.

The following summaries show the operations of the Hospital during the official year:

Movements of Patients.

Number under treatment, 1st October, 1911	57
Admitted	1,371
Total number under treatment	1,428
Discharged	1,304
Died	52
Under treatment, 30th September, 1912	72
	1,428

Sex.

Male	835
Female	593
	1,428

Revenue.

From the Province of Ontario	$1,708 74
From the City of Ottawa	4,630 10
From the County of Carleton	200 00
From paying patients themselves	22,526 70
Income from investments	199 85
From subscriptions and donations	2,238 47
From other sources	4,015 04
Total	$35,518 90

Expenditures.

Butchers' meat	$3,274 33
Butter and eggs	2,499 96
Flour, bread and meal	1,222 41
Milk	1,681 28
Tea and coffee	329 93
Potatoes and other vegetables	688 14
Groceries and provisions not enumerated	1,948 32
Drugs and medicines	1,901 28
Medical and surgical appliances	1,538 51
Surgical instruments	27 80
Beer, wine and spirits	73 77
Bedding, napery and general house furnishings	1,540 95
Brooms, brushes, mops, soap and cleaning appliances	296 48
Fuel	2,780 78
Gas, oil, candles and electric light	416 73
Water supply	3 40
Ice	.....
Salaries and wages	10,657 18
Taxes, insurance and interest	375 91
Contingencies	2,152 72
Repairs, ordinary	649 89
Total	$34,059 77
Government grant for 1912	$2,011 42

GENERAL HOSPITAL, LONDON.

The following summaries show the operations of the Hospital during the official year:

Movements of Patients.

Number under treatment, 1st October, 1911	120
Admitted	2,087
Births in the Hospital	168
Total number under treatment	2,375
Discharged	2,070
Died	172
Under treatment, 30th September, 1912	133
	2,375

GENERAL HOSPITAL, LONDON.—*Continued.*

Sex.

Male	1,080
Female	1,295
	2,375

Revenue.

From the Province of Ontario	$5,025 92
From the City of London	35,563 21
From the County of Middlesex, in payment of patients	5,844 44
From paying patients themselves	35,301 65
From income from property or investments	559 61
Subscriptions, donations and bequests	1,570 67
Total	$83,865 50

Expenditures.

Butchers' meat	$7,040 93
Butter and eggs	3,312 50
Flour, bread and meal	1,696 39
Milk	3,840 78
Tea and coffee	851 81
Potatoes and other vegetables	1,461 09
Groceries and provisions not enumerated	7,628 19
Drugs and medicines	4,419 73
Surgical instruments	286 35
Medical and surgical appliances	4,401 70
Beer, wine and spirits	313 30
Bedding, napery and general house furnishings	4,287 21
Brooms, brushes, mops, soap and cleaning appliances	1,573 41
Fuel	8,281 48
Light: Gas, oil and candles	1,930 89
Water	536 54
Ice	361 71
Salaries and wages	28,657 65
Insurance	464 60
Contingencies	1,767 29
Repairs, ordinary	1,840 05
Printing and stationery	498 28
Contractors' percentages returned	1,520 67
Total	$86,972 55
Government grant for 1912	$5,754 59

ST. JOSEPH'S HOSPITAL, LONDON.

The following summaries show the operations of the Hospital during the official year:

Movements of Patients.

Number under treatment, 1st October, 1911	49
Admitted	867
Births in Hospital	101
Total number under treatment	1,017
Discharged	920
Died	37
Under treatment, 30th September, 1912	60
	1,017

Sex.

Male	389
Female	628
	1,017

Revenue.

From the Province of Ontario	$1,270 89
From other municipalities	33 00
From paying patients	23,598 52
Subscriptions, donations, etc.	75 00
Other sources	.....
Total	$24,977 41

Expenditures.

Butchers' meat	$2,216 72
Butter and eggs	2,365 94
Flour, bread and meal	896 59
Milk	2,033 66
Tea and coffee	146 08
Potatoes and other vegetables	220 89
Groceries and provisions not enumerated	2,166 96
Drugs and medicines	1,219 41
Medical and surgical appliances	1,103 65
Beer, wine and spirits	103 05
Bedding, napery and general house furnishings	1,255 57
Brooms, brushes, mops, soap and cleaning appliances	183 24
Fuel	2,195 54
Light: Gas, oil and candles	878 22
Water	232 47
Telephone	67 00
Ice	94 25
Salaries and wages	3,332 75
Insurance, taxes and interest	785 72
Contingencies	276 03
Repairs, ordinary	2,559 06
Total	$24,332 40
Government grant for 1912	$1,325 61

Nurses' Residence, Hospital for Sick Children, Toronto.

GENERAL AND MARINE HOSPITAL, ST. CATHARINES.

The following summaries show the operations of the Hospital during the official year:

Movements of Patients.

Number under treatment, 1st October, 1911	33
Admitted	721
Births in Hospital	102
Total number under treatment	856
Discharged	751
Died	59
Under treatment, 30th September, 1912	46
	856

Sex.

Male	377
Female	479
	856

Revenue.

From the Province of Ontario	$1,149 69
From the City of St. Catharines	1,500 00
From the County of Lincoln	1,000 00
From other municipalities	
From patients themselves for maintenance and treatment.	12,549 78
From endowments, investments, or other property belonging to the Hospital	55 79
From subscriptions, bequests and donations of private persons	2,532 00
From all other sources not above enumerated	236 52
Total	$19,023 78

Expenditures.

Butchers' meat and fish	$1,798 13
Butter and eggs	778 46
Flour, bread and meal	397 22
Milk	769 55
Tea and coffee	252 55
Potatoes and other vegetables and fruit	404 70
Groceries and provisions not enumerated	1,268 07
Drugs and medicines	804 26
Medical and surgical appliances	721 98
Surgical instruments	304 71
Beer, wine and spirits	28 00
Bedding, napery and general house furnishings	1,574 03
Brooms, brushes, mops, soap and cleaning appliances	275 33
Fuel	2,185 04
Electric light, gas, oil, candles	4 10
Water supply	84 76
Motor power	217 03
Ice	223 08
Salaries and wages	5,688 75
Taxes and insurance	310 71
Contingencies	767 37
Repairs, ordinary	266 94
Printing, stationery, etc.	237 75
Total	$19,362 52
Government grant for 1912...	$1,292 30

GALT HOSPITAL, GALT.

The following summaries show the operations of the Hospital during the official year:

Movements of Patients.

Number under treatment, 1st October, 1911	14
Admitted	365
Number of births in the Institution	17
Total number under treatment	396
Discharged	336
Died	44
Under treatment, 30th September, 1912	16
	396

Sex.

Male	187
Female	209
	396

Revenue.

From the Province of Ontario	$829 54
From the Town of Galt	1,600 00
From the County of Waterloo	1,500 00
From other municipalities	.....
From paying patients themselves	6,199 46

GALT HOSPITAL, GALT.—*Continued.*

From subscriptions, bequests, and donations of private individuals	253 98
From other sources	136 18
Total	$10,620 46

Expenditures.

Butchers' meat	$700 30
Butter and eggs	549 08
Flour, bread and meal	429 59
Milk	130 88
Tea and coffee	72 50
Potatoes and other vegetables	188 10
Groceries and provisions not enumerated	932 04
Drugs and medicines	511 11
Medical and surgical appliances	465 80
Beer, wine and spirits	55 75
Bedding, napery and general house furnishings	232 00
Brooms, brushes, mops, soap and cleaning appliances	207 43
Fuel	291 10
Electric light, gas, oil, candles	413 90
Water supply	100 00
Hay and straw	105 66
Ice	78 00
Salaries and wages	3,314 05
Taxes and insurance	119 02
Contingencies	141 46
Repairs, ordinary	623 15
Clothing for patients	15 55
Printing, stationery, etc.	51 05
Grounds	331 89
Total	$10,058 61
Government grant for 1912	$857 29

GENERAL HOSPITAL, GUELPH.

The following summaries show the operations of the Hospital during the official year:

Movements of Patients.

Number under treatment, 1st October, 1911	63
Admitted	962
Births in Hospital	75
Total number under treatment	1,100
Discharged	981
Died	61
Under treatment, 30th September, 1912	58
	1,100

Sex.

Male	507
Female	593
	1,100

Revenue.

Received from the Province of Ontario	$3,871 49
From the City of Guelph	1,929 15
From the County of Wellington	470 72
From other municipalities	135 00
From paying patients	17,200 30
Subscriptions, donations, etc.	2,006 45
From other sources not enumerated	3,180 29
Total	$28,793 40

Expenditures.

Butchers' meat	$2,066 69
Butter and eggs	2,173 59
Flour, bread and meal	831 62
Milk	51 53
Tea and coffee	257 06
Potatoes and other vegetables	270 10
Groceries and provisions not enumerated	2,811 55
Drugs and medicines, surgical instruments and appliances	2,781 43
Beer, wine and spirits	127 25
Bedding, napery and general house furnishings	920 90
Brooms, brushes, mops, etc.	546 46
Fuel	3,279 05
Electric light, gas, oil, candles	1,599 16
Water supply	126 50
Hay and Straw	753 62
Ice	177 00
Salaries and wages	7,625 76
Taxes and insurance	733 63
Repairs, ordinary	1,774 07
Contingencies	233 94
Printing, stationery, etc.	266 99
Total	$29,407 90
Government aid for 1912	$3,480 66

Lakeside Home for Sick Children, Toronto.

ST. JOSEPH'S HOSPITAL, GUELPH.

The following summaries show the operations of the Hospital during the official year:

Movements of Patients.

Number under treatment 1st October, 1911	41
Admitted	642
Births in Hospital	25
Total number under treatment	708
Discharged	656
Died	24
Under treatment, 30th September, 1912	28
	708

Sex.

Male	254
Female	454
	708

Revenue.

From the Province of Ontario	$1,782 84
From the City of Guelph	935 90
From the County of Wellington	1,490 86
From other municipalities of the Province	.....
From paying patients	10,118 18
Subscriptions, donations, etc.	342 90
Other sources	153 00
Total	$14,823 68

Expenditures.

Butchers' meat and fish	$2,377 48
Butter and eggs	1,065 39
Flour, bread and meal	866 33
Milk	242 90
Tea and coffee	.....
Potatoes and other vegetables	.....
Groceries and provisions not enumerated	2,268 93
Drugs and medicines	586 06
Medical and surgical appliances	423 11
Surgical instruments	145 26
Beer, wine and spirits	76 75
Bedding, napery and general furnishings	1,041 02
Brooms, brushes, mops, soap and cleaning appliances	333 29
Fuel	1,975 66
Electric light, gas, oil, candles	687 28
Water supply	50 00
Salaries and wages	1,177 00
Taxes, interest and insurance.	229 50
Contingencies	577 23
Repairs, ordinary	466 22
Ice supply	.....
Clothing for patients	10 00
Printing, stationery, etc.	123 51
Total	$14,722 92
Government aid for 1912	$1,740 52

GENERAL HOSPITAL, PEMBROKE.

The following summaries show the operations of the Hospital during the official year:

Movements of Patients.

Number under treatment 1st October, 1911	27
Admitted	602
Total number under treatment	629
Discharged	553
Died	49
Under treatment 30th September, 1912	27
	629

Sex.

Male	325
Female	304
	629

Revenue.

From the Province of Ontario	$2,261 07
From the County of Renfrew	200 00
From other municipalities	.....
From patients themselves	7,847 66
From subscriptions, bequests and donations of private individuals	1,021 54
From all other sources	100 00
Total	$11,430 27

Expenditures.

Butchers' meat	$794 60
Butter and eggs	1,071 34
Flour, bread and meal	542 89
Milk	404 39
Tea and coffee	324 38
Potatoes and other vegetables	93 17

GENERAL HOSPITAL, PEMBROKE.—*Continued.*

Groceries and provisions not enumerated	794 26
Surgical instruments	.....
Drugs and medicines	396 45
Medical and surgical appliances	208 81
Beer, wine and spirits	23 30
Bedding, napery and general house furnishings	225 33
Brooms, brushes, mops, soap and cleaning appliances	130 40
Fuel	1,279 32
Electric light, gas, oil and candles	280 36
Water	80 00
Hay and straw	41 75
Clothing for patients, including boots and shoes	217 89
Ice	40 26
Salaries and wages	2,768 00
Contingencies	669 36
Repairs, ordinary	1,022 42
Taxes and insurance	.....
Printing, stationery, etc.	33 28
Total	$11,435 96
Government grant for 1912	$2,910 12

COTTAGE HOSPITAL, PEMBROKE.

The following summaries show the operations of the Hospital during the official year:

Movements of Patients.

Number under treatment 1st October, 1911	16
Admitted	295
Births in Hospital	28
Total number under treatment	311
Discharged	279
Died	15
Under treatment, 30th September, 1912	17
	311

Sex.

Male	147
Female	164
	311

Revenue.

From the Province of Ontario	$1,063 53
From the County of Renfrew	200 00
From other municipalities	20 00
From patients themselves for maintenance and treatment	3,296 65
From endowments, investments, etc.	126 90
From subscriptions, donations and bequests from private individuals	1,497 02
From other sources	20 40
Total	$6,224 50

Expenditures.

Butchers' meat	$447 02
Butter and eggs	479 81
Flour, bread and meal	185 23
Milk	60 09
Tea and coffee	44 50
Potatoes and other vegetables	160 57
Groceries and provisions not enumerated	407 68
Drugs and medicines	179 28
Medical and surgical appliances	187 48
Surgical instruments	28 57
Beer, wine and spirits	5 10
Bedding, napery and general house furnishings	375 87
Brooms, brushes, mops, soap and cleaning appliances	60 56
Fuel	437 80
Light: gas, oil and candles	101 86
Water supply	50 40
Salaries and wages	2,511 25
Taxes and insurance	110 05
Hay and straw	35 84
Contingencies	135 47
Repairs, ordinary	115 81
Ice supply	22 40
Total	$6,190 35
Government grant for 1912	$909 32

GENERAL HOSPITAL, MATTAWA.

The following summaries show the operations of the Hospital during the official year:

Movements of Patients.

Number under treatment 1st October, 1911	14
Admitted	290
Total number under treatment	304

GENERAL HOSPITAL, MATTAWA.—*Continued.*

Discharged	253
Died	16
Under treatment 30th September, 1912	35
	304

Sex.

Male	242
Female	62
	304

Revenue.

From the Province of Ontario	$827 47
From patients for maintenance and treatment	2,915 25
From subscriptions, bequests and donations of private individuals	240 25
From other sources	1,560 00
Total	$5,542 97

Expenditures.

Butchers' meat	$422 80
Butter and eggs	415 00
Flour, bread and meal	321 00
Milk	320 50
Tea and coffee	70 00
Potatoes and other vegetables	145 70
Groceries and provisions not enumerated	332 85
Drugs, medicines	283 15
Medical and surgical appliances	85 30
Beer, wine and spirits	70 00
Surgical instruments	75 68
Bedding, napery and general house furnishings	161 98
Brooms, brushes, etc.	45 00
Fuel	475 38
Electric light, gas, oil, candles	148 40
Water supply	82 50
Printing, stationery, etc.	68 55
Hay and straw	120 00
Ice	200 00
Salaries and wages	1,057 00
Taxes and insurance	60 00
Repairs, ordinary	213 21
Contingencies	176 20
Clothing for patients	130 00
Total	5,480 20
Government grant for 1912...	$863 11

THE JOHN H. STRATFORD HOSPITAL, BRANTFORD.

The following summaries show the operations of the Hospital during the official year:

Movements of Patients.

Number under treatment 1st October, 1911	54
Admitted	688
Births in the Hospital	34
Total number under treatment	776
Discharged	671
Died	70
Under treatment 30th September, 1912	35
	776

Sex.

Male	384
Female	392
	776

Revenue.

From the Province of Ontario	$2,263 26
From the City of Brantford..	5,500 00
From the County of Brant....	500 00
From other municipalities....	150 00
From patients for maintenance and treatment	10,255 64
Income from endowments, investments, etc.	246 67
From subscriptions, donations and bequests from private individuals	29 00
From all other sources	373 07
Total	$19,317 64

Expenditures.

Butchers' meat	$1,157 71
Butter and eggs	609 78
Flour, bread and meal	364 27
Milk	555 08
Tea and coffee	220 37
Potatoes and other vegetables.	989 91
Groceries and provisions not enumerated	878 39
Drugs and medicines	1,341 09
Medical and surgical appliances and surgical instruments	600 68
Beer, wine and spirits	60 53
Bedding, napery and general house furnishings	592 72

THE JOHN H. STRATFORD HOSPITAL, BRANTFORD.—*Continued.*

Brooms, brushes, mops, soap and cleaning appliances	$74 21
Fuel	1,510 83
Electric light, gas, oil, candles	1,104 89
Ice	108 00
Salaries and wages	6,616 56
Taxes and insurance	315 82
Printing, stationery, etc.	155 28
Contingencies	1,121 02
Repairs, ordinary	709 09
Hay and straw	616 97
Total	$19,703 20
Government grant for 1912	$1,749 99

ST. JOSEPH'S HOSPITAL, PORT ARTHUR.

The following summaries show the operations of the Hospital during the official year:

Movements of Patients.

Number under treatment 1st October, 1911	55
Admitted	986
Births in Hospital	34
Total number under treatment	1,075
Discharged	985
Died	29
Under treatment 30th September, 1912	61
	1,075

Sex.

Male	827
Female	248
	1,075

Revenue.

From the Province of Ontario	$2,327 46
From Dominion Government for Indians	100 00
From the City of Port Arthur	1,750 00
From patients themselves for maintenance and treatment.	10,575 78
From subscriptions, donations and bequests from private individuals	568 40
From other sources	2,182 70
Total	$17,504 34

Expenditures.

Butchers' meat and fish	$1,546 71
Flour, bread and meal	1,138 93
Milk	576 61
Tea and coffee	299 09
Potatoes and other vegetables	.....
Butter and eggs	.....
Groceries and provisions not enumerated	3,187 22
Drugs and medicines	765 87
Surgical instruments and appliances	473 79
Beer, wine and spirits	28 00
Bedding, napery and general house furnishings	1,443 76
Fuel	1,417 78
Brooms, brushes, mops, soap and cleaning appliances	.....
Electric light, gas, oil and power	162 41
Water supply	40 00
Ice	160 40
Salaries and wages	3,347 37
Taxes and insurance, telephone, etc.	242 78
Stationery, printing, etc.	75 00
Contingencies	1,196 52
Repairs, ordinary	1,460 36
Total	$17,562 60
Government grant for 1912	$1,951 74

GENERAL HOSPITAL, BELLEVILLE.

The following summaries show the operations of the Hospital during the official year:

Movements of Patients.

Number under treatment 1st October, 1911	30
Admitted	639
Births in Hospital	41
Total number under treatment	710

General Hospital, Smith's Falls.

General Hospital, Smith's Falls—Showing Frost Memorial Wing.

GENERAL HOSPITAL, BELLEVILLE.—*Continued.*

Discharged	660
Died	27
Under treatment 30th September, 1912	23
	710

Sex.

Male	380
Female	330
	710

Revenue.

From the Province of Ontario	$1,099 19
From the City of Belleville	1,374 00
From County of Hastings	300 00
From patients for maintenance and treatment	10,989 72
Income from endowments, investments, etc.	102 00
From subscriptions, donations and bequests from private individuals	942 53
From other sources	4 13
Total	$14,811 57

Expenditures.

Butchers' meat	$946 52
Butter and eggs	694 67
Flour, bread and meal	370 64
Milk	467 55
Tea and coffee	95 90
Potatoes and other vegetables	243 36
Groceries and provisions not enumerated	787 73
Drugs and medicines	542 55
Medical and surgical appliances	439 37
Beer, wine and spirits	14 20
Bedding, napery and general house furnishings	800 16
Brooms, brushes, mops, soap and cleaning appliances	296 17
Fuel	1,393 83
Electric light, gas, oil and candles	682 46
Clothing for patients	50 40
Ice supply	69 00
Salaries and wages	3,301 50
Contingencies	143 43
Repairs, ordinary	400 72
Stationery and printing	.....
Taxes, insurance and interest	1,162 91
Total	$13,078 99
Government grant for 1912	$909 45

ST. VINCENT DE PAUL HOSPITAL, BROCKVILLE.

The following summaries show the operations of the Hospital during the official year:

Movements of Patients.

Number under treatment 1st October, 1911	50
Admitted	1,081
Births in Hospital	61
Total number under treatment	1,192
Discharged	1,100
Died	40
Under treatment, 30th September, 1912	52
	1,192

Sex.

Male	489
Female	703
	1,192

Revenue.

From the Province of Ontario	$1,519 86
From the Town of Brockville	400 00
From other municipalities	35 00
From paying patients	15,989 56
From property belonging to the Hospital	.....
From subscriptions, bequests and donations from private individuals	1,034 17
From other sources not enumerated	2,245 87
Total	$21,224 46

Expenditures.

Butchers' meat and fish	$2,321 77
Butter and eggs	1,225 83
Flour, bread and meal	664 60
Milk	773 61
Tea and coffee	612 07
Potatoes and other vegetables	662 88
Groceries and provisions not enumerated	1,329 08
Drugs and medicines	453 24
Medical and surgical appliances	203 38
Bedding, napery and general house furnishings	3,379 33

ST VINCENT DE PAUL HOSPITAL, BROCKVILLE.—*Continued.*

Brooms, brushes, mops, soap and cleaning appliances	$206 95
Fuel	2,109 69
Electric light, gas, oil, candles	758 34
Water supply	26 30
Clothing for sisters, including boots and shoes	301 18
Ice supply	147 12
Salaries and wages	2,756 50
Taxes, insurance and interest	238 58
Contingencies	1,883 76
Repairs, ordinary	1,038 16
Printing, stationery, etc.	160 62
Telephone	116 10
Total	$21,369 09
Government grant for 1912...	$2,491 57

THE BROCKVILLE GENERAL HOSPITAL.

The following summaries show the operations of the Hospital during the official year:

Movements of Patients.

Number under treatment 1st October, 1911	38
Number admitted	501
Births in Hospital	35
Total number under treatment	574
Discharged	507
Died	29
Under treatment 30th September, 1912	38
	574

Sex.

Male	220
Female	354
	574

Revenue.

From the Province of Ontario	$1,382 42
From the Town of Brockville.	700 00
From the Counties of Leeds and Grenville	.....
From other municipalities of the Province	35 00
From paying patients	12,786 58
From property belonging to the Hospital	1,843 82
From subscriptions, bequests and donations from private individuals	901 19
From other sources not enumerated	600 00
Total	$18,249 01

Expenditures.

Butchers' meat	$1,553 87
Butter and eggs	1,149 32
Flour, bread and meal	385 00
Milk	522 00
Tea and coffee	197 46
Potatoes and other vegetables	454 82
Groceries and provisions not enumerated	1,040 84
Drugs and medicines	724 14
Medical and surgical appliances	829 43
Bedding, napery, and general house furnishings	508 31
Brooms, brushes, mops soap and cleaning appliances	322 67
Fuel	2,787 34
Electric light, gas, oil candles	748 03
Water supply	41 23
Ice Supply	122 68
Salaries and wages	5,645 20
Taxes and Insurance	245 07
Contingencies	707 79
Repairs, ordinary	880 99
Total	$18,866 19
Government grant for 1912....	1,244 38

GENERAL AND MARINE HOSPITAL, COLLINGWOOD.

The following summaries show the operations of the Hospital during the official year:

Movements of Patients.

Number under treatment 1st October, 1911	28
Admitted	248
Number of births in the Institution during the year	22
Total number under treatment	298

GENERAL AND MARINE HOSPITAL, COLLINGWOOD.—*Continued.*

Discharged	262
Died	15
Under treatment, 30th September, 1912	21
	298

Sex.

Male	129
Female	169
	298

Revenue.

Received from the Province of Ontario	$633 70
From the Town of Collingwood	650 00
From the County of Simcoe	500 00
From paying patients	7,044 55
Subscriptions, donations, etc.	124 62
From sources not enumerated	.....
Total	$8,952 87

Expenditures.

Butchers' meat	$874 67
Butter and eggs	535 09
Flour, bread and meal	320 97
Milk	351 53
Tea and coffee	137 85
Potatoes and other vegetables	346 58
Groceries and provisions not enumerated	684 33
Drugs and medicines	351 06
Medical and surgical appliances	131 69
Beer, wine and spirits	16 00
Bedding, napery and general house furnishings	287 13
Brooms, brushes, mops, etc.	113 88
Fuel	1,158 38
Electric light, gas, oil, candles	149 02
Water supply	71 79
Ice	89 50
Salaries and wages	3,139 30
Contingencies	201 32
Repairs, ordinary	472 61
Taxes and insurance	12 75
Total	$9,445 45

Government grant for 1912 .. $978 94

THE NICHOLLS' HOSPITAL, PETERBOROUGH.

The following summaries show the operations of the Hospital during the official year:

Movements of Patients.

Number under treatment, 1st October, 1911	33
Admitted	653
Births in Hospital	39
Total number under treatment	725
Discharged	669
Died	23
Under treatment, 30th September, 1912	33
	725

Sex.

Male	361
Female	364
	725

Revenue.

From the Province of Ontario	$1,668 62
From patients themselves for maintenance and treatment	8,494 10
From property belonging to Hospital, endowments, etc.	12,093 19
From other sources	.....
From subscriptions, donations, and bequests from private individuals	.....
Total	$22,255 91

Expenditures.

Butchers' meat	$1,399 21
Butter and eggs	1,162 72
Flour, bread and meal	572 30
Milk	226 95
Tea and coffee	123 42
Potatoes and other vegetables.	755 11
Groceries and provisions not enumerated	1,090 12
Drugs and medicines	1,533 68
Surgical instruments and appliances	1,382 09
Beer, wine and spirits	177 60
Bedding, napery and general house furnishings	1,751 45
Brooms, brushes, mops, soap and cleaning appliances	71 67
Fuel	2,208 25
Electric light, gas, oil, candles	287 90
Water supply	180 70
Clothing for patients	5 70

THE NICHOLLS' HOSPITAL, PETERBOROUGH.—*Continued.*

Ice	$130 00	Repairs, ordinary	419 73
Salaries and wages	6,593 23		
Taxes and insurance	69 75	Total	$21,050 97
Hay and straw	76 85		
Contingencies	600 54	Government grant for 1912	$1,517 14
Printing, stationery, etc.	232 00		

ST. JOSEPH'S HOSPITAL, PETERBOROUGH.

The following summaries show the operations of the Hospital during the official year:

Movements of Patients.

Number under treatment, 1st October, 1911	30
Admitted	570
Births in Hospital	30
Total number under treatment	630
Discharged	583
Died	16
Under treatment, 30th September, 1912	31
	630

Sex.

Male	268
Female	362
	630

Revenue.

From the Province	$1,091 90
From patients themselves for maintenance and treatment.	7,396 02
From subscriptions, donations and bequests from private individuals	290 00
From all other sources	341 20
Total	$9,119 12

Expenditures.

Butchers' meat	$1,053 29
Butter and eggs	441 14
Flour, bread and meal	198 35
Milk	260 95
Tea and coffee	192 22
Potatoes and other vegetables	532 68
Groceries and provisions not enumerated	689 46
Drugs and medicines	892 13
Medical and surgical appliances	....
Beer, wine and spirits	23 72
Bedding, napery and general house furnishings	739 48
Brooms, brushes, mops, soap and cleaning appliances	115 31
Fuel	1,196 93
Electric light, gas, oil and power	504 98
Water supply and ice	208 65
Hay and straw	34 75
Clothing for sisters	180 65
Salaries and wages	1,563 85
Printing, stationery, etc.	79 17
Contingencies	94 10
Taxes and insurance	5 15
Repairs, ordinary	157 55
Total	$9,164 51
Government grant for 1912	$1,100 13

HOTEL DIEU HOSPITAL, WINDSOR.

The following summaries show the operations of the Hospital during the official year:

Movements of Patients.

Number under treatment 1st October, 1911	37
Admitted	800
Birth in hospital	27
Total number under treatment	864
Discharged	741
Died	72
Under treatment 30th September, 1912	51
	864

Sex.

Male	412
Female	452
	864

Revenue.

From the Province of Ontario	$935 58
From the Town of Windsor	1,509 41
From the County of Essex	127 88
From patients themselves for maintenance and treatment.	12,768 25

HOTEL DIEU HOSPITAL, WINDSOR.—*Continued.*

Subscriptions, donations and bequests	$402 57
From other resources not enumerated	351 32
Total	$16,095 01

Expenditures.

Butchers' meat	$1,449 39
Butter and eggs	831 22
Flour, bread and meal	520 25
Milk	968 68
Tea and coffee	394 71
Potatoes and other vegetables	1,524 88
Groceries and provisions not enumerated	2,043 53
Drugs and medicines	787 86
Medical and surgical appliances	1,485 96
Surgical instruments	9 95
Beer, wine and spirits	500 00
Bedding, napery, and general house furnishings	570 86
Brooms, brushes, mops, soap and cleaning appliances	320 65
Fuel	1,056 07
Light; gas, oil and candles	999 40
Water supply	33 91
Hay and straw	117 50
Clothing for patients, including boots and shoes	206 90
Ice	149 19
Salaries and wages	1,508 04
Taxes and insurance	
Contingencies	286 92
Repairs, ordinary	228 97
Printing, stationery, etc.	98 56
Total	$16,093 40
Goverument grant for 1912..	$1,074 43

ST. JOSEPH'S HOSPITAL, CHATHAM.

The following summaries show the operations of the Hospital during the official year:

Movements of Patients.

Number under treatment 1st October, 1911	32
Admitted	531
Births in hospital	100
Total under treatment	663
Discharged	593
Died	41
Under treatment 30th September, 1912	29
	663

Sex.

Male	236
Female	427
	663

Revenue.

From the Province of Ontario.	$1,313 70
From the Town of Chatham	91 78
From the County of Kent	238 14
From patients for maintenance and treatment	7,999 72
From subscriptions, donations, and bequests from private individuals	67 00
From other sources	767 01
Total	$10,477 35

Expenditures.

Butchers' meat	$1,084 29
Butter and eggs	607 98
Flour, bread and meal	408 30
Milk	584 45
Tea and coffee	252 04
Potatoes and other vegetables	123 14
Groceries and provisions not enumerated	1,260 61
Drugs and medicines	159 54
Medical and surgica appliances	323 34
Beer, wine and spirits	6 40
Bedding, napery and general house furnishings	1,057 26
Brooms, brushes, mops, soap, and cleaning appliances	246 51
Fuel	561 17
Light: electric, gas, oil, candles	201 28
Ice supply	13 74
Salaries and wages	2,204 07
Taxes, insurance and interest	462 00
Contingencies	180 57
Repairs, ordinary	911 78
Total	$10,648 47
Government grant for 1912....	$1,021 84

GENERAL HOSPITAL, CHATHAM.

The following summaries show the operations of the Hospital during the official year:

Movements of Patients.

Number under treatment 1st October, 1911	40
Admitted	623
Births in hospital	50
	713
Discharged	636
Died	31
Under treatment 30th September, 1912	46
	713

Sex.

Male	303
Female	410
	713

Revenue.

From the Province of Ontario..	$829 19
From the Town of Chatham ..	75 55
From the County of Kent	125 25
From patients themselves for maintenance and treatment.	15,747 21
From subscriptions donations and bequests from private individuals	1,231 50
From all other sources	
Total	$18,008 70

Expenditures.

Butchers' meat	$1,151 40
Butter and eggs	508 61
Flour, bread and meal	432 53
Milk	791 65
Tea and coffee	281 16
Potatoes and other vegetables	348 97
Groceries and provisions not enumerated	2,372 76
Drugs and medicines	417 61
Medical and surgical appliances	352 25
Beer, wine and spirits	7 00
Bedding, napery and general house furnishings	1,164 84
Brooms, brushes, mops soap and cleaning appliances	
Fuel	966 37
Electric light, gas, oil, candles	336 93
Ice	75 00
Salaries and wages	4,645 45
Insurance and interest	441 80
Contingencies	656 27
Repairs, ordinary	2,030 01
Total	$16,983 61
Government grant for 1912..	$780 73

GENERAL HOSPITAL, STRATFORD.

The following summaries show the operations of the Hospital during the official year:

Movements of Patients.

Number under treatment 1st October, 1911	38
Admitted	530
Number of births during the year	41
	609
Discharged	542
Died	40
Under treatment 30th September, 1912	27
	609

Sex.

Male	286
Female	323
	609

Revenue.

Received from the Province of Ontario	$719 99
From the City of Stratford ..	1,500 00
From the County of Perth	1,000 09
From other municipalities of the Province	
From paying patients	11,231 21
Income from endowments investments, etc.	37 87
Subscriptions, donations, etc..	1,531 00
From other sources	
Total	$16,020 07

Expenditures.

Butchers' meat	$1,203 84
Butter and eggs	1,061 82
Flour, bread and meal	454 08
Milk	733 45
Tea and coffee	167 40

Ross Memorial Hospital, Lindsay.

GENERAL HOSPITAL STRATFORD.—*Continued.*

Potatoes and other vegetables	$256 89
Groceries and provisions not enumerated	1,002 11
Drugs and medicines	542 65
Medical and surgical appliances	1,360 14
Beer, wine and spirits	33 46
Bedding, napery and general house furnishings	164 08
Brooms, brushes, mops, etc.	252 33
Fuel	1,766 03
Electric light, gas, oil, candles	735 19
Water supply	119 49
Ice	90 03
Salaries and wages	4,249 09
Taxes and insurance	25 05
Contingencies	505 67
Repairs, ordinary	460 88
Total	$15,183 68
Government grant for 1912	$1,221 75

AMASA WOOD HOSPITAL, ST. THOMAS.

The following summaries show the operations of the Hospital during the official year:

Movements of Patients.

Number under treatment 1st October, 1911	21
Admitted	415
Births in the hospital	44
Total number under treatment	480
Discharged	412
Died	34
Under treatment 30th September, 1912	34
	480

Sex.

Male	228
Female	252
	480

Revenue.

From the Province of Ontario	$539 49
From the City of St. Thomas.	4,500 00
From paying patients themselves	7,231 43
Other sources	
Total	$12,270 92

Expenditures.

Butchers' meat	$656 25
Butter and eggs	529 77
Flour, bread and meal	211 79
Milk	592 00
Tea and coffee	44 85
Potatoes and other vegetables	336 40
Groceries and other provisions not enumerated	1,378 44
Drugs and medicines	540 54
Medical and surgical appliances	632 45
Surgical instruments	10 50
Beer, wine and spirits	17 95
Bedding, etc.	817 44
Brooms, brushes, mops, soap and cleaning appliances	187 62
Fuel	1,758 80
Electric light, gas, oil, candles,	372 60
Water supply	62 83
Ice	45 21
Ambulance expenses	115 00
Salaries and wages	3,790 54
Taxes and insurance	157 45
Contingencies	292 61
Repairs, ordinary	118 94
Printing, stationery, etc.	160 91
Total	$12,830 87
Government grant for 1912	$592 72

GENERAL AND MARINE HOSPITAL, OWEN SOUND.

The following summaries show the operations of the Hospital during the official year:

Movements of Patients.

Number under treatment 1st October, 1911	29
Admitted	345
Births in hospital	24
Total number under treatment	398

GENERAL AND MARINE HOSPITAL, OWEN SOUND.—*Continued.*

Discharged	349
Died	30
Under treatment 30th September, 1912	19
	398

Sex.

Male	218
Female	180
	398

Revenue.

From the Province of Ontario	$881 27
From the Town of Owen Sound	1,000 00
From the County of Grey	1,000 00
From other municipalities	175 00
From patients themselves for maintenance and treatment	7,026 60
From subscriptions, bequests and donations of private persons	300 00
From all other sources not enumerated	4,322 55
Total	$14,705 42

Expenditures.

Butchers' meat	$911 50
Butter and eggs	848 47
Flour, bread and meal	415 35
Milk	412 86
Tea and coffee	.....
Potatoes and other vegetables	428 45
Groceries and provisions not enumerated	1,399 70
Drugs and medicines	640 73
Medical and surgical appliances	792 35
Beer, wine and spirits	.....
Bedding, napery and general house furnishings	.....
Brooms, brushes, mops, soap and cleaning appliances	123 48
Fuel	2,370 99
Electric light, gas, oil	683 24
Hay and straw	88 62
Ice	82 45
Salaries and wages	3,522 32
Insurance and interest	237 38
Contingencies	.....
Repairs, ordinary	212 31
Printing, stationery, etc.	427 81
Total	$13,598 01
Government grant for 1912	$743 42

ST. JOSEPH'S HOSPITAL, SUDBURY.

The following summaries show the operations of the Hospital during the official year:

Movements of Patients.

Number under treatment 1st October, 1911	81
Number admitted	1,126
Births in hospital	16
Total number under treatment	1,223
Discharged	1,092
Died	65
Remaining under treatment on the 30th September, 1912	66
	1,223

Sex.

Male	937
Female	286
	1,223

Revenue.

From the province of Ontario	$2,765 63
From paying patients themselves	12,695 10
Subscriptions, donations and bequests	554 00
Other sources	5,726 73
Total	$21,741 46

Expenditures.

Butchers' meat	$2,042 03
Butter and eggs	1,021 94
Flour, bread and meal	713 98
Milk	1,614 90
Tea and coffee	201 96
Potatoes and other vegetables	410 65
Groceries and provisions not enumerated	1,786 65
Drugs and medicines	843 71
Medical and surgical appliances	210 50
Beer, wine and spirits	305 00
Bedding, napery and general house furnishings	392 95
Brooms, brushes, mops, soap, and cleaning appliances	215 50
Fuel	1,766 42
Electric light, gas and oil	295 60
Water	36 00

ST. JOSEPH'S HOTEL, SUDBURY.—*Continued.*

Clothing for patients	$536 44	Repairs, ordinary	632 15
Ice	100 00		
Salaries and wages	4,010 00	Total	$17,703 55
Taxes and insurance	.....		
Contingencies	567 17	Government grant for 1912..	$3,515 19

THE WOODSTOCK HOSPITAL.

The following summaries show the operations of the Hospital during the official year:

Movements of Patients.

Number under treatment 1st October, 1911	23
Admitted	336
Births	23
Total number under treatment	382
Discharged	344
Died	15
Under treatment 30th September, 1912	23
	382

Sex.

Male	186
Female	196
	382

Revenue.

From the Province of Ontario	$676 50
From the Town of Woodstock	1,000 00
From the County of Oxford...	1,000 00
Income from endowments and investments	1,230 69
From paying patients themselves	6,572 86
Subscriptions, donations and bequests	51 50
Received from other sources..	.....
Total	$10,531 55

Expenditures.

Butchers' meat	$ 827 12
Butter	771 97
Flour, bread and meal	245 87
Milk	405 63
Tea and coffee	192 34
Potatoes and other vegetables	53 77
Groceries and other provisions not enumerated	1,433 67
Drugs and medicines	328 45
Medical and surgical appliances	418 52
Beer, wine and spirits	26 05
Bedding, etc.	224 59
Brooms, brushes, mops, soap and cleaning appliances	250 90
Fuel	743 13
Electric light, gas, oil and candles	525 26
Ice	71 33
Salaries and wages	3,364 65
Insurance and taxes	79 44
Contingencies	309 69
Repairs, ordinary	317 10
Printing, stationery, etc.	31 85
Total	$10,621 27
Government grant for 1912.....	$763 24

BERLIN AND WATERLOO HOSPITAL, BERLIN.

The following summaries show the operations of the Hospital during the official year:

Movements of Patients.

Number under treatment 1st October, 1911	14
Admitted	495
Births in Hospital	25
Total number under treatment	534
Discharged	480
Died	34
Under treatment 30th September, 1912	20
	534

BERLIN AND WATERLOO HOSPITAL, BERLIN.—*Continued.*

Sex.

Male	275
Female	259
	534

Revenue.

From the Province of Ontario	$958 37
From the Town of Berlin	2,000 00
From the County of Waterloo	1,500 00
From the Town of Waterloo	750 00
From patients for maintenance and treatment	7,557 50
From subscriptions, donations and bequests from private individuals	144 20
From other sources	2,638 61
Total	$15,548 68

Expenditures.

Butchers' meat	$683 53
Butter and eggs	213 81
Flour, bread and meal	295 82
Milk	548 54
Tea and coffee	37 70
Potatoes and other vegetables	273 21
Groceries and provisions not enumerated	1,186 23
Drugs and medicines	802 30
Medical and surgical appliances	433 05
Beer, wine and spirits	123 90
Bedding, napery and general house furnishings	.....
Brooms, brushes, mops, soap and cleaning appliances	861 60
Fuel	1,515 45
Light: gas, oil and candles	257 75
Ice supply	96 00
Salaries and wages	3,835 72
Insurance and taxes	333 45
Contingencies	4,135 89
Repairs, ordinary	204 56
Total	$15,838 51
Government grant for 1912	$909 98

GENERAL HOSPITAL, SARNIA.

The following summaries show the operations of the Hospital during the official year:

Movements of Patients.

Number under treatment 1st October, 1911	36
Admitted	487
Births in Hospital	60
Total number under treatment	583
Discharged	500
Died	57
Under treatment 30th September, 1912	26
	583

Sex.

Male	262
Female	321
	583

Revenue.

From the Province of Ontario	$431 19
From the Town of Sarnia	1,000 00
From the County of Lambton	1,000 00
From patients themselves for maintenance and treatment	10,433 85
From property belonging to the Hospital	167 16
From subscriptions, donations, and bequests from private individuals	415 00
From all other sources	981 44
Total	$14,428 64

Expenditures.

Butchers' meat	$1,130 56
Butter and eggs	659 03
Flour, bread and meal	233 48
Milk	468 04
Tea and coffee	.....
Potatoes and other vegetables	382 13
Groceries and provisions not enumerated	793 17
Drugs and medicines	334 72
Surgical instruments and appliances	467 07
Beer, wine and spirits	56 00
Bedding, napery, and general house furnishings	1,102 61
Fuel	1,043 43
Electric light, gas, oil and candles	294 67
Laundry, etc.	1,532 20
Ice	157 39
Salaries and wages	2,826 57
Insurance and interest	.....
Contingencies	436 26
Repairs, ordinary	1,351 99
Stationery and printing	97 24
Total	$13,366 56
Government grant for 1912	$834 15

Elliott Home, Guelph.

ROYAL VICTORIA HOSPITAL, BARRIE.

The following summaries show the operations of the Hospital during the official year

Movements of Patients.

Number under treatment 1st October, 1911	27
Admitted	324
Births in Hospital	42
Total number under treatment	393
Discharged	340
Died	28
Under treatment 30th September, 1912	25
	393

Sex.

Male	181
Female	212
	393

Revenue.

From the Province of Ontario	$966 46
From the Town of Barrie	300 00
From the County of Simcoe	500 00
From other municipalities	25 00
From patients for maintenance and treatment	6,835 40
From endowments, investments, etc.	50 00
From subscriptions, donations and bequests from private individuals	154 40
From other sources	666 81
Total	$9,707 88

Expenditures.

Butchers' meat	$611 55
Butter and eggs	727 19
Flour, bread and meal	427 22
Milk	444 42
Tea and coffee	.....
Potatoes and other vegetables	251 79
Groceries and provisions not enumerated	844 47
Drugs and Medicines	270 05
Medical and surgical appliances	198 20
Beer, wine and spirits	4 50
Bedding, napery and general house furnishings	432 46
Brooms, brushes, mops, soap and cleaning appliances	120 70
Fuel	1,228 21
Light: gas, oil and candles	295 86
Water	164 27
Ice supply	25 25
Salaries and wages	3,204 15
Taxes and insurance	.....
Contingencies	446 30
Repairs, ordinary	213 73
Total	$9,910 32
Government grant for 1912	$1,073 81

HOTEL DIEU HOSPITAL, CORNWALL.

The following summaries show the operations of the Hospital during the official year:

Movements of Patients.

Number under treatment 1st October, 1911	37
Admitted	618
Total number under treatment	655
Discharged	584
Died	32
Under treatment 30th September, 1912	39
	655

Sex.

Male	308
Female	347
	655

Revenue.

From the Province of Ontario	$2,295 02
From the Counties of Stormont, Dundas and Glengarry	500 00
From other municipalities in the Province	450 00
From paying patients themselves	2,890 00
From subscriptions, donations, etc.	1,962 45
From other sources	2,486 95
Total	$10,584 42

Expenditures.

Butchers' meat and fish	$1,124 00
Butter and eggs	895 00
Flour, bread and meal	548 25
Milk	325 00
Tea and coffee	300 00

HOTEL DIEU HOSPITAL, CORNWALL.—*Continued.*

Potatoes and other vegetables	645 00
Groceries and provisions not enumerated	952 40
Drugs and medicines	315 00
Medical and surgical appliances	640 20
Surgical instruments	36 52
Beer, wine and spirits	40 85
Bedding, napery and general house furnishings	415 60
Brooms, brushes, mops, soap and cleaning appliances	210 20
Fuel	1,147 00
Electric light, gas, oil and candles	375 00
Ice	36 00
Salaries and wages	498 57
Taxes and insurance	310 05
Contingencies	703 82
Repairs, ordinary	902 25
Hay and straw	163 09
Total	$10,583 80
Government grant for 1912...	$1,947 37

GENERAL HOSPITAL, CORNWALL.

The following summaries show the operations of the Hospital during the official year:

Movements of Patients.

Total under treatment 1st October, 1911	27
Admitted	442
Births in Hospital	20
Total number under treatment	489
Discharged	438
Died	31
Under treatment 30th September, 1912	20
	489

Sex.

Male	238
Female	251
	489

Revenue.

From the Province of Ontario	$1,288 36
From the Counties of Stormont, Dundas and Glengarry	500 00
From other municipalities in the Province	485 00
From paying patients themselves	5,987 93
From subscriptions, donations, etc.	9,068 77
From other sources	1,916 93
Total	$19,246 99

Expenditures.

Butchers' meat and fish	$1,085 82
Butter and eggs	799 88
Flour, bread and meal	339 85
Milk	361 71
Tea and coffee	275 72
Potatoes and other vegetables.	321 59
Groceries and provisions not enumerated	712 17
Drugs and medicines	848 37
Medical and surgical appliances	921 24
Surgical instruments	44 75
Beer, wine and spirits	82 13
Bedding, napery and general house furnishings	929 61
Brooms, brushes, mops, soap and cleaning appliances	129 50
Fuel	1,272 43
Electric light, gas, oil, candles	517 42
Salaries and wages	2,628 41
Laundry	656 14
Contingencies	362 47
Repairs, ordinary	468 81
Printing, stationery, postage, telephone, etc.	312 35
Ice	15 00
Insurance and interest	167 71
Total	$13,253 08
Government grant for 1912...	$1,421 70

NATIONAL SANATORIUM FOR CONSUMPTIVES, GRAVENHURST.

(Muskoka Cottages.)

The following summaries show the operations of the Hospital during the official year:

Movements of Patients.

Number under treatment 1st October, 1911	36
Admitted	203
Total number under treatment	239
Discharged	165
Died	7
Under treatment 30th September, 1912	67
	239

Sex.

Male	133
Female	106
	239

Revenue.

From the Province of Ontario	
From paying patients themselves	$44,531 78
From subscriptions, bequests and donations of private individuals	
From other sources	2,962 77
Total	$47,494 55

Expenditures.

Butchers' meat	$8,386 92
Butter and eggs	3,842 76
Flour, bread and meal	847 27
Milk	2,718 29
Tea and coffee	487 59
Potatoes and other vegetables	1,352 34
Groceries and provisions not enumerated	3,516 04
Drugs and medicines	688 97
Medical and surgical appliances	10 00
Bedding, napery and general house furnishings	1,770 38
Brooms, brushes, mops, soap and cleaning appliances	443 05
Fuel	4,091 08
Electric light, oil, and candles	643 48
Laundry	2,646 94
Ice	85 47
Salaries and wages	9,967 55
Freight and express	629 11
Advertising, printing, postage, etc.	569 43
Contingencies	375 80
Repairs, ordinary	1,334 33
Insurance premiums	
Bank interest	1,184 25
Total	$46,906 74

MUSKOKA FREE HOSPITAL FOR CONSUMPTIVES.

The following summaries show the operations of the hospital during the official year:

Movements of Patients.

Number under treatment 1st October, 1911	154
Admitted	280
Total number under treatment	434
Discharged	265
Died	25
Under treatment 30th September, 1912	144
	434

Sex.

Male	253
Female	181
	434

Revenue.

From the Province of Ontario	$22,707 00
From the City of Toronto, in payment of patients' maintenance	15,298 32
From the City of Ottawa, in payment of patients' maintenance	744 10
From endowments, investments, etc.	2,628 44
From paying patients themselves	5,198 86
Subscriptions, donations and bequests of private individuals	20,520 25
From all other sources not above enumerated	124 73
Total	$67,221 70

MUSKOKA FREE HOSPITAL FOR CONSUMPTIVES.—*Continued.*

Expenditures.

Butchers' meat	$8,251 21
Butter and eggs	4,274 53
Flour, bread and meal	1,661 69
Milk	4,510 20
Tea and coffee	553 58
Potatoes and other vegetables	1,556 94
Groceries and provisions not enumerated	3,874 53
Drugs and medicines	829 36
Medical and surgical appliances	2 20
Bedding, napery and general house furnishing	2,245 68
Brooms, brushes, mops, soap and cleansing appliances	503 90
Fuel	2,972 96
Electric light, gas, oil and candles	576 50
Ice supply	97 21
Salaries and wages	17,928 99
Insurance premiums	3 75
Laundry	2,044 34
Contingencies	1,137 61
Repairs, ordinary	1,042 32
Interest and bank collection	1,879 20
Postage and advertising	755 77
Freight and express	787 85
Laboratory expenses	3,419 55
Horse expenses	545 15
Dispensary at head office	1,861 44
Total	$63,316 46
Government grant for 1912	$22,565 15

GENERAL HOSPITAL, KENORA.

The following summaries show the operations of the hospital during the official year:

Movements of Patients.

Number under treatment 1st October, 1911	11
Admitted	232
Number of births in Hospital	17
Total number under treatment	260
Discharged	237
Died	13
Under treatment 30th September, 1912	10
	260

Sex.

Male	195
Female	65
	260

Revenue.

From the Province of Ontario	$558 10
From the Town of Kenora	.....
From other municipalities	.....
From paying patients	4,088 56
Subscriptions, donations, etc.	2,107 62
Care of lumber and railway camp cases	2,690 30
From other sources	1,047 00
Total	$10,491 58

Expenditures.

Butchers' meat and fish	$821 94
Butter and eggs	54 56
Flour, bread and meal	190 01
Milk	285 80
Groceries and provisions not enumerated; Potatoes and other vegetables; Tea and coffee	1,243 78
Drugs and medicines and surgical appliances	551 90
Surgical instruments	109 53
Beer, wine and spirits	.....
Bedding, napery and general house furnishings	25 00
Brooms, brushes, mops, soap and cleaning appliances	.....
Fuel	1,011 58
Light: gas, oil and candles	.....
Ice	25 00
Salaries and wages	3,918 27
Contingencies	715 54
Repairs, ordinary	193 33
Insurance	169 70
Total	$9,365 94
Government aid for 1912	$472 28

Mountain Sanitarium, Hamilton.

ST. JOSEPH'S HOSPITAL, KENORA.

The following summaries show the operations of the Hospital during the official year:

Movements of Patients.

Number under treatment 1st October, 1911	23
Admitted	215
Births in Hospital	8
Total number under treatment	246
Discharged	220
Died	14
Under treatment 30th September, 1912	12
	246

Sex.

Male	150
Female	96
	246

Revenue.

From the Province of Ontario	$1,071 79
From Dominion Government	171 50
From patients themselves for maintenance and treatment	3,319 52
From subscriptions, donations and bequests of private individuals	806 31
From other sources	858 95
Total	$6,228 07

Expenditures.

Butchers' meat	$538 45
Butter and eggs	396 20
Flour, bread and meal	264 50
Milk	351 24
Tea and coffee	90 48
Potatoes and other vegetables	115 63
Groceries and provisions not enumerated	316 62
Drugs and medicines	117 94
Surgical instruments	7 25
Medical and surgical appliances	123 10
Beer, wine and spirits and mineral water	24 33
Bedding, napery and general house furnishings	254 65
Brooms, brushes, mops, soap and cleaning appliances	128 26
Fuel	518 30
Electric light, gas, oil and candles	50 00
Clothing for patients	124 53
Ice	44 00
Salaries and wages	1,327 80
Insurance	78 33
Contingencies	456 52
Repairs, ordinary	325 75
Feed for animals	403 60
Printing, stationery, etc.	35 42
Total	$6,092 90
Government grant for 1912	$894 62

GENERAL HOSPITAL, SAULT STE. MARIE.

The following summaries show the operations of the Hospital during the official year:

Movements of Patients.

Number under treatment 1st October, 1911	63
Admitted	772
Births in Hospital	19
Total number under treatment	854
Discharged	755
Died	50
Under treatment 30th September, 1912	49
	854

Sex.

Male	633
Female	221
	854

Revenue.

From the Province of Ontario	$1,572 65
From the City of Sault Ste. Marie	943 75
From other municipalities	1,681 00
From patients themselves for maintenance and treatment	10,561 10
Subscriptions, donations and bequests of private individuals	1,396 67
From other sources not enumerated	276 80
Total	$16,431 97

Expenditures.

Butchers' meat	$2,064 18
Butter and eggs	1,219 79
Flour, bread and meal	750 01
Milk	1,209 45

GENERAL HOSPITAL, SAULT STE. MARIE.—*Continued.*

Tea and coffee	551 20
Potatoes, vegetables and fruit.	642 44
Groceries and provisions not enumerated	875 40
Drugs and medicines	575 25
Medical and surgical appliances	950 92
Operating table and sterilizers	466 60
Beer, wine and spirits	158 25
Bedding, napery and general house furnishings	1,080 02
Brooms, brushes, mops, soap and cleaning appliances	431 99
Fuel	2,891 52
Electric light, gas, oil and candles	563 93
Water supply	116 35
Clothing for patients, including boots and shoes	398 10
Ice	85 00
Salaries and wages	2,413 55
Contingencies	505 96
Repairs, ordinary	1,222 35
Taxes and insurance	284 38
Printing, stationery, etc.	212 84
Total	$19,669 48
Government grant for 1912 ..	$1,317 23

VICTORIA GENERAL HOSPITAL, RENFREW.

The following summaries show the operations of the Hospital during the official year:

Movements of Patients.

Number under treatment 1st October, 1911	11
Admitted	165
Births in Hospital	5
Total number under treatment	181
Discharged	163
Died	13
Under treatment 30th September, 1912	5
	181

Sex.

Male	96
Female	85
	181

Revenue.

From the Province of Ontario.	$705 78
From the Town of Renfrew...	300 00
From the County of Renfrew..	200 00
From other municipalities	180 00
From patients for maintenance and treatment	2,871 41
From subscriptions, donations and bequests from private individuals	259 45
From all other sources	.....
Total	$4,516 64

Expenditures.

Butchers' meat	$291 64
Butter and eggs	250 59
Flour, bread and meal	162 73
Milk	328 59
Tea and coffee	9 80
Potatoes and other vegetables.	84 60
Groceries and provisions not enumerated	542 61
Medical and surgical appliances	312 78
Surgical instruments	14 78
Drugs and medicines	57 03
Bedding, napery and general house furnishings	239 64
Brooms, brushes, mops, soap and cleaning appliances	8 93
Fuel	381 23
Electric light, gas, oil, candles	128 40
Water supply	30 63
Ice supply	38 00
Salaries and wages	1,297 00
Laundry	158 72
Contingencies	145 47
Repairs, ordinary	67 03
Total	$4,550 20
Government grant for 1912 ..	$575 54

VICTORIAN HOSPITAL, THESSALON.

The following summaries show the operations of the Hospital during the official year:

Movements of Patients.

Number under treatment 1st October, 1911	6
Admitted	128
Births in Hospital	3
Total number under treatment	137
Discharged	122
Died	10
Under treatment 30th September, 1912	5
	137

Sex.

Male	83
Female	54
	137

Revenue.

From the Province	$435 18
From the Town of Thessalon	141 30
From the Township of Thessalon	.....
From patients themselves for maintenance and treatment.	2,231 71
From subscriptions, donations and bequests from private indivlduals	501 10
From other sources	250 00
Total	$3,559 29

Expenditures.

Butchers' meat	$193 90
Butter and eggs	98 17
Flour, bread and meal	98 37
Milk	156 00
Tea and coffee	35 05
Potatoes and other vegetables.	21 70
Groceries and provisions not enumerated	401 71
Drugs and medicines	192 90
Surgical instruments and appliances	92 37
Bedding, napery and general house furnishings	11 00
Brooms, brushes, mops soap and cleaning appliances	7 00
Fuel	230 25
Electric light	50 00
Water supply	50 00
Ice	5 00
Salaries and wages	1,726 71
Taxes and insurance	55 00
Contingencies	49 72
Repairs, ordinary	43 25
Printing, stationery, etc.	.....
Total	$3,518 10
Government grant for 1912	$463 89

THE ROSS MEMORIAL HOSPITAL, LINDSAY.

The following summaries show the operations of the Hospital during the official year:

Movements of Patients.

Number under treatment 1st October, 1911	28
Admitted	400
Births in Hospital	14
Total number under treatment	442
Discharged	391
Died	28
Under treatment 30th September, 1912	23
	442

Sex.

Male	238
Female	204
	442

Revenue.

From the Province of Ontario.	$1,669 69
From the Town of Lindsay	600 00
From the County of Victoria	1,100 00
From other municipalities	50 00
From patients themselves for maintenance and treatment.	7,539 95
Income from endowments	899 05
Subscriptions, donations and bequests of private individuals	471 29
From other sources not enumerated	1,230 18
Total	$13,560 16

Expenditures.

Butchers' meat	$1,197 65
Butter and eggs	913 18
Flour, bread and meal	288 68

THE ROSS MEMORIAL HOSPITAL, LINDSAY.—*Continued.*

Milk	512 30
Tea and coffee	136 93
Potatoes and other vegetables.	382 53
Groceries and provisions not enumerated	718 28
Drugs and medicine	582 01
Medical and surgical appliances	734 45
Surgical instruments	27 65
Beer, wine and spirits	23 10
Bedding, napery and general house furnishings	460 08
Brooms, brushes mops, soap and cleaning appliances	331 39
Fuel	909 32
Electric light, gas, oil and candles	194 82
Water supply	85 00
Clothing for patients, including boots and shoes	137 17
Ice	70 00
Salaries and wages	3,787 08
Contingencies	573 88
Repairs, ordinary	512 97
Taxes and insurance	24 35
Stationery, postage, etc.	109 79
Annie Ross Nurses' Home	573 56
Total	$13,286 17
Government grant for 1912	$1,650 24

JOHN McKELLAR GENERAL MEMORIAL HOSPITAL, FORT WILLIAM.

The following summaries show the operations of the Hospital during the official year:

Movements of Patients.

Number under treatment 1st October, 1911	65
Admitted	1,313
Number of births in Hospital	69
Total number under treatment	1,447
Discharged	1,335
Died	55
Under treatment 30th September, 1912	57
	1,447

Sex.

Male	977
Female	470
	1,447

Revenue.

From the Province of Ontario	$3,044 09
From the Town of Fort William	2,420 45
From other municipalities	.....
From paying patients	22,538 92
Subscriptions, donations, etc.	525 00
Other sources	2,779 48
Total	$31,307 94

Expenditures.

Fish and poultry	$296 61
Butchers' meat	1,801 43
Flour, bread and meal	672 05
Milk	1,913 35
Butter and eggs	1,783 35
Tea and coffee	299 27
Potatoes and other vegetables.	319 05
Groceries and provisions not enumerated	2,208 37
Drugs and medicines	863 02
Medical and surgical appliances	1,537 02
Beer, wine and spirits	107 15
Bedding, napery and general house furnishings	.....
Brooms, brushes, mops, soap and cleaning appliances	.....
Fuel	3,362 15
Taxes, insurance	918 00
Printing and stationery	402 59
Salaries and wages	12,018 05
Contingencies	972 48
Repairs, ordinary	963 94
Interest	202 05
Laundry	1,474 73
Total	$32,754 31
Government grant for 1912	$3,571 61

GENERAL HOSPITAL, WALKERTON.

The following summaries show the operations of the Hospital during the official year:

Movements of Patients.

Number under treatment 1st October, 1911	7
Number admitted	108
Number of births	5
	120

Toronto Free Hospital for Consumptives and King Edward Sanatorium.

GENERAL HOSPITAL, WALKERTON.—*Continued.*

Discharged	97
Died	15
Under treatment 30th September, 1912	8
	120

Sex.

Male	64
Female	56
	120

Revenue.

From the Province of Ontario	$663 47
From the Town or Walkerton.	100 00
From the County of Bruce	1,500 00
From other municipalities of the Province	60 00
From endowments, investments, etc.	29 76
From paying patients	2,187 54
From subscriptions, bequests and donations of private individuals	681 87
From other sources not enumerated	84 71
Total	$5,307 35

Expenditures.

Butchers' meat	$281 87
Butter and eggs	342 29
Flour, bread and meal	162 36
Milk	170 30
Tea and coffee	67 89
Potatoes and other vegetables.	69 35
Groceries and provisions not enumerated	486 95
Drugs and medicines	276 56
Medical and surgical appliances	4 50
Beer, wine and spirits	26 20
Bedding, napery and general house furnishings	169 01
Brooms, brushes, mops, soap and cleaning appliances	119 93
Fuel	766 57
Light: electric, gas, oil and candles	352 99
Water supply	30 00
Ice supply	35 00
Salaries and wages	1,992 42
Insurance	64 25
Contingencies	35 26
Repairs, ordinary	184 90
Printing, postage, etc.	44 56
Total	$5,682 46

Government grant for 1912 ... $553 64

QUEEN VICTORIA MEMORIAL HOSPITAL, NORTH BAY.

The following summaries show the operations of the Hospital during the official year:

Movements of Patients.

Number under treatment 1st October, 1911	25
Admitted	437
Births in Hospital	20
Total number under treatment	482
Discharged	428
Died	34
Under treatment 30th September, 1912	20
	482

Sex.

Male	341
Female	141
	482

Revenue.

From the Province of Ontario	$1,059 85
From the Town of North Bay.	250 00
From Victorian Order	600 00
From C. P. Ry.	100 00
From the T. & N. O. Ry. employees	28 90
From patients themselves for maintenance and treatment.	6,118 31
Subscriptions, donations, etc..	222 40
Total	$8,379 46

Expenditures.

Butchers' meat	$479 88
Butter and eggs	234 17
Flour, bread and meal	204 30
Milk	616 39
Tea and coffee	29 90
Potatoes and other vegetables.	65 71
Groceries and provisions not enumerated	1,221 82
Drugs and medicines	383 58
Surgical instruments and appliances	.....
Bedding, napery and general house furnishings	.....
Brooms, brushes, mops, soap and cleaning appliances	12 00
Fuel	880 69

QUEEN VICTORIA MEMORIAL HOSPITAL, NORTH BAY.—*Continued.*

Electric light, gas, oil, candles	156 94	Repairs, ordinary	627 77
Water supply	30 00	Total	$7,950 78
Ice	.....		
Salaries and wages	2,494 22		
Contingencies	513 41	Government grant for 1912...	$1,093 02

GENERAL HOSPITAL, MIDLAND.

The following summaries show the operations of the Hospital during the official year:

Movement of Patients.

Number under treatment 1st October, 1911	4
Admitted	172
Births in Hospital	14
Total number under treatment	190
Discharged	165
Died	13
Under treatment 30th September, 1912	12
	190

Sex.

Male	121
Female	69
	190

Revenue.

From the Province	$388 14
From the Town of Midland	300 00
From the County of Simcoe	500 00
From other municipalities	75 00
From patients themselves for maintenance and treatment.	2,440 25
From subscriptions, donations and bequests from private individuals	393 37
From other sources	22 00
Total	$4,118 76

Expenditures.

Butchers' meat	$265 27
Butter and eggs	335 55
Flour, bread and meal	137 00
Milk	117 60
Tea and coffee	86 56
Potatoes and other vegetables.	115 45
Groceries and provisions not enumerated	260 91
Drugs and medicines	283 17
Surgical instruments and appliances	269 59
Beer, wine and spirits	25 50
Bedding, napery and general house furnishings	194 42
Brooms, brushes mops, soap and cleaning appliances	27 00
Fuel	287 80
Light: electric, gas, oil and candles	124 68
Water supply	30 60
Ice	23 00
Salaries and wages	1,689 12
Printing, stationery, etc.	41 34
Contingencies	25 57
Repairs, ordinary	76 46
Taxes and insurance	22 50
Laundry	378 04
Total	$4,817 13
Government grant for 1912	$501 42

ST. FRANCIS' HOSPITAL, SMITH'S FALLS.

The following summaries show the operations of the Hospital during the official year:

Movements of Patients.

Number under treatment, 1st October, 1911	25
Admitted	461
Births in Hospital	32
Total number under treatment	518
Discharged	469
Died	17
Under treatment 30th September, 1912	32
	518

ST. FRANCIS' HOSPITAL, SMITH'S FALLS.—*Continued.*

Sex.

Male	304
Female	214
	518

Revenue.

From the Province of Ontario	$1,206 16
From the Town of Smith's Falls for patients' maintenance	200 00
From the County of Lanark	100 00
From paying patients themselves	6,131 94
From subscriptions, bequests, and donations of private individuals	72 88
From other sources	528 60
Total	$8,239 58

Expenditures.

Butchers' meat	$996 07
Butter and eggs	658 84
Flour, bread and meal	428 60
Milk	427 00
Tea and coffee	293 37
Potatoes and other vegetables	238 16
Groceries and provisions not enumerated	549 49
Drugs and medicines	545 63
Medical and surgical appliances	.....
Surgical instruments	154 69
Alcohol	33 50
Bedding, napery and general house furnishings	486 42
Brushes, brooms, mops, soap and cleaning appliances	233 80
Fuel	642 69
Electric light	274 94
Water and electric power	125 00
Ice	30 00
Salaries and wages	984 00
Taxes and insurance	63 90
Stationery, postage, etc.	25 84
Repairs, ordinary	359 18
Contingencies	445 63
Total	$7,996 75
Government aid for 1912	$1,340 09

FREE HOSPITAL FOR CONSUMPTIVES, WESTON.

The following summaries show the operations of the Hospital during the official year:

Movements of Patients.

Number under treatment 1st October, 1911	84
Admitted	233
Births in Hospital	2
Total number under treatment	319
Discharged	121
Died	87
Under treatment 30th September, 1912	111
	319

Sex.

Male	212
Female	107
	319

Revenue.

From the Province	$20,818 72
From the City of Toronto	22,803 20
From other municipalities	385 80
From patients themselves for maintenance and treatment	3,841 24
From endowments, investments, etc.	1,170 00
From subscriptions, donations and bequests from private individuals	1,089 00
From other sources	112 89
Total	$50,220 85

Expenditures.

Butchers' meat	5,254 04
Butter and eggs	3,026 87
Flour, bread and meal	1,103 22
Milk	3,396 57
Tea and coffee	354 72
Potatoes and other vegetables	1,845 92
Groceries and provisions not enumerated	3,844 46
Drugs and medicines	1,778 97
Laboratory expenses and medical appliances	135 87
Bank interest	825 72
Bedding, napery and general house furnishings	2,274 25
Brooms, brushes, mops, soap and cleaning appliances	231 58
Fuel	2,666 22
Electric light, gas, oil and candles	778 16
Laundry	1,855 93

FREE HOSPITAL FOR CONSUMPTIVES, WESTON.—*Continued.*

Advertising, stationery and postage	726 95
Ice	204 00
Salaries and wages	18,070 00
Insurance premiums	222 20
Freight and express	498 76
Contingencies	1,340 15
Repairs, ordinary	952 99
Hennery expenses	61 22
Total	$51,448 77
Government grant for 1912	18,256 71

MOUNTAIN SANATORIUM, HAMILTON.

The following summaries show the operations of the Hospital during the official year:

Movements of Patients.

Number under treatment 1st October, 1911	45
Admitted	122
Total number under treatment	167
Discharged	108
Died	1
Under treatment 30th September, 1912	58
	167

Sex.

Male	87
Female	80
	167

Revenue.

From the Province of Ontario	$8,516 14
From the City of Hamilton for patients' maintenance	6,244 27
From paying patients themselves	4,964 49
From endowments, investments, etc.	539 83
From other sources	44 75
Total	$20,309 48

Expenditures.

Butchers' meat	$2,184 40
Butter and eggs	1,881 42
Flour, bread and meal	397 68
Milk	1,222 46
Potatoes and other vegetables and fruit	434 27
Groceries and provisions not enumerated	1,248 89
Drugs and medicines	823 37
Medical and surgical appliances	.....
Dispensary work	1,335 40
and cleaning appliances	
Brooms, brushes, mops, soap	214 48
house furnishings	
Bedding, napery and general	
Fuel	799 96
Light: gas, oil, and candles	344 22
Farming	941 88
Contingencies	.....
Salaries and wages	7,984 47
Taxes and insurance	162 86
Laundry	625 67
Advertising, stationery and postage, etc.	593 04
Repairs, ordinary	1,261 86
Ice	46 95
Total	$22,503 28
Government grant for 1912	$9,569 58

VICTORIAN HOSPITAL, ALMONTE.

The following summaries show the operations of the Hospital during the official year:

Movements of Patients.

Number under treatment 1st October, 1911	8
Admitted	115
Births in Hospital	19
Total number under treatment	142
Discharged	131
Died	6
Under treatment 30th September, 1912	5
	142

Toronto Hospital for Consumptives. New Buildings erected for Children.

VICTORIAN HOSPITAL, ALMONTE.—*Continued.*

Sex.

Male	63
Female	79
	142

Revenue.

From the Province	$524 73
From the Town of Almonte	125 00
From the County of Lanark	100 00
From other municipalities	35 00
From endowments, investments, etc.	372 74
From patients themselves for maintenance and treatment.	1,340 55
From subscriptions, donations and bequests from private individuals	561 83
From other sources	249 89
Total	$3,309 74

Expenditures.

Butchers' meat	$235 49
Butter and eggs	124 15
Flour, bread and milk	68 15
Milk	124 02
Tea and Coffee	10 18
Potatoes and other vegetables	34 85
Groceries and provisions not enumerated	325 10
Drugs and medicines	64 05
Medical and surgical appliances	67 68
Beer, wine and spirits	.....
Bedding, napery and general house furnishings	18 31
Brooms, brushes, mops, soap and cleaning appliances	7 68
Fuel	91 55
Electric light, gas, oil, candles	22 43
Salaries and wages	1,814 38
Taxes and insurance	.....
Contingencies	114 54
Repairs, ordinary	179 36
Ice	20 00
Printing, stationery, etc.	67 26
Total	$3,389 18
Government grant for 1912	$303 03

GENERAL HOSPITAL, NIAGARA FALLS.

The following summaries show the operations of the Hospital during the official year:

Movements of Patients.

Number under treatment 1st October, 1911	14
Admitted	310
Births in Hospital	28
Total under treatment	352
Discharged	303
Died	29
Under treatment 30th September, 1912	20
	352

Sex.

Male	194
Female	158
	352

Revenue.

From the Province of Ontario	$863 73
From the Town of Niagara Falls	750 00
From the County of Welland	500 00
From other municipalities	250 00
From patients for maintenance and treatment	5,858 83
From endowments, investments, etc.	69 50
From subscriptions, donations, and bequests from private individuals	54 91
From other sources	.....
Total	$8,346 97

Expenditures.

Butchers' meat	$621 74
Butter and eggs	375 86
Flour, bread and meal	185 00
Milk	294 76
Tea and coffee	72 45
Potatoes and other vegetables	186 47
Groceries and provisions not enumerated	242 86
Drugs and medicines	563 40
Medical and surgical appliances	906 82
Surgical instruments	10 30
Beer, wine and spirits	12 90
Bedding, napery and general house furnishings	146 53
Brooms, brushes, mops, soap and cleaning appliances	55 54
Fuel	719 42
Electric light, gas, oil, candles	100 20
Ice supply	75 58
Salaries and wages	2,114 14

GENERAL HOSPITAL, NIAGARA FALLS.—*Continued.*

Stationery, printing, etc.	65 95
Contingencies	86 82
Repairs, ordinary	180 85
Laundry	857 91
Taxes and insurance	88 25
Interest	375 00
Water supply	39 38
Total	$8,378 13
Government grant for 1912 ...	$827 30

GENERAL HOSPITAL, WINGHAM.

The following summaries show the operations of the Hospital during the official year:

Movements of patients.

Number under treatment 1st October, 1911	7
Admitted	114
Number of births in Hospital ..	14
Total number under treatment	135
Discharged	116
Died	9
Under treatment 30th September, 1912	10
	135

Sex.

Male	56
Female	79
	135

Revenue.

From the Province of Ontario.	$355 51
From the Town of Wingham .	200 00
From the County of Huron ...	250 00
From other municipalities ...	10 00
From paying patients	3,313 40
Subscriptions, donations, etc..	244 67
Other sources	15 00
Total	$4,388 58

Expenditures.

Butchers' meat	$176 27
Butter and eggs	205 83
Flour, bread and meal	98 30
Milk	108 20
Tea and coffee	25 81
Potatoes and other vegetables	27 20
Groceries and provisions not enumerated	306 10
Drugs and medicines	135 11
Medical and surgical appliances	248 60
Bedding, napery and general house furnishings	87 31
Brooms, brushes, mops, soap and cleaning appliances	30 40
Fuel	.....
Electric light, gas, oil, candles	137 14
Water supply	18 52
Ice	20 00
Salaries and wages	1,412 40
Contingencies	316 84
Repairs, ordinary	202 79
Taxes and insurance	12 54
Printing, stationery, etc.	25 63
Total	$3,594 99
Government grant for 1912 ..	$430 83

GENERAL AND MARINE HOSPITAL, GODERICH.

The following summaries show the operations of the Hospital during the official year:

Movements of Patients.

Number under treatment 1st October, 1911	10
Admitted	139
Births in Hospital	16
Total number under treatment	165
Discharged	152
Died	7
Under treatment 30th September, 1912	6
	165

Sex.

Male	76
Female	89
	165

Revenue.

From the Province of Ontario.	$369 68
From the Town of Goderich ..	500 00
From the County of Huron ..	250 00
From other municipalities ...	20 00
From patients themselves for maintenance and treatment.	2,579 56

GENERAL AND MARINE HOSPITAL, GODERICH.—*Continued.*

From endowments, investments, etc.	.....
From subscriptions, donations and bequests from private individuals	.....
From other sources	100 00
Total	$3,819 24

Expenditures.

Butchers' meat	$143 72
Butter and eggs	166 63
Flour, bread and meal	95 15
Milk	134 08
Tea and coffee	34 95
Potatoes and other vegetables	68 74
Groceries and provisions not enumerated	160 78
Drugs and medicines	67 31
Medical and surgical appliances	148 07
Surgical instruments	.....
Bedding, napery and general house furnishings	19 14
Brooms, brushes, mops, soap and cleaning appliances	43 88
Fuel	408 90
Electric light, gas, oil, candles	80 73
Water supply	19 80
Salaries and wages	1,484 14
Printing, stationery, etc.	33 57
Insurance	18 00
Ice supply	.....
Contingencies	105 11
Repairs, ordinary	188 50
Rent	150 00
Total	$3,575 80
Government grant for 1912	$657 09

LADY MINTO HOSPITAL, NEW LISKEARD.

The following summaries show the operations of the Hospital during the official year:

Movements of Patients.

Number under treatment, 1st October, 1911	22
Admitted	217
Births in Hospital	6
Total number under treatment	245
Discharged	212
Died	23
Under treatment, 30th September, 1912	10
	245

Sex.

Male	159
Female	86
	245

Revenue.

From the Province of Ontario	$843 72
From the Town of New Liskeard	.....
From Victorian Order	400 00
From patients for maintenance and treatment	5,880 03
From subscriptions, donations and bequests from private individuals	154 00
From other sources	80 50
Total	$8,078 25

Expenditures.

Butchers' meat	$454 82
Butter and eggs	451 08
Flour, bread and meal	218 92
Milk	582 88
Tea and coffee	68 25
Potatoes and other vegetables	164 97
Groceries and provisions not enumerated	345 61
Drugs and medicines	526 65
Medical and surgical appliances	56 65
Beer, wine and spirits	58 25
Bedding, napery and general house furnishings	184 56
Brooms, brushes, mops, soap and cleaning appliances	86 27
Fuel	398 05
Electric light, gas, oil and power	259 63
Laundry	85 81
Ice supply	39 50
Salaries and wages	2,917 21
Repairs, ordinary	263 48
Coffins and funerals	4 00
Printing, stationery, etc.	232 26
Total	$7,398 85
Government grant for 1912	$1,028 57

ROYAL ALEXANDRA HOSPITAL, FERGUS.

The following summaries show the operations of the Hospital during the official year:

Movements of Patients.

Number under treatment, 1st October, 1911	19
Admitted	292
Births in Hospital	13
Total under treatment	324
Discharged	273
Died	17
Under treatment, 30th September, 1912	34
	324

Sex.

Male	144
Female	180
	324

Revenue.

From the Province of Ontario	$1,158 65
From the County of Wellington	1,153 10
From patients for maintenance and treatment	5,455 89
From subscriptions, donations and bequests from private individuals	60 00
From all other sources	2,733 41
Total	$10,561 05

Expenditures.

Butchers' meat	$628 91
Butter and eggs	409 95
Flour, bread and meal	317 30
Milk	301 73
Tea and coffee	160 64
Potatoes and other vegetables	457 93
Groceries and provisions not enumerated	330 51
Drugs and medicines	443 30
Medical and surgical appliances	1,238 17
Surgical instruments	197 27
Bedding, napery and general house furnishings	987 94
Brooms, brushes, mops, soap and cleaning appliances	132 24
Fuel	1 649 18
Electric light, gas, oil, candles	424 87
Beer, wine and spirits	.....
Ice supply	44 00
Salaries and wages	2,009 16
Taxes and insurance	.....
Contingencies	167 95
Repairs, ordinary	124 35
Hay, straw and feed	191 71
Printing and stationery	147 09
Total	$10,304 20
Government grant for 1912	$1,128 85

GENERAL HOSPITAL, PARRY SOUND.

The following summaries show the operations of the Hospital during the official year:

Movements of Patients.

Number under treatment, 1st October, 1911	8
Admitted	146
Number of births in Hospital	11
Total number under treatment	165
Discharged	153
Died	7
Under treatment, 30th September, 1912	5
	165

Sex.

Male	110
Female	55
	165

Revenue.

From the Province of Ontario	$472 66
From paying patients	2,760 51
Subscriptions, donations, etc.	.....
Other sources	839 81
Total	$4,072 98

Expenditures.

Butchers' meat	$288 56
Butter and eggs	236 54
Flour, bread and meal	169 74
Milk	121 20
Tea and coffee	32 62
Potatoes and other vegetables	85 81
Groceries and provisions not enumerated	469 06
Brooms, brushes, soap and cleaning appliances	.....

Lady Grey Hospital for Tuberculosis, Ottawa. Summer View.

GENERAL HOSPITAL, PARRY SOUND.—*Continued.*

Drugs and medicines	121 49
Medical and surgical appliances	106 75
Surgical instruments	25 40
Beer, wine and spirits	25 85
Bedding, napery and general house furnishings	70 99
Brooms, brushes, soap and cleaning	54 64
Fuel	331 67
Electric light, gas, oil	119 68
Water supply	24 48
Ice supply	24 50
Salaries and wages	1,609 75
Printing, stationery, etc.	16 00
Contingencies	28 00
Repairs, ordinary	40 00
Taxes and insurance	70 25
Total	$4,072 89
Government grant for 1912	$462 32

GENERAL HOSPITAL, ORILLIA.

The following summaries show the operations of the Hospital during the official year:

Movements of Patients.

Number under treatment, 1st October, 1911	21
Admitted	339
Births in Hospital	29
Total number under treatment	389
Discharged	349
Died	20
Under treatment, 30th September, 1912	20
	389

Sex.

Male	188
Female	201
	389

Revenue.

From the Province of Ontario	$1,179 98
From the Town of Orillia	500 00
From the County of Simcoe	500 00
From patients themselves for maintenance and treatment	6,733 40
From subscriptions, donations and bequests from private individuals	226 65
From other sources	13 00
Total	$9,152 63

Expenditures.

Butchers' meat	$540 83
Butter and eggs	409 71
Flour, bread and meal	303 05
Milk	408 43
Potatoes and other vegetables	
Groceries and provisions not enumerated	1,093 59
Tea and coffee	.....
Drugs and medicines	485 22
Medical and snrgical appliances	334 10
Bedding, napery and general house furnishings	108 33
Brooms, brushes, mops, soap and cleaning appliances	85 88
Fuel	1,717 25
Light: Gas, oil and candles	241 62
Water supply	45 20
Ice	35 00
Salaries and wages	2,463 50
Taxes and insurance	.....
Contingencies	103 87
Repairs, ordinary	315 14
Printing, stationery, etc.	30 83
Total	$8,721 55
Government grant for 1912	$1,220 63

GENERAL HOSPITAL, WELLAND.

The following summaries show the operations of the Hospital during the official year:

Movements of Patients.

Number under treatment, 1st October, 1911	16
Admitted	347
Number of births in Hospital	14
Total number under treatment	377
Discharged	332
Died	29
Under treatment, 30th September, 1912	16
	377

GENERAL HOSPITAL, WELLAND.—*Continued.*

Sex.

Male	239
Female	138
	377

Revenue.

From the Province of Ontario	$749 92
From the Town of Welland	1,200 00
From the County of Welland	1,000 00
From other municipalities	.....
From paying patients	5,985 62
Subscriptions, donations, etc.	1,228 50
Other sources	44 65
Total	$10,208 69

Expenditures.

Butchers' meat	$708 94
Butter and eggs	599 30
Flour, bread and meal	227 63
Milk	559 05
Tea and coffee	117 89
Potatoes and other vegetables	255 81
Groceries and provisions not enumerated	317 04
Drugs and medicines	607 35
Medical and surgical appliances	779 75
Surgical instruments	3 65
Beer, wine and spirits	41 00
Bedding, house furnishings, etc.	48 18
Brooms, brushes, mops, soap and cleaning appliances	115 82
Fuel	634 65
Electric light, gas, oil, candles	151 43
Ice	96 00
Salaries and wages	2,728 26
Contingencies	133 90
Repairs, ordinary	478 13
Taxes and insurance	51 00
Printing, postage and stationery	149 25
Telephone and electricity	39 58
Total	$8,843 61
Government grant for 1912	$978 69

RAILWAY, MARINE AND GENERAL HOSPITAL, PORT ARTHUR.

The following summaries show the operations of the Hospital during the official year:

Movements of Patients.

Number under treatment, 1st October, 1911	22
Admitted	647
Births in Hospital	26
Total number under treatment	695
Discharged	631
Died	31
Under treatment, 30th September, 1912	33
	695

Sex.

Male	527
Female	168
	695

Revenue.

From the Province of Ontario	$1,951 47
From the City of Port Arthur	.....
From patients themselves for maintenance and treatment	10,084 65
From subscriptions, donations and bequests from private individuals	635 36
From other sources	30 00
Total	$12,701 48

Expenditures.

Butchers' meat	$811 85
Butter and eggs	831 46
Flour, bread and meal	372 73
Milk	646 90
Tea and coffee	98 89
Potatoes and other vegetables	228 66
Groceries and provisions not enumerated	997 15
Drugs and medicines	747 73
Surgical instruments and appliances	716 85
Beer, wine and spirits	15 50
Bedding, napery and general house furnishings	174 66
Fuel	1,178 16
Brooms, brushes, mops, soap and cleaning appliances	102 05
Electric light, gas, oil, candles	6 90
Water supply	28 95
Ice	101 13
Salaries and wages	5,411 18
Taxes and insurance, telephone, etc.	156 49
Stationery, printing, etc.	165 09
Contingencies and laundry	416 87
Repairs, ordinary	666 38
Total	$13,875 43
Government grant for 1912	$2,055 26

KING EDWARD SANATORIUM, WESTON.

The following summaries show the operations of the Hospital during the official year:

Movements of Patients.

Number under treatment, 1st October, 1911	17
Admitted	31
Total number under treatment	48
Discharged	11
Died	19
Under treatment 30th September, 1912	18
Total	48

Sex.

Male	.....
Female	.....
	48

The receipts and expenditures are included in the financial statement of the Free Hospital for Consumptives, Weston.

GENERAL HOSPITAL, INGERSOLL.

The following summaries show the operations of the Hospital during the official year:

Movements of Patients.

Number under treatment 1st October, 1911	9
Admitted	138
Births in hospital	9
Total number under treatment	156
Discharged	137
Died	15
Under treatment 30th September, 1912	4
	156

Sex.

Male	62
Female	94
	156

Revenue.

From the Province	$496 80
From the Town of Ingersoll	1,000 00
From the County of Oxford	1,000 00
From endowments, investments, etc.	.....
From patients themselves for maintenance and treatment	3,214 05
From subscriptions, donations, and bequests from private individuals	309 34
From other sources	549 23
Total	$6,469 42

Expenditures.

Butchers' meat	$431 96
Butter and eggs	.....
Bread	118 00
Milk	136 00
Tea and coffee	.....
Potatoes and other vegetables	.....
Groceries and provisions not enumerated	985 38
Drugs and medicines	414 34
Medical and surgical appliances	.....
Bedding, napery and general house furnishings	339 14
Brooms, brushes, mops, soap and cleaning appliances	.....
Fuel	476 67
Electric light, gas, oil, candles	182 22
Salaries and wages	2,082 97
Insurance	42 00
Contingencies	81 51
Repairs, ordinary	124 72
Ice	36 00
Water	39 80
Total	$5,490 71
Government grant for 1912	$527 56

GENERAL HOSPITAL, KINCARDINE.

The following summaries show the operations of the Hospital during the official year.

Movements of Patients.

Number under treatment 1st October, 1911	8
Admitted	45
Births in hospital	7
Total number under treatment	60

GENERAL HOSPITAL, KINCARDINE.—*Continued.*

Discharged	55
Died	3
Under treatment 30th September, 1912	2
	60

Sex.

Male	21
Female	39
	60

Revenue.

From the Province of Ontario	$257 55
From the Town of Kincardine	100 00
From other municipalities	.....
From patients for maintenance and treatment	1,443 82
From endowments, investments, etc.	1,250 00
From subscriptions, donations, and bequests from private individuals	135 00
From other sources	336 66
Total	$3,523 03

Expenditures.

Butchers' meats	$184 80
Butter and eggs	99 80
Flour, bread and meal	76 10
Milk	.....
Tea and coffee	16 60
Potatoes and other vegetables	22 46
Groceries and provisions not enumerated	154 83
Drugs and medicines	127 56
Medical and surgical appliances	1 67
Bedding, napery and general house furnishings	25 94
Brooms, brushes, mops, soap and cleaning appliances	37 95
Fuel	209 55
Electric light, gas, oil, candles	110 60
Water	.....
Ice supply	.....
Salaries and wages	1,644 97
Insurance	.....
Contingencies	126 14
Repairs, ordinary	218 34
Hay and straw	140 61
Total	$3,212 46
Government grant for 1912	$264 92

COTTAGE HOSPITAL, COBOURG.

The following summaries show the operations of the Hospital during the official year.

Movements of Patients.

Number under treatment 1st October, 1911	4
Admitted	116
Births in the hospital	2
Total number under treatment	122
Discharged	102
Died	14
Under treatment 30th September, 1912	6
	122

Sex.

Male	70
Female	52
	122

Revenue.

From the Province of Ontario	$316 15
From the Town of Cobourg	100 00
From the Counties of Northumberland and Durham	100 00
From other municipalities in the Province	179 00
From paying patients themselves	2,011 30
From endowments, investments, etc.	37 34
From subscriptions, donations, etc.	2,147 97
From other sources	551 97
Total	$5,443 73

Expenditures.

Butchers' meat and fish	$192 78
Butter and eggs	243 12
Flour, bread and meal	114 48
Milk	153 00
Tea and coffee	66 23
Potatoes and other vegetables	79 10
Groceries and provisions not enumerated	157 74
Drugs and medicines	301 98
Medical and surgical appliances	14 75
Bedding, napery and general house furnishings	330 14

Lady Grey Hospital for Tuberculosis, Ottawa. Winter View.

COTTAGE HOSPITAL, COBOURG.—*Continued.*

Brooms, brushes, mops, soap and cleaning appliances....	73 17
Fuel	348 25
Water	
Electric light, gas, oil	185 83
Salaries and wages	1,249 10
Contingencies	210 85
Repairs, ordinary	65 76
Printing, stationery, postage, etc.	46 77
Ice	18 00
Insurance	5 50
Total	$3,856 55
Government grant for 1912...	$452 51

CHARLOTTE ELEANOR ENGLEHART HOSPITAL, PETROLEA

The following summaries show the operations of the Institutions during the official year:—

Movements of Patients.

Number under treatment 1st October, 1911	10
Admitted	154
Number of births in hospital..	4
Total number under treatment	168
Discharged	138
Died	23
Under treatment 30th September, 1912	7
	168

Sex.

Male	85
Female	83
	168

Revenue.

From the Province of Ontario	$325 25
From the Town of Petrolea..	1,000 00
From the County of Lambton.	800 00
From paying patients	3,909 02
Subscriptions, donations, etc..	1,557 71
From other sources	273 71
Total	$7,865 69

Expenditures.

Butchers' meat and fish	$338 08
Butter and eggs	406 38
Flour, bread and meal	.....
Milk	208 13
Tea and coffee	.....
Potatoes and other vegetables	.....
Groceries and provisions not enumerated	1,102 12
Drugs and medicines	373 54
Medical and surgical appliances	271 69
Beer, wine and spirits	8 20
Bedding, napery and general house furnishings	393 00
Brooms, brushes, mops, soap and cleaning appliances....	.....
Fuel	338 71
Electric light, gas, oil, candles	286 94
Water supply	.....
Hay and straw	31 55
Salaries and wages	3,560 32
Contingencies	384 47
Repairs, ordinary	333 34
Taxes and insurance	.....
Printing, stationery and postage	68 27
Maintenance of grounds	375 99
Ice	52 47
Total	$9,210 48
Government aid for 1912	$672 17

GENERAL HOSPITAL, OSHAWA.

The following summaries show the operations of the Hospital during the official year.

Movements of Patients.

Number under treatment 1st October, 1911	10
Admitted	260
Number of births in hospital...	14
Total number under treatment	284
Discharged	250
Died	18
Under treatment 30th September, 1912	16
	284

GENERAL HOSPITAL, OSHAWA.—*Continued.*

Sex.

Male	154
Female	130
	284

Revenue.

From the Province of Ontario	$745 75
From the Town of Oshawa	500 00
From the County of Ontario	500 00
From paying patients	5,137 15
Subscriptions, donations, etc.	203 45
Total	$7,086 35

Expenditures.

Butchers' meat and fish	$425 13
Butter and eggs	308 68
Flour, bread and meal	203 16
Milk	330 00
Tea and coffee	62 65
Potatoes and other vegetables	52 70
Groceries and provisions not enumerated	403 03
Drugs and medicines	294 20
Medical and surgical appliances	382 42
Beer, wine and spirits	30 60
Bedding, napery and general house furnishings	171 34
Brooms, brushes, mops, soap and cleaning appliances	79 82
Fuel	347 32
Electric light, gas, oil candles	222 58
Water supply	36 98
Ice	70 00
Salaries and wages	2,774 81
Contingencies	208 73
Repairs, ordinary	.....
Taxes and insurance	.....
Printing, stationery and postage	44 14
Total	$6,448 29
Government aid for 1912	$905 55

CONSUMPTIVE SANATORIUM, ST. CATHARINES.

The following summaries show the operations of the Institution during the official year:—

Movements of Patients.

Number under treatment 1st October, 1911	8
Admitted	23
Total number under treatment	31
Discharged	6
Died	12
Under treatment 30th September, 1912	13
Total	31

Sex.

Male	18
Female	13
	31

Revenue.

From the Province of Ontario	$1,122 86
From the City of St. Catharines	1,010 50
From patients themselves	658 01
From endowments, investments, etc.	146 10
From subscriptions, bequests and donations of private individuals	291 00
From other sources	45 00
Total	$3,273 47

Expenditures.

Butchers' meat	505 71
Butter and eggs	459 72
Flour, bread and meal	126 30
Milk	146 87
Tea and coffee	41 40
Potatoes and other vegetables	163 87
Groceries and provisions not enumerated	198 89
Drugs and medicines	219 89
Bedding, napery and general house furnishings	100 79
Brooms, brushes, mops, soap and cleaning appliances	64 23
Fuel	252 18
Electric light, oil, candles	68 22
Ice	11 79
Salaries and wages	1,242 00
Insurance	.....
Contingencies	236 63
Repairs, ordinary	.....
Water supply	10 80
Coffins and funerals	61 00
Total	$3,910 29
Government grant for 1912	$1,469 14

LADY GREY SANATORIUM, OTTAWA.

The following summaries show the operations of the Hospital during the official year:

Movements of Patients.

Number under treatment 1st October, 1911	26
Admitted	97
Total number under treatment	123
Discharged	66
Died	28
Under treatment 30th September 1912	29
	123

Sex.

Male	64
Female	59
	123

Revenue.

From the Province of Ontario.	$4,529 14
From the City of Ottawa	14,466 20
From paying patients	778 07
From other municipalities	.....
Subscriptions, donations, etc..	.....
	$19,773 41

Expenditures.

Butchers' meat, bacon and fish	$2,073 82
Butter and eggs	1,448 46
Fish	97 52
Fruit	602 25
Flour, bread and meal	578 30
Milk	1,042 86
Tea and coffee	91 99
Potatoes and other vegetables	668 40
Groceries and provisions not enumerated	863 18
Brooms, brushes, soap and cleaning appliances	343 63
Drugs, medicines & appliances	654 35
Beer, wine and spirits	60 25
Bedding, napery and general house furnishings	702 63
Fuel	1,610 17
Electric light, gas, oil and candles	607 51
Water supply	490 00
Ice supply	57 20
Salaries and wages	6,471 15
Contingencies	497 59
Repairs, ordinary	568 88
Total	$19,773 41
Government grant for 1912	$5,416 71

QUEEN ALEXANDRA SANATORIUM, LONDON.

The following summaries show the operations of the Hospital during the official year:

Movements of Patients.

Number under treatment 1st October, 1911	16
Admitted	60
Total number under treatment	76
Discharged	45
Died	3
Under treatment 30th September, 1912	28
	76

Sex.

Male	36
Female	40
	76

Revenue.

From the Province of Ontario	$3,106 72
From the City of London	1,535 50
From the County of Middlesex	760 00
From other municipalities	76 50
From patients themselves for maintenance and treatment.	3,471 06
From subscriptions, donations, and bequests from private individuals	2,651 03
From other sources	145 00
Total	$11,745 81

Expenditures.

Butchers' meat	$1,638 72
Butter and eggs	766 71
Flour, bread and meal	231 68
Milk	200 10
Tea and coffee	144 60
Potatoes and other vegetables	169 60
Groceries and provisions not enumerated	621 19
Drugs and medicines	358 11
Medical and surgical appliances	195 57
Beer, wine and spirits	24 90
Bedding, napery and general house furnishings	213 49
Brooms, brushes, mops, soap and cleaning appliances	199 63
Fuel	937 92

QUEEN ALEXANDRA SANATORIUM, LONDON.—*Continued.*

Electric light, gas, oil, candles	300 59
Salaries and wages	4,234 37
Insurance	105 58
Contingencies	18 96
Farm	1,255 51
Stable supplies	358 80
Telephone	87 95
Ice supply	.....
Repairs, ordinary	175 16
Visiting nurse	475 20
Sundries	140 95
Total	$13,103 22
Government grant for 1912	$3,241 71

GENERAL HOSPITAL, CLINTON.

The following summaries show the operations of the Hospital during the official year:

Movements of Patients.

Number under treatment 1st October, 1911	5
Admitted	104
Births in Hospital	6
Total number under treatment	115
Discharged	107
Died	3
Under treatment 30th September, 1912	5
	115

Sex.

Male	46
Female	69
	115

Revenue.

From the Province of Ontario	.....
From the Town of Clinton for patients' maintenance	$225 00
From the County of Huron	100 00
From other municipalities	.....
From paying patients themselves	1,180 50
From subscriptions, bequests and donations of private individuals	.....
From other sources	1,457 50
Total	$2,963 09

Expenditure.

Butchers' meat	$132 25
Butter and eggs	210 00
Flour, bread and meal	95 00
Milk	146 00
Tea and coffee	28 00
Potatoes and other vegetables	42 00
Groceries and provisions not enumerated	368 40
Drugs, medicines and surgical appliances	150 00
Surgical instruments	110 00
Beer, wine and spirits	6 00
Bedding, napery and general house furnishings	50 00
Brooms, brushes, mops, soap cleaning appliances	15 00
Fuel	315 00
Electric light, gas, oil, candles	75 00
Water	25 00
Ice	20 00
Salaries and wages	1,080 00
Taxes and insurance	20 00
Contingencies	.....
Repairs, ordinary	75 00
Total	$2,963 25
Government aid for 1912	$240 75

GENERAL HOSPITAL, PENETANGUISHENE.

The following summaries show the operations of this Hospital during the official year:

Movements of Patients.

Number under treatment 1st October, 1911	.....
Admitted	28
Births in Hospital	5
Total number under treatment	33
Discharged	31
Died	.....
Under treatment 30th September, 1912	2
	33

GENERAL HOSPITAL PENETANGUISHENE.—*Continued.*

Sex.

Male	16
Female	17
	33

Revenue.

From the Province	.....
From the Town of Penetang.	300 00
From the County of Simcoe..	.....
From other municipalities ...	.....
From patients themselves for maintenance and treatment	392 35
From subscriptions, donations and bequests from private individuals	402 80
From other sources	.....
Total	$1,095 15

Expenditures.

Butchers' meat	$32 92
Butter and eggs	42 02
Flour, bread and milk	20 73
Milk	14 00
Tea and coffee	2 40
Potatoes and other vegetables	13 44
Groceries and provisions not enumerated	31 92
Drugs and medicines	75 67
Medical and surgical appliances	75 26
Beer, wine and spirits	1 50
Bedding, napery and general house furnishings	31 78
Brooms, brushes, mops, soap and cleaning appliances	3 24
Fuel	.....
Light—gas, oil and candles..	.....
Salaries and wages	285 00
Taxes and insurance	7 50
Contingencies	94 43
Laundry, etc.	.....
Ice	5 50
Printing, stationery, etc.	26 06
Total	$763 37
Government grant for 1912...	$46 41

SANATORIA FOR CONSUMPTIVES.

The following institutions having complied with the statutory requirements, are entitled to Government aid at the rate of $3.00 per week for each patient admitted free or for whose maintenance $4.90 per week or less is contributed.

Name of Institution.	Location.	Stay of Patients	Amount payable to each Institution for the year 1912.
			$ c.
Muskoka Free Hospital	Gravenhurst	7,521½ weeks	22,565 15
Toronto Free Hospital	Weston	6,085¼ "	18,256 71
Mountain Sanatorium	Hamilton	3,189⅔ "	9,569 58
Consumptive Sanatorium	St. Catharines	489⅔ "	1,469 14
Lady Grey Sanatorium	Ottawa	1,805¼ "	5,416 71
Queen Alexandra Sanatorium	London	1,080¼ "	3,241 71
May Court Dispensary	Ottawa	83 "	249 00
Total for 1912			60,768 00
Total for 1911			61,049 58

Nurses' Sitting Room, Lady Grey Hospital.

CITY HOUSES OF REFUGE

The usual information obtained from each Refuge, in respect of sex, and previous residence of the inmates, has been summarized as under:

Sex.

Male	2,169
Female	3,886
	6,055

Former Residence.

Received from cities and towns in which Refuges are located	4,267
Received from counties in which the Refuges are located	547
Received from other counties in the Province	1,115
Immigrants and foreigners	126
	6,055

TABLE I.

Schedule B— Table I gives a summary of the operations of each Refuge during the year.

Name of Refuge.	Location.	Number of persons in the Refuges on the 1st of October, 1911.	Number admitted to Refuges during the year.	Total number under lodgment during the year ending 30th Sept., 1912.	Total number discharged during the year.	Number of deaths during the year.	Number of persons remaining in the Refuges on 30th Sept., 191..
House of Industry	Toronto	147	139	286	152	28	126
House of Providence	"	501	334	835	358	83	494
Hospital for Incurables	"	173	85	258	19	56	183
St. John's Hospital	"	17	240	257	229	12	16
Convalescent Home	"	30	214	244	216	2	26
The Church Home	"	32	3	35	1	1	33
The Haven	"	91	219	310	209	8	93
Old Folks' Home	"	30	2	32	1	1	30
Good Shepherd Female Refuge	"	135	55	190	57	3	130
Aged Men's Home	"	32	28	60	8	11	41
Aged Women's Home	"	99	36	135	19	12	94
Industrial Refuge	"	74	9	83	7	.....	76
Salvation Army Rescue Home	"	51	267	318	230	11	77
Victor Home for Young Women	"	15	165	180	168	.....	12
House of Refuge	Hamilton	119	62	181	28	32	121
Home for Aged Women	"	36	2	38	.....	2	36
St. Peter's Home	"	15	12	27	6	4	17
House of Industry	Kingston	36	23	59	20	6	33
House of Providence	"	194	158	352	126	23	203
Home for Friendless Women	"	18	38	56	28	10	18
Roman Catholic House of Refuge	London	144	78	222	50	18	154
Home for Aged People	"	92	15	107	5	15	87
Convalescent Home	"	3	33	36	31	1	4
Home for Incurables	"	45	26	71	11	19	41
St. Patrick's Refuge	Ottawa	108	51	159	28	16	115
St. Charles' Hospice	"	247	80	327	49	44	234
Home for the Aged	"	36	28	67	24	8	35
Refuge Branch, Orphans' Home	"	18	12	30	6	4	20
Home for Friendless Women	"	34	78	112	72	1	39
Refuge of Our Lady of Charity	"	168	122	290	160	8	128
Home for Incurables	"	23	5	28	1	6	21
Home for Providence	Guelph	59	61	120	49	8	63
The Elliott Home	"	22	5	27	4	3	20
The Thomas Williams' Home	St. Thomas	15	15	30	11	4	15
House of Providence	Dundas	126	66	192	45	19	128
Home for the Friendless	Chatham	17	25	42	17	2	23
The Widows' Home	Brantford	15	3	18	1	2	15
Home for the Friendless	Belleville	7	6	13	3	2	8
Home for the Friendless	Windsor	28	19	47	24	1	22
St. Paul's Home for the Aged	Cornwall	80	47	127	39	26	73
House of Providence	Peterborough	57	23	80	16	10	54
The Protestant Home	"	19	8	27	.....	4	23
Totals for 1912		3,168	2,887	6,055	2,395	520	3,140
Totals for 1911		3,174	2,818	5,992	2,355	482	3,155

TABLE II.

Schedule B.—Shows the aggregate stay of inmates, upon which the amount of aid to be granted by the Government to each Refuge is based. The average stay per inmate is also given.

Name of Refuge.	Location.	Number of inmates during the year.	Total stay in days during the year.	Average stay per inmate in days.
House of Industry	Toronto	286	55,889	195
House of Providence	"	835	180,781	217
Hospital for Incurables	"	258	65,562	254
St. John's Hospital	"	257	6,623	26
Convalescent Home	"	244	9,393	38
The Church Home	"	25	8,178	327
The Haven	"	310	36,318	117
Old Folks' Home	"	32	10,598	331
Good Shepherd Female Refuge	"	190	49,665	261
Aged Men's Home	"	60	14,841	247
Aged Women's Home	"	125	35,953	288
Industrial Refuge	"	83	27,157	327
Salvation Army Rescue Home	"	318	22,962	72
Victor Home for Y'ng Women	"	180	6,988	39
House of Refuge	Hamilton	181	43,774	242
Home for Aged Women	"	58	13,123	345
St. Peter's Home	"	27	5,915	219
House of Industry	Kingston	59	13,770	233
House of Providence	"	352	83,450	237
Home for Friendless Women	"	56	9,434	168
Rom. Cath. House of Refuge	London	222	55,836	251
Home for Aged People	"	107	32,025	299
Convalescent Home	"	36	1,518	42
Home for Incurables	"	71	15,722	222
St. Patrick's Refuge	Ottawa	159	42,624	268
St. Charles' Hospice	"	297	78,876	266
Home for the Aged	"	64	13,894	217
Refuge Br'nch Orphans' Home	"	30	6,940	231
Home for Friendless Women	"	112	13,737	123
Ref'ge of Our Lady of Charity	"	290	65,809	250
Home for Incurables	"	28	8,846	316
House of Providence	Guelph	120	22,012	183
The Elliott Home	"	27	8,288	307
The Thomas Williams Home	St. Thomas	30	6,432	214
House of Providence	Dundas	132	41,890	320
Home for the Friendless	Chatham	42	8,159	194
The Widows' Home	Brantford	18	5,209	289
Home for the Friendless	Belleville	13	2,880	222
Home for the Friendless	Windsor	47	9,967	212
St. Paul's Home for the Aged	Cornwall	137	28,558	225
House of Providence	Peterborough	80	21,122	264
The Protestant Home	"	37	7,169	266
Totals for 1912		6,055	1,198,188	198
Totals for 1911		5,992	1,180,094	197

TABLE III.

Schedule B—Showing the cost of maintaining the Refuges.

Name of Refuge.	Location.	Aggregate stay of inmates.	Cost of dietaries.	Expenditure for fuel, salaries and wages, and all general expenses.	Total expenditure exclusive of extraordinary expenses.	Average cost per inmate per day.
			$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	cents.
House of Industry *	Toronto	55,889	8,126 01	5,376 56	*13,502 57	24.16
House of Providence	"	180,781	29,233 73	30,704 21	59,937 94	33.15
Hospital for Incurables	"	65,562	18,406 39	29,708 12	48,114 51	73.39
St. John's Hospital	"	6,623	5,019 44	5,867 97	10,887 41	164.39
Convalescent Home	"	9,393	4,347 40	5,632 97	9,980 37	106.25
The Church Home	"	8,478	2,875 02	1,745 92	4,620 94	56.52
The Haven	"	36,318	4,276 42	7,136 84	11,413 26	31.43
Old Folks' Home	"	10,598	2,600 57	3,890 37	6,490 94	61.25
Good Shepherd Female Refuge	"	49,665	4,851 75	7,633 02	12,484 77	25.08
Aged Men's Home	"	14,841	3,263 32	5,084 53	8,347 85	56.25
Aged Women's Home	"	35,953	6,604 68	9,192 43	15,797 11	43.94
Industrial Refuge	"	27,157	4,457 45	6,795 72	11,253 17	41.44
Salvation Army Rescue Home	"	22,962	1,469 37	2,992 44	4,461 81	19.43
Victor Home for Young Women	"	6,988	1,298 94	1,431 52	2,730 46	39.07
House of Refuge	Hamilton	43,774	6,485 50	9,455 29	15,950 79	36.44
Home for Aged Women	"	13,423	2,075 45	2,740 46	15,015 91	38.23
St. Peter's Home	"	5,915	844 03	2,533 64	3,377 67	57.10
House of Industry	Kingston	13,770	1,996 20	2,287 68	4,283 88	31.11
House of Providence	"	83,450	12,557 26	14,833 80	27,391 06	32.82
Home for Friendless Women †	"	9,424	1,009 58	1,484 75	2,494 33	26.47
Roman Catholic House of Refuge	London	55,826	11,713 04	8,476 16	20,189 20	36.16
Home for Aged People	"	32,025	5,844 35	4,966 24	10,810 59	33.76
Convalescent Home	"	1,518	252 33	476 72	709 05	46.71
Home for Incurables	"	15,733	3,395 72	6,650 61	10,046 33	63.86
St. Patrick's Refuge	Ottawa	42,624	5,863 93	11,918 80	17,782 73	41.12
St. Charles' Hospice	"	78,876	10,570 44	5,718 16	16,288 10	20.62
Home for the Aged	"	13,894	1,512 75	2,040 47	3,553 22	25.57
Refuge Branch, Orphans' Home	"	6,940	1,681 75	1,871 47	3,553 22	51.20
Home for Friendless Women	"	13,737	1,772 11	8,764 82	10,536 93	76.70
Refuge of Our Lady of Charity	"	63,809	9,259 47	10,620 60	19,880 07	31.16
Home for Incurables	"	8,846	1,511 16	3,805 01	5,316 17	60.10
House of Providence	Guelph	22,012	2,538 44	3,164 59	5,703 03	25.91
The Elliott Home	"	8,288	2,109 92	3,279 00	5,388 92	65.02
The Thomas Williams Home	St. Thomas	6,432	1,005 04	1,618 22	2,623 26	40.78
House of Providence	Dundas	44,200	7,709 30	5,034 22	12,743 52	28.83
Home for the Friendless	Chatham	8,159	1,420 50	1,549 66	2,970 16	36.40
The Widows' Home	Brantford	5,209	610 36	808 83	1,419 19	27.24
Home for the Friendless	Belleville	2,880	305 02	384 18	689 00	23.96
Home for the Friendless	Windsor	9,967	1,690 30	3,054 35	4 744 65	47.60
St. Paul's Home for the Aged	Cornwall	28,558	4,150 30	2,528 30	6,678 60	23.74
House of Providence	Peterborough	21,122	2,774.16	2,154 94	4,929 10	23.34
The Protestant Home ‡	"	7,169	990 33	1,947 81	12,938 14	40.18
Totals for 1912		1,198,188	200,439 23	247,562 50	448,001 73	37.39
Totals for 1911		1,180,094	185,981 98	216,857 37	402,839 35	34.13

* House of Industry, Toronto, exclusive of outdoor relief, which amounted to $25,510.71.

‡ Aged Women's Home, Hamilton, exclusive of outdoor relief, which amounted to $70.00.

‡ Peterborough Protestant Home, exclusive of outdoor relief, which amounted to $26.00.

TABLE IV.

Schedule B—Showing the basis upon which statutory aid is granted.

Name of Refuge.	Location.	Collective days' stay upon which computation of Refuge rate is based, exclusive of infants under one year old.	Collective days' stay upon which computation of Orphanage rate is based, exclusive of infants under one year old.	Amount received from all sources other than Government.	Computation at seven (7) cents per day.	Computation at two (2) cents per day.	Total Government allowance to each House of Refuge for the year 1913.
				$ c.	$ c.		$ c.
House of Industry	Toronto	55,889	.....	5,290 55	3,912 23	.....	3,912 23
House of Providence	"	180,781	.....	46,696 45	12,654 67	.....	12,654 67
Hospital for Incurables	"	65,565	.....	36,074 46	.....	.....	8,027 84
St. John's Hospital	"	6,623	.....	10,622 92	.....	.....	993 45
Convalescent Home	"	2,300	.....	10,060 19	167 30	.....	167 30
The Church Home	"	8,178	.....	3,580 45	572 46	.....	572 46
The Haven	"	27,323	5,196	10 573 58	1,912 64	103 92	2,016 53
Old Folks' Home	"	10,598	.....	5,113 78	741 86	.....	741 86
Good Shepherd Female Refuge	"	49,665	.....	8,982 50	3,476 55	.....	3,476 55
Aged Men's Home	"	14,844	.....	7,581 05	1,038 87	.....	1,038 87
Aged Women's Home	"	35,953	.....	13,745 38	3,516 71	.....	2,516 71
Industrial Refuge	"	37,157	.....	8,741 15	1,900 99	.....	1,900 99
Salvation Army Rescue Home	"	13,425	2,433	3 324 06	939 75	48 66	988 41
Victor Home for Young Women	"	5,695	59	2,387 39	398 65	1 00	399 65
House of Refuge	Hamilton	43,774	.....	14,734 07	3,064 18	.....	3,064 18
Home for Aged Women	"	13,122	.....	4,279 86	918 61	.....	918 61
St. Peter's Home	"	5,915	.....	2,888 20	414 05	.....	414 05
House of Industry	Kingston	13,779	.....	3,203 63	963 90	.....	963 90
House of Providence	"	83,450	.....	21,857 57	5,841 50	.....	5,841 50
Home for Friendless Women	"	1,903	4.094	2,151 75	133 21	81 88	215 09
Roman Catholic House of Refuge	London	55,826	.....	15,864 00	3,907 82	.....	3,907 82
Home for Aged People	"	32,025	.....	11,949 89	2,241 75	.....	2,241 75
Convalescent Home	"	1,374	144	519 24	96 18	2 88	99 06
Home for Incurables	"	15,732	.....	8,875 41	1,101 24	.....	1,101 24
St. Patrick's Refuge	Ottawa	42,624	.....	14,509 55	2,983 68	.....	2,983 68
St. Charles' Hospice	"	78,876	.....	10,815 16	5,521 32	.....	5,521 32
Home for the Aged	"	13,894	.....	4,593 88	972 58	.....	972 58
Refuge Branch, Orphans' Home	"	6,940	.....	4,593 88	485 80	.....	485 80
Home for Friendless Women	"	11,244	1,656	9,510 23	787 08	33 12	820 20
Refuge of Our Lady of Charity	"	52,911	10,898	14,940 92	3,703 77	217 96	3,921 73
Home for Incurables	"	8,846	.....	6,409 70	619 72	.....	619 72
House of Providence	Guelph	22,012	.....	4,767 53	1,540 84	.....	1,540 84
The Elliott Home	"	8,288	.....	6,548 34	580 16	.....	580 16
The Thomas Williams Home	St. Thomas	6,435	.....	2,045 87	450 24	.....	450 24
House of Providence	Dundas	44,200	.....	10,182 06	3,094 00	.....	3,094 00
Home for the Friendless	Chatham	8,159	.....	2,687 91	571 13	.....	571 13
The Widows' Home	Brantford	5,209	.....	1,172 23	364 63	.....	364 63
Home for the Friendless	Belleville	2,880	.....	455 40	201 60	.....	201 60
Home for the Friendless	Windsor	9,967	.....	4,028 35	697 69	.....	697 69
St. Paul's Home for the Aged	Cornwall	28,558	.....	4,401 25	1,999 06	.....	1,999 06
House of Providence	Peterborough	21,122	.....	1,797 73	1,478 54	.....	1,477 54
The Protestant Home	"	7,169	.....	2,975 18	501 83	.....	1,400 77
" Arrears for 1910	-11	13,842	.....	.....	898 94	.....	
Totals for 1912	.....	1,163,146	24,471	365,628 68	76,367 77	489 42	85,878 48
Totals for 1911	.....	1,137,516	27,991	327,000 06	75,050 22	559 82	83,932 09

SEPARATE REPORTS.

HOUSE OF INDUSTRY, TORONTO.

Full particulars of the operations of this Institution will be found in the annexed summaries:—

Movements of Inmates.

In residence, 1st October, 1911 .	147
Admitted . .	139
Total number of inmates..	286
Discharged . .	132
Died . .	28
In residence, 30th September, 1912 . .	126
	286

Places admitted from.

City of Toronto	284
County of York and other counties . .	2
Immigrants and foreigners	....
	286

Sex.

Male . .	232
Female . .	54
	286

Receipts.

From the Province of Ontario	$3,998 82
From the City of Toronto...	2,000 00
From inmates	444 80
Income from property belonging to the House	1,671 25
Subscriptions and donations..	1,174 50
From other sources	.....
From City of Toronto for outdoor and casual poor	28,000 00
Total . .	$37,289 37

Expenditures.

Food of all kinds	$8,126 01
Clothing, furniture and furnishings . .	868 17
Fuel, light and cleaning	1,586 58
Salaries and wages	1,634 75
Repairs, . .	822 64
Other expenditures	260 40
Outdoor and casual poor	25,510 71
Medicine and medical comforts	164 69
Advertising and printing	39 33
Total . .	$39,013 28
Government aid for 1912.....	$3,912 23

HOUSE OF PROVIDENCE, TORONTO.

Full particulars of the operations of this Institution will be found in the annexed summaries:—

Movements of Inmates.

In residence, 1st October, 1911 .	501
Admitted	334
Total number of inmates...	835
Discharged . .	258
Died . .	83
In residence, 30th September, 1912 . .	494
	835

Places admitted from.

City of Toronto	810
County of York	2
Other counties in Ontario.....	23
	835

Sex.

Male . .	433
Female . .	402
	835

Receipts.

From the Province of Ontario	$12,652 57
From the City of Toronto	20,000 00
Other municipalities	600 00
From inmates, in payment of board . .	6,497 00
Subscriptions, donations and bequests of private individuals . .	17,025 10
From other sources	2,574 35
Total . .	$59,349 02

Reception and Board Room. Library for Patients. Lady Grey Hospital.

HOUSE OF PROVIDENCE, TORONTO.—*Continued.*

Expenditures.

Food of all kinds	$29,233 73
Clothing, furniture and furnishings	5,316 22
Fuel, light and cleaning	7,668 66
Salaries and wages	1,830 25
Drugs and medicines	1,552 66
Ordinary repairs	10,179 16
Other expenditures	4,127 26
Total	$59,937 94
Government aid for 1912	$12,654 67

HOSPITAL FOR INCURABLES, TORONTO.

Full particulars of the operations of this Institution will be found in the annexed summaries:—

Movements of Inmates.

In residence, 1st October, 1911	173
Admitted	85
Total number of inmates	258
Discharged	19
Died	56
In residence, 30th September, 1912	183
	258

Places admitted from.

City of Toronto	226
County of York and other counties	32
Immigrants, foreigners, etc.	....
	258

Sex.

Male	122
Female	136
	258

Receipts.

From the Province of Ontario	$7,334 00
From the City of Toronto	15,548 10
From other municipalities	.....
Payments from inmates	12,939 19
Income from property belonging to the Home	336 00
Subscriptions, donations, etc.	7,166 53
Other sources	82 64
Total	$43,406 46

Expenditures.

Food of all kinds	$18,406 39
Clothing and furnishings	1,947 32
Fuel, light and cleaning	7,441 38
Salaries and wages	14,628 82
Repairs, ordinary	1,794 16
Medicine and medical comforts	1,632 94
Other expenses	2,263 50
Total	$48,114 51
Government aid for 1912	$8,027 84

ST. JOHN'S HOSPITAL, TORONTO.

Full particulars of the operations of this Institution will be found in the annexed summaries:—

Movements of Inmates.

In residence, 1st October, 1911	17
Admitted	240
Total number of inmates	257
Discharged	229
Died	12
In residence, 30th September, 1912	16
	257

Places admitted from.

City of Toronto	167
County of York	13
Other counties	66
Immigrants, foreigners, etc.	11
	257

Sex.

Female	255
Male	2
	257

ST. JOHN'S HOSPITAL, TORONTO.—*Continued.*

Receipts.

From the Government of Ontario	$988 05
From the City of Toronto	476 00
From other municipalities	.....
From the inmates	9,413 05
Subscriptions	291 13
Income from property belonging to the House	.....
From other sources	142 75
Total	$11,610 98

Expenditures.

Food of all kinds	$5,019 44
Furniture and furnishings	296 62
Fuel, light and cleaning	1,644 16
Salaries and wages	2,792 77
Repairs, ordinary	278 77
Medicine and medical comforts	646 81
Other expenses	208 84
Total	$10,887 41
Government aid for 1912	$993 45

THE CONVALESCENT HOME, TORONTO.

Full particulars of the operations of this Institution will be found in the annexed summaries:—

Movements of Inmates.

In residence, 1st October, 1911	30
Admitted	214
Total number of inmates	244
Discharged	216
Died	2
In residence, 30th September, 1912	26
	244

Places admitted from.

City of Toronto	226
County of York	1
Other counties	12
Immigrants, foreigners, etc.	5
	244

Sex.

Male	10
Female	234
	244

Receipts.

From the Province of Ontario	$692 86
From the City of Toronto	1,415 50
Payments from inmates	8,023 44
Income from property belonging to the Home	.....
Subscriptions and donations	524 00
Received from all other sources not above enumerated	97 25
Total	$10,753 05

Expenditures.

Food of all kinds	$4,347 40
Furnishings, etc.	205 22
Fuel, light and cleaning	1,055 01
Salaries and wages	2,894 00
Ordinary repairs, etc.	613 00
Other expenses	836 27
Medicine and medical comforts	29 47
Total	$9,980 37
Government aid for 1912	$167 30

CHURCH HOME FOR THE AGED, TORONTO.

Full particulars of the operations of this Institution will be found in the annexed summaries:—

Movements of Inmates.

In residence, 1st October, 1911	22
Admitted	3
Total number of inmates	25
Discharged	1
Died	1
In residence, 30th September, 1912	23
	25

Places admitted from.

City of Toronto	20
Other counties of Ontario	4
Immigrants, etc.	1
	25

Sex.

Male	19
Female	6
	25

Dining-room, Lady Grey Hospital.

CHURCH HOME FOR THE AGED, TORONTO.—*Continued.*

Receipts.

From the Government of Ontario	$589 54
From the City of Toronto	150 00
From other municipalities	.....
From payments made by inmates	2,649 00
Income from property belonging to the Home	.....
Subscriptions, donations, etc.	781 55
Total	$4,170 09

Expenditures.

Food of all kinds	$2,875 02
Clothing and furnishings	54 69
Fuel, light and cleaning, etc.	637 32
Salaries and wages	704 85
Repairs	110 99
Other expenses	182 41
Medicine and medical comforts	55 66
Total	$4,620 94
Government aid for 1912	$572 46

THE HAVEN, TORONTO.

Full particulars of the operations of this Institution will be found in the annexed summaries:—

Movements of Inmates.

In residence, 1st October, 1911	91
Admitted	219
Total number of inmates	310
Discharged	209
Deaths	8
In residence, 30th September, 1912	93
	310

Places admitted from.

City of Toronto	169
County of York	....
Other counties	119
Immigrants, etc.	22
	310

Sex.

Male (Infants)	38
Female	272
	310

Receipts.

From the Province of Ontario	$2,055 66
From the City of Toronto	2,000 00
From inmates	1,560 45
Income from laundry, etc.	4,737 12
Subscriptions and donations	1,776 01
From other sources	.....
Special Gov. grant	500 00
Total	$12,629 24

Expenditures.

Foods of all kinds	$4,276 42
Clothing, furnishings, etc.	699 81
Fuel, light, cleaning, etc.	1,752 18
Salaries and wages	2,019 45
Repairs	224 54
Other expenses	2,238 93
Medicine and medical comforts	201 93
Total	$11,413 26
Government aid for 1912	$2,016 53

THE OLD FOLKS' HOME, TORONTO.

Full particulars of the operations of this Institution will be found in the annexed summaries:—

Movements of Inmates.

In residence, 1st October, 1911	30
Admitted	2
Total number of inmates	32
Discharged	1
Died	1
In residence, 30th September, 1912	30
	32

THE OLD FOLKS' HOME, TORONTO.—*Continued.*

Places admitted from.

City of Toronto	31
County of York	....
Other counties	1
	32

Sex.

Females	32
	32

Receipts.

From the Province of Ontario.	$728 35
From the City of Toronto	200 00
Payments of inmates	3,584 14
Income from property belonging to the Home	63 91
Subscriptions, donations and income	1,102 55
Other sources	163 18
Total	$5,842 13

Expenditures.

Food of all kinds	$2,600 57
Clothing and furnishings	389 95
Fuel, light and cleaning	1,086 29
Salaries and wages	1,628 43
Repairs	422 48
Other expenses	330 87
Medicine and medical comforts	32 35
Total	$6,490 94
Government aid for 1912	$741 86

GOOD SHEPHERD FEMALE REFUGE, TORONTO.

Full particulars of the operations of this Institution will be found in the annexed summaries:—

Movements of Inmates.

In residence, 1st October, 1911	135
Admitted	55
Total number of inmates	190
Discharged	57
Died	3
In residence 30th September, 1912	130
	190

Places Admitted From.

City of Toronto	154
County of York and other counties	36
Immigrants and foreigners	.....
	190

Sex.

Female	190
	190

Receipts.

From the Province of Ontario	$3,377 36
From the City of Toronto	500 00
From inmates	30 00
Subscriptions and donations	327 00
From other sources	8,125 50
Total	$12,359 86

Expenditures.

Food of all kinds	4,821 75
Clothing, furniture, and furnishings	2,105 75
Fuel, light, and cleaning	1,201 19
Salaries and wages	775 00
Repairs	950 00
Drugs and medicines	845 50
Other expenditures	1,755 58
Total	$12,454 77
Government aid for 1912	$3,476 55

AGED MEN'S HOME, TORONTO.

Full particulars of the operations of this Institution will be found in the annexed summaries:—

Movements of Inmates.

In residence, 1st October, 1911	32
Admitted	28
Total number of inmates	60
Discharged	8
Died	11
In residence, 30th September, 1912	41
	60

AGED MEN'S HOME, TORONTO.—*Continued.*

Places Admitted From.

City of Toronto	45
County of York and other counties	15
	60

Sex.

Male	60
	60

Receipts.

From the Government of Ontario	$641 13
From the City of Toronto	200 00
From payments made by inmates	6,003 75
Subscriptions, donations, etc.	1,053 40
Received from all other sources	323 90
Total	$8,222 18

Expenditures.

Food of all kinds	$3,263 32
Clothing and furnishings	336 93
Fuel, light, cleaning, etc.	1,178 81
Salaries and wages	2,553 98
Repairs	596 71
Other expenses	341 36
Medicine and medical comforts	76 74
Total	$8,347 85
Government aid for 1912	$1,038 87

AGED WOMEN'S HOME, TORONTO.

Full particulars of the operations of this Institution will be found in the annexed summaries:—

Movements of Inmates.

In residence, 1st October, 1911	99
Admitted	26
Total number of inmates	125
Discharged	19
Deaths	12
In residence, 30th September, 1912	94
	125

Places Admitted From.

City of Toronto	111
Other cities and counties	1
Immigrants, foreigners, etc.	13
	125

Sex.

Female	125
	125

Receipts.

From the Province of Ontario	$2,446 29
From the City of Toronto	200 00
From inmates	13,009 00
Subscriptions and donations	490 95
From other sources	45 43
Total	$16,191 67

Expenditures.

Food of all kinds	$6,604 68
Clothing, furnishings, etc.	983 22
Fuel, light, cleaning, etc.	2,436 69
Salaries and wages	4,629 34
Repairs	309 04
Other expenses	735 85
Medicine and medical comforts	98 29
Total	$15,797 11
Government aid for 1912	$2,516 71

INDUSTRIAL REFUGE, TORONTO.

Full particulars of the operations of this Institution will be found in the annexed summaries:—

Movements of Inmates.

In residence, 1st October, 1911	74
Admitted	9
Total number of inmates	83
Discharged	7
Died	0
In residence, 30th September, 1912	76
	83

INDUSTRIAL REFUGE, TORONTO.—*Continued.*

Places Admitted From.

City of Toronto	74
County of York and other counties	9
Immigrants, foreigners, etc	....
	83

Sex.

Female	83
	83

Receipts.

From the Province of Ontario.	$1,862 77
From the City of Toronto	175 00
Payments from inmates	185 00
Subscriptions, donations, and income	1,998 20
Laundry, sewing, etc.	4,866 86
Other sources	1,516 09
Total	$10,603 92

Expenditures.

Food of all kinds	$4,457 45
Clothing and furnishings	686 77
Fuel, light, and cleaning	1,637 05
Salaries and wages	2,892 62
Repairs, ordinary	404 64
Medicine and medical comforts	312 84
Other expenses	861 80
Total	$11,253 17
Government aid for 1912	$1,900 99

VICTOR HOME FOR YOUNG WOMEN, TORONTO.

Full particulars of the operations of this Institution will be found in the annexed summaries:—

Movements of Inmates.

In residence, 1st October, 1911	15
Admitted	165
Total number of inmates	180
Discharged	168
Deaths	0
In residence, 30th September, 1912	12
	180

Places Admitted From.

City of Toronto	86
County of York	36
Other counties of Ontario	44
Immigrants, foreigners, etc.	14
	180

Sex.

Female	169
Male (infants)	11
	180

Receipts.

From the Province of Ontario.	$358 00
From the City of Toronto	300 00
From inmates	11 00
Subscriptions, donations of private individuals	292 15
From other sources	1,784 24
Total	$2,745 39

Expenditures.

Food of all kinds	$1,298 94
Clothing, furnishings, etc.	172 31
Fuel, light, cleaning, etc	476 85
Salaries and wages	525 00
Repairs	70 72
Other expenses	186 64
Total	$2,730 46
Government aid for 1912	$399 65

S. A. RESCUE HOME, TORONTO.

Full particulars of the operations of this Institution will be found in the annexed summaries:—

Movements of Inmates.

In residence, 1st October, 1911	51
Admitted	267
Total number of inmates	318
Discharged	230
Deaths	11
In residence, 30th September, 1912	77
	318

Patients' Treatment Room, Lady Grey Hospital.

S. A. RESCUE HOME, TORONTO.—*Continued.*

Places Admitted From.

City of Toronto	271
County of York and other Counties	45
Immigrants, etc.	2
	318

Sex.

Male	47
Female	271
	318

Receipts.

From the Province of Ontario	$1,179 46
From the City of Toronto	.....
From inmates	898 85
Income from laundry and sewing	610 79
Subscription and donations	45 77
From other sources	1,769 55
Total	$4,504 42

Expenditures.

Food of all kinds	$1,469 37
Clothing, furnishings, etc.	123 73
Fuel, light, cleaning, etc.	708 42
Salaries and wages	1,017 00
Repairs	.....
Taxes, insurance, and rent	.....
Drugs and medicines	21 10
Other expenses	1,122 19
Total	$4,461 81
Government aid for 1912	$988 41

HOUSE OF REFUGE, HAMILTON.

Full particulars of the operations of this Institution will be found in the annexed summaries:—

Movements of Inmates.

In residence, 1st October, 1911	119
Admitted	62
Total number of inmates	181
Discharged	28
Died	32
In residence, 30th September, 1912	121
	181

Places Admitted From.

City of Hamilton	181
County of Wentworth	....
	181

Sex.

Male	121
Female	60
	181

Receipts.

From the Government of Ontario	$3,045 21
From the City of Hamilton	12,953 69
From the municipalities	.....
From the inmates	1,780 38
Subscriptions, donations of private individuals	.....
From all other sources	.....
Total	$17,779 28

Expenditures.

Foods of all kinds	$6,495 50
Clothing, furnishings, etc.	683 23
Fuel, light, cleaning, etc.	2,454 88
Salaries and wages	4,325 94
Ordinary repairs	1,024 20
Taxes and insurance	177 48
Other expenses	630 75
Medicine and medical comforts	158 81
Total	$15,950 79
Government aid for 1912	$3,064 18

HOME FOR AGED WOMEN, HAMILTON.

Full particulars of the operations of this Institution will be found in the annexed summaries:—

Movements of Inmates.

In residence, 1st October, 1911	36
Admitted	2
Total number of inmates	38
Number discharged	....
Number of deaths	2
In residence, 30th September, 1912	36
	38

HOME FOR AGED WOMEN, HAMILTON.—*Continued.*

Places Admitted From.

City of Hamilton	38
	38

Sex.

Female	38
	38

Receipts.

From the Government of Ontario	$902 02
From the City of Hamilton	772 55
Income from property	1,159 76
From Township of West Flamboro'	.....
Subscriptions, donations of private individuals	2,166 55
From inmates	70 50
From all other sources	110 50
Total	$5,181 88

Expenditures.

Foods of all kinds	$2,075 45
Clothing, furnishings, etc.	144 86
Fuel, gas, cleaning, etc.	829 43
Salaries and wages	1,481 14
Ordinary repairs	60 75
Other expenses	367 53
Outdoor relief	70 00
Medicine and medical comforts	56 75
Total	$5,085 91
Government aid for 1912	$918 61

ST. PETER'S HOME, HAMILTON.

Full particulars of the operations of this Institution will be found in the annexed summaries:—

Movements of Inmates.

In residence, 1st October, 1911	15
Admitted	12
Total number of inmates	27
Discharged	6
Died	4
In residence, 30th September, 1912	17
	27

Places Admitted From.

City of Hamilton	19
County of Wentworth and other counties	4
Immigrants, foreigners, etc.	4
	27

Sex.

Male	2
Female	25
	27

Receipts.

From the Ontario Government	$394 24
From the City of Hamilton	216 30
From the County of Wentworth	110 00
From the inmates	1,756 00
From subscriptions, donations, etc.	244 00
From other sources	447 00
Income from property belonging to House	114 90
Total	$3,282 44

Expenditures.

Food of all kinds	844 03
Clothing, furnishings, etc.	31 75
Fuel, light and cleaning	430 67
Salaries and wages	1,278 00
Ordinary repairs	33 00
Live stock and feed	54 25
Other expenses	671 09
Medicine and medical comforts	34 88
Total	$3,377 67
Government aid for 1912	$414 05

HOUSE OF INDUSTRY, KINGSTON.

Full particulars of the operations of this Institution will be found in the annexed summaries:—

Movements of Inmates.

In residence, 1st October, 1911	36
Admitted	23
	59
Discharged	20
Died	6
In residence, 30th September, 1912	33
	59

HOUSE OF INDUSTRY, KINGSTON.—*Continued.*

Places Admitted From.

City of Kingston	28
County of Frontenac	15
Other counties of Ontario	16
Immigrants, foreigners, etc.	....
	59

Sex.

Male	40
Female	19
	59

Receipts.

From the Province of Ontario.	$975 31
From the City of Kingston...	1,000 00
County of Frontenac	764 73
Lennox and Addington	786 41
Payments from inmates	178 50
Income from property	202 05
Subscriptions and donations	41 00
Other sources	330 94
Total	$4,278 94

Expenditures.

Food of all kinds	$1,996 20
Clothing, furnitnre and furnishings	365 23
Fnel, light and cleaning	560 83
Salaries and wages	807 00
Repairs, ordinary	238 51
Farming	130 21
Other expenses	174 80
Medicine and medical comforts	11 10
Total	$4,283 88
Government aid for 1912	$963 90

HOUSE OF PROVIDENCE, KINGSTON.

Full particulars of the operations of this Institution will be found in the annexed summaries:—

Movements of Inmates.

In residence, 1st October, 1911..	194
Admitted	158
Total number of inmates....	352
Discharged	126
Died	23
In residence, 30th September, 1912	203
	352

Places Admitted From.

City of Kingston	64
County of Frontenac	14
Other counties	258
Immigrants, foreigners, etc.	16
	352

Sex.

Male	166
Female	186
	352

Receipts.

From the Province of Ontario.	$5,860 12
From the City of Kingston	100 00
From the County of Frontenac	432 27
From other municipalities	1,051 30
Income from property	460 00
Payment from inmates	5,072 00
Snbscriptions and donations..	7,929 00
Sisters' earnings, etc.	6,313 00
Other sources	500 00
Total	$27,717 69

Expenditures.

Food of all kinds	$12,557 26
Clothing, furnishings, etc.	4,299 41
Salaries and wages	400 85
Fuel, light and cleaning	4,535 99
Repairs, ordinary	914 17
Taxes and insurance	597 22
Other expenses	2,627 29
Medicine and medical comforts	1,458 87
Total	$27,391 06
Government aid for 1912	$5,841 50

HOME FOR FRIENDLESS WOMEN AND INFANTS, KINGSTON.

Full particulars of the operations of this Institution will be found in the annexed summaries:—

Movements of Inmates.

In residence, 1st October, 1911..	18
Admitted	38
Total number of inmates...	56
Discharged	28
Died	10
In residence, 30th September, 1912	18
	56

HOME FOR FRIENDLESS WOMEN AND INFANTS, KINGSTON.—*Continued.*

Places Admitted From.

City of Kingston	10
County of Frontenac	10
Other counties in Ontario	33
Immigrants, foreigners, etc.	3
	56

Sex.

Male	25
Female	31
	56

Receipts.

From the Province of Ontario.	$348 75
From the City of Kingston .. / From the County of Frontenac	650 00
From inmates / Subscriptions and donations .	350 75
Other sources	1,151 00
Total	$2,500 50

Expenditures

Food of all kinds	$1,009 58
Clothing and furnishings / Fuel, light, cleaning, etc.	944 75
Salaries and wages	540 00
Total	$2,494 33
Government aid for 1912	$215 09

ROMAN CATHOLIC HOUSE OF REFUGE, LONDON.

Full particulars of the operations of this Institution will be found in the annexed summaries:—

Movements of Inmates.

In residence, 1st October, 1911..	144
Admitted	78
Total number of inmates...	222
Discharged	50
Died	18
In residence, 30th September, 1912	154
	222

Places Admitted From.

City of London	63
County of Middlesex	12
Other counties in Ontario	147
Immigrants, foreigners, etc.	....
	222

Sex.

Male	101
Female	121
	222

Receipts.

From the Province of Ontario.	$3,574 06
From the City of London	500 00
From other municipalities	300 00
Payment from inmates	7,262 15
Subscriptions and donations ..	5,385 54
Other sources	2,413 31
Total	$19,435 06

Expenditures.

Food of all kinds	$11,713 04
Clothing, furniture and furnishings	2,513 58
Fuel, light and cleaning	2,807 41
Salaries and wages	1,093 95
Repairs, ordinary	630 31
Taxes, insurance, etc.	596 02
Other expenses	653 51
Medicine and medical comforts	181 38
Total	$20,189 20
Government aid for 1912	$3,907 82

HOME FOR AGED PEOPLE, LONDON.

Full particulars of the operations of this Institution will be found in the annexed summaries:—

Movements of Inmates.

In residence, 1st October, 1911..	92
Admitted	15
Total number of inmates...	107
Discharged	5
Died	15
In residence, 30th September, 1912	87
	107

Single Bedroom, Lady Grey Hospital.

HOME FOR AGED PEOPLE, LONDON.—*Continued.*

Places Admitted From.

City of London	74
Other counties of Ontario	17
County of Middlesex	16
Immigrants, foreigners, etc.	....
	107

Sex.

Male	56
Female	51
	107

Receipts.

From the Province of Ontario	$2,317 14
From the City of London	5,495 70
From the County of Middlesex	.....
From other municipalities	.....
Payment from inmates	5,173 34
Subscriptions and donations	666 35
Other sources	614 50
Total	$14,267 03

Expenditures.

Food of all kinds	$5,844 35
Clothing, furniture and furnishings	660 73
Fuel, light and cleaning	949 27
Salaries and wages	2,315 80
Repairs, ordinary	410 15
Drugs and medicines	204 15
Other expenses	426 14
Total	$10,810 59
Government aid for 1912	$2,241 75

CONVALESCENT HOME, LONDON.

Full particulars of the operations of this Institution will be found in the annexed summaries:—

Movements of Inmates.

In residence, 1st October, 1911	3
Admitted	33
Total number of inmates	36
Discharged	31
Died	1
In residence 30th September, 1912	4
	36

Places Admitted From.

City of London	35
County of Middlesex and other counties	1
	36

Sex.

Male	6
Female	30
	36

Receipts.

From the Province of Ontario	$47 32
From the City of London	100 00
Payment from inmates	146 00
Subscriptions and donations	261 00
Other sources	12 22
Total	$566 54

Expenditures.

Food of all kinds	$232 33
Clothing, furniture and furnishings	.....
Fuel, light and cleaning	110 51
Salaries and wages	204 00
Repairs, ordinary	128 10
Other expenses	34 11
	$709 05
Government aid for 1912	$99 06

HOME FOR INCURABLES, LONDON.

Full particulars of the operations of this Institution will be found in the annexed summaries:—

Movements of Inmates.

In residence, 1st October, 1911	45
Admitted	26
Total number of inmates	71
Discharged	11
Died	19
In residence, 30th September, 1912	41
	71

HOME FOR INCURABLES, LONDON.—*Continued.*

Places Admitted From.

City of London	33
County of Middlesex	24
Other counties of Ontario	14
	71

Sex.

Male	39
Female	32
	71

Receipts.

From the Province of Ontario	$1,113 35
From the City of London	1,049 85
From the County of Middlesex	.....
Payments from inmates	6,669 76
Subscriptions, donations and income	1,155 80
Other sources	.....
Total	$9,988 76

Expenditures.

Food of all kinds	$3,395 72
Clothing and furnishings	837 72
Fuel, light and cleaning	902 53
Salaries and wages	2,969 00
Repairs	516 27
Other expenses	1,296 17
Medicine and medical comforts	128 92
Total	$10,046 33
Government aid for 1912	$1,101 31

ST. PATRICK'S REFUGE, OTTAWA.

Full particulars of the operations of this Institution will be found in the annexed summaries:—

Movements of Inmates.

In residence, 1st October, 1911	108
Admitted	51
Total number of inmates	159
Discharged	28
Died	16
In residence, 30th September, 1912	115
	159

Places Admitted From.

City of Ottawa	105
County of Carleton	33
Other counties in Ontario	14
Immigrants	7
	159

Sex.

Male	54
Female	105
	159

Receipts.

From the Government of Ontario	$3,099 39
From the City of Ottawa	600 00
From the County of Carleton	50 00
From other municipalities	25 00
From payments made by inmates	4,441 26
Subscriptions, donations, etc.	3,940 31
Other sources	5,452 98
Total	$17,608 94

Expenditures.

Food of all kinds	$5,863 93
Clothing and furnishings	1,529 81
Fuel, light, cleaning, etc.	2,148 13
Salaries and wages	2,187 50
Repairs, ordinary	1,651 62
Live stock and farm grounds.	1,452 70
Taxes and insurance	956 20
Medicine and medical comforts	221 63
Other expenses	1,771 21
Total	$17,782 73
Government aid for 1912	$2,983 68

ST. CHARLES' HOSPICE, OTTAWA.

Full particulars of the operations of this Institution will be found in the annexed summaries:—

Movements of Inmates.

In residence, 1st October, 1911	217
Admitted	80
Total number of inmates	297
Discharged	49
Died	44
In residence, 30th September, 1912	204
	297

ST. CHARLES' HOSPICE, OTTAWA.—*Continued.*

Places Admitted From.

City of Ottawa	218
County of Carleton	4
Other counties	74
Immigrants, foreigners, etc.	1
	297

Sex.

Male	123
Female	174
	297

Receipts.

From the Government of Ontario	$5,575 08
From the City of Ottawa	400 00
From the County of Carleton	50 00
From other municipalities	550 20
Income from property belonging to the House	533 00
From payments made by inmates	4,986 15
Subscriptions, donations, etc.	4,137 34
Other sources	358 47
Total	$16,590 24

Expenditures.

Food of all kinds	$10,570 44
Clothing and furnishings	786 29
Fuel, light, cleaning, etc.	2,185 77
Salaries and wages	775 00
Repairs, ordinary	116 90
Taxes and insurance	846 94
Other expenses	742 31
Medicine and medical comforts	265 25
Total	$16,288 90
Government aid for 1912	$5,521 32

HOME FOR THE AGED, OTTAWA.

Full particulars of the operations of this Institution will be found in the annexed summaries:—

Movements of Inmates.

In residence, October 1st, 1911	36
Admitted	28
Total number of inmates	64
Discharged	21
Died	8
In residence, 30th September, 1912	35
	64

Places Admitted From.

City of Ottawa	49
County of Carleton	12
Other counties	3
	64

Sex.

Male	62
Female	2
	64

Receipts.

From the Government of Ontario	$974 47
From the City of Ottawa	400 00
From the County of Carleton	300 00
From other municipalities	.....
From payments made by inmates	505 75
Subscriptions, donations, etc.	2,642 94
Income from property	663 24
Other sources	81 95
Total	$5,568 35

Expenditures.

Food of all kinds	$1,512 75
Clothing and furnishings	.....
Fuel, light, cleaning, etc.	.....
Salaries and wages, etc.	1,180 00
Repairs, ordinary	43 61
Taxes and insurance	.....
Other expenses	770 86
Medicine and medical comforts	46 00
Total	$3,553 22
Government aid for 1912	$972 58

REFUGE BRANCH, ORPHAN'S HOME, OTTAWA.

Full particulars of the operations of this Institution will be found in the annexed summaries:—

Movements of Inmates.

In residence, 1st October, 1911..	18
Admitted	12
Total number of inmates	30
Discharged	6
Died	4
In residence, 30th September, 1912	20
	30

Places Admitted From.

City of Ottawa	27
County of Carleton	3
	30

Sex.

Female	30
	30
Government aid for 1912	$485 80

The receipts and expenditures of this Charity are shown in the report upon the Orphans' Home, Ottawa.

THE HOME FOR FRIENDLESS WOMEN, OTTAWA.

Full particulars of the operations of this Institution will be found in the annexed summaries:—

Movements of Inmates.

Number under treatment, 1st October, 1911	34
Admitted	78
Total number of inmates	112
Discharged	72
Died	1
In residence, 30th September, 1912	39
	112

Places Admitted From.

City of Ottawa	62
County of Carleton	2
Other counties in Ontario	33
Immigrants, etc.	15
	112

Sex.

Male	20
Female	92
	112

Receipts.

From the Province of Ontario.	$737 89
From the City of Ottawa	300 00
From the County of Carleton..	50 00
Payment from inmates	.....
Subscriptions and donations..	223 50
From all other sources	8,936 73
Total	$10,248 12

Expenditures.

Food of all kinds	$1,772 11
Clothing, furniture and furnishings	351 32
Fuel, light and cleaning	1,594 06
Salaries and wages	3,502 00
Repairs, ordinary	162 02
Taxes and insurance	145 85
Other expenses	2,813 20
Medicine and medical comforts	196 37
Total	$10,536 93
Government aid for 1912	$820 20

THE REFUGE OF OUR LADY OF CHARITY, OTTAWA.

The following summaries show the operations of this Refuge during the year:

Movements of Inmates.

In residence, 1st October, 1911...	168
Admitted	122
Total number of inmates	290
Discharged	160
Died	2
In residence, 30th September, 1912	128
	290

Three-bedded Room, Lady Grey Hospital.

THE REFUGE OF OUR LADY OF CHARITY, OTTAWA.—*Continued.*

Places Admitted From.

City of Ottawa	197
County of Carleton	40
Other counties in Ontario	53
Immigrants, foreigners, etc.	....
	290

Sex.

Female	290
	290

Receipts.

From the Government of Ontario	$3,554 44
From the City of Ottawa	350 00
County of Carleton	50 00
From payments made by inmates	1,427 41
Subscriptions, donations, etc.	601 77
Other sources	12,307 74
Income from Home property	204 00
	$18,495 36

Expenditures.

Food of all kinds	$9,259 47
Clothing and furnishings	2,566 87
Fuel, light, cleaning, etc.	3,124 19
Salaries and wages	1,122 06
Repairs	565 55
Live stock and farm grounds	1,272 93
Taxes and insurance	1,028 65
Other expenses	459 38
Medicine and medical comforts	480 97
Total	$19,880 07
Government aid for 1912	$3,921 73

HOME FOR INCURABLES, OTTAWA.

Full particulars of the operations of this Institution will be found in the annexed summaries:—

Movements of Inmates.

In residence, 1st October, 1911	23
Admitted	5
Total number of inmates	28
Discharged	1
Died	6
In residence, 30th September, 1912	21
	28

Places Admitted From.

City of Ottawa	24
County of Carleton	4
Province of Quebec	.....
	28

Sex.

Male	9
Female	19
	28

Receipts.

From the Government of Ontario	$562 94
From the County of Carleton	.....
From the City of Ottawa	2,000 00
From payments made by inmates	2,888 29
Subscriptions, donations, etc.	1,301 00
Other sources	220 50
Total	$6,972 73

Expenditures.

Food of all kinds	$1,511 16
Clothing, furniture and furnishings	130 25
Fuel, light and cleaning	1,210 36
Salaries and wages	1,735 23
Repairs, ordinary	340 12
Taxes and insurance	129 77
Other expenses	120 92
Medicine and medical comforts	138 36
Total	$5,316 17
Government aid for 1912	$619 72

HOUSE OF PROVIDENCE, GUELPH.

Full particulars of the operations of this Institution will be found in the annexed summaries:—

Movements of Inmates.

In residence, 1st October, 1911	59
Admitted	61
Total number of inmates	120
Discharged	49
Died	8
In residence, 30th September, 1912	63
	120

HOUSE OF PROVIDENCE, GUELPH.—*Continued.*

Places Admitted From.

From the City of Guelph	45
From the County of Wellington.	44
Other counties in Ontario	31
Foreigners, etc.	....
	120

Sex.

Male	72
Female	48
	120

Receipts.

Province of Ontario	$1,498 28
Guelph	2,045 38
From inmates	583 50
County of Wellington	200 00
Subscriptions, donations and bequests	1,500 00
From other sources	438 65
Total	$6,265 81

Expenditures.

Food of all kinds	$2,538 44
Clothing and furnishings	445 18
Fuel, light and cleaning	906 41
Salaries and wages	540 00
Ordinary repairs	210 40
Live stock and farm grounds	806 28
Other expenses	196 17
Medicine and medical comforts	60 15
Total	$5,703 03
Government aid for 1912	$1,540 84

THE ELLIOTT HOME, GUELPH.

Full particulars of the operations of this Institution will be found in the annexed summaries:—

Movements of Inmates.

In residence, 1st October, 1911	22
Admitted	5
Total number of inmates	27
Discharged	4
Died	3
In residence, 30th September, 1912	20
	27

Places Admitted From.

City of Guelph	18
County of Wellington	6
Other counties in Ontario	3
	27

Sex.

Male	9
Female	18
	27

Receipts.

From the Province of Ontario.	$533 26
From the City of Guelph	.....
From the County of Wellington	.....
Payments from inmates	4,941 99
Subscriptions and donations	.....
From other sources	1,606 35
Total	$7,081 60

Expenditures.

Food of all kinds	$2,109 92
Clothing, furniture and furnishings	62 12
Fuel, gas, etc.	900 62
Salaries and wages	1,662 50
Repairs, ordinary	103 71
Other expenses	508 65
Medicine and medical comforts	41 40
Total	$5,388 92
Government aid for 1912	$580 16

THE THOMAS WILLIAMS HOME, ST. THOMAS.

Full particulars of the operations of this Institution will be found in the annexed summaries:—

Movements of Inmates.

In residence, 1st October, 1911	15
Admitted	15
Total number of inmates	30
Discharged	11
Died	4
In residence, 30th September, 1912	15
	30

THE THOMAS WILLIAMS HOME, ST. THOMAS.—*Continued.*

Places Admitted From.

City of St. Thomas	30
	30

Sex.

Male	18
Female	12
	30

Receipts.

From the Province of Ontario.	$432 32
From the City of St. Thomas..	.....
From payments by inmates ...	1 80
Subscriptions, etc.	1 00
Income from property	2,023 20
From other sources	19 87
Total	$2,478 19

Expenditures.

Food of all kinds	$1,005 04
Clothing and furnishings	100 97
Fuel, light, cleaning, etc.	351 27
Salaries and wages	802 65
Repairs, ordinary	60 65
Other expenses	244 78
Medicine and medical comforts	57 90
Total	$2,623 26
Government aid for 1912	$450 24

HOUSE OF PROVIDENCE, DUNDAS.

Full particulars of the operations of this Institution will be found in the annexed summaries:—

Movements of Inmates.

In residence, 1st October, 1910.	126
Admitted	66
Total number of inmates...	192
Discharged	45
Died	19
In residence, 30th September, 1912	128
	192

Places Admitted From.

City of Hamilton	82
County of Wentworth	52
Other counties in Ontario	49
Immigrants, foreigners, etc.	9
	192

Sex.

Male	88
Female	104
	192

Receipts.

From the Province of Ontario.	$3,374 77
From the Town of Dundas....	.....
From the County of Wentworth	1,755 67
From other municipalities ...	800 92
From inmates	6,012 45
Income from property	.....
Subscriptions and donations of private individuals	1,027 00
Other sources	586 02
Total	$13,556 83

Expenditures.

Food of all kinds	7,709 30
Clothing, furniture, and furnishings	1,344 04
Fuel, light, and cleaning	2,026 94
Salaries	735 70
Repairs, ordinary	.....
Coffins and funerals	.....
Other expenditures	667 35
Medicine and medical comforts	260 19
Total	$12,743 52
Government aid for 1912....	$3,094 00

THE HOME FOR THE FRIENDLESS, CHATHAM.

Full particulars of the operations of this Institution will be found in the annexed summaries:—

Movements of Inmates.

In residence, 1st October, 1911	17
Admitted	25
Total number of inmates..	42
Discharged	17
Died	2
In residence, 30th September, 1912	23
	42

THE HOME FOR THE FRIENDLESS, CHATHAM.—*Continued.*

Places Admitted From.

City of Chatham	34
County of Kent	5
Other counties in Ontario	3
Immigrants, foreigners, etc	
	42

Sex.

Male	31
Female	11
	42

Receipts.

From the Province of Ontario.	$581 98
From the City of Hamilton	2,000 00
From inmates themselves	376 86
Subscriptions and donations of private individuals	163 31
Other sources	147 74
Total	$3,269 89

Expenditures.

Food of all kinds	$1,420 50
Clothing and furnishings	55 03
Fuel, light, cleaning, etc.	341 70
Salaries and wages	549 80
Repairs	140 82
Other expenses	462 31
Total	$2,970 16
Government aid for 1912	$571 13

THE WIDOWS' HOME, BRANTFORD.

Full particulars of the operations of this Institution will be found in the annexed summaries:—

Movements of Inmates.

In residence, 1st October, 1911	15
Admitted	3
Total number of inmates	18
Discharged	1
Died	2
In residence, 30th September, 1912	15
	18

Places Admitted From.

City of Brantford	15
County of Brant	3
	18

Sex.

Female	18
	18

Receipts.

From the Province of Ontario	$379 40
From inmates	279 60
Subscriptions and donations	763 72
From other sources	128 91
Total	$1,551 63

Expenditures.

Food of all kinds	610 36
Clothing and furnishings	32 35
Fuel, light, cleaning, etc.	213 06
Salaries and wages	320 45
Repairs, ordinary, etc.	124 27
Other expenses	118 70
Total	$1,419 19
Government aid for 1912	$364 63

THE HOME FOR THE FRIENDLESS, BELLEVILLE.

Full particulars of the operations of this Institution will be found in the annexed summaries:—

Movements of Inmates.

In residence, 1st October, 1911.	7
Admitted	6
Total number of inmates	13
Discharged	3
Died	2
In residence, 30th September, 1912	8
	13

THE HOME FOR THE FRIENDLESS, BELLEVILLE.—*Continued.*

Places Admitted From.

City of Belleville	13
	13

Sex.

Male	6
Female	7
	13

Receipts.

From the Province of Ontario.	$170 24
From the City of Belleville	300 00
From inmates	.....
Subscriptions and donations	155 40
From other sources	.....
Total	$625 64

Expenditures.

Food of all kinds	$305 02
Clothing and furnishings	38 45
Fuel, light and cleaning	107 14
Salaries and wages	170 41
Repairs, ordinary	20 76
Other expenses	48 22
Total	$690 00
Government aid for 1912	$201 60

THE HOUSE OF PROVIDENCE, PETERBOROUGH

Full particulars of the operations of this Institution will be found in the annexed summaries:—

Movements of Inmates.

In residence, 1st October, 1911	57
Admitted	23
Total number of inmates	80
Discharged	16
Died	10
In residence, 30th September, 1912	54
	50

Places Admitted From.

City of Peterborough	31
County of Peterborough	23
From other counties	24
Immigrants, foreigners, etc.	2
	80

Sex.

Male	29
Female	51
	80

Receipts.

From the Province of Ontario.	$1,455 65
From the City and County of Peterborough	348 00
From municipalities for board of inmates	.....
From inmates	483 26
Subscriptions and donations	863 92
Other sources	102 55
Total	$3,253 38

Expenditures.

Food of all kinds	$2,774 16
Clothing and furnishings	660 12
Fuel, light and cleaning	882 46
Repairs, ordinary	127 60
Other expenses	450 03
Medicine and medical comforts	34 73
Total	$4,929 10
Government aid for 1912	$1,478 54

HOME FOR THE FRIENDLESS, WINDSOR.

Full particulars of the operations of this Institution will be found in the annexed summaries:—

Movements of Inmates.

In residence, 1st October, 1911	28
Admitted	19
Total number of inmates	47
Discharged	24
Died	1
In residence, 30th September, 1912	22
	47

HOME FOR THE FRIENDLESS, WINDSOR.—*Continued.*

Places Admitted From.

City of Windsor	47
County of Essex	.....
Immigrants, foreigners, etc.	.....
	47

Sex.

Male	29
Female	18
	47

Receipts.

From the Province of Ontario	$727 16
From the City of Windsor	3,499 99
From inmates	281 50
Subscriptions and donations	164 60
Other sources	82 26
Total	$4,755 51

Expenditures.

Food of all kinds	$1,690 30
Clothing and furnishings	99 09
Fuel, light and cleaning	304 36
Repairs, ordinary	70 94
Salaries and wages	706 63
Other expenses	224 44
Outside relief	1,648 89
Total	$4,744 65
Government aid for 1912	$697 69

ST. PAUL'S HOME FOR THE AGED, CORNWALL.

Full particulars of the operations of this Institution will be found in the annexed summaries:—

Movements of Inmates.

In residence, 1st October, 1911	80
Admitted	47
Total number of inmates	127
Discharged	29
Died	26
In residence, 30th September, 1912	72
	127

Places Admitted From.

Town of Cornwall	27
County of Stormont	30
Other counties	69
Immigrants	1
	127

Sex.

Male	73
Female	54
	127

Receipts.

From the Province of Ontario	$2,314 90
From the Town of Cornwall	200 00
From other municipalities	803 00
From inmates themselves	469 25
Subscriptions, donations and bequests of private individuals	1,942 00
From other sources	987 00
Total	$6,716 15

Expenditures.

Food of all kinds	$4,150 30
Clothing and furnishings	200 00
Fuel, light, cleaning, etc.	1,481 60
Repairs, ordinary	425 00
Other expenses	339 70
Medicine and medical comforts	82 00
Total	$6,678 60
Government aid for 1912	$1,999 06

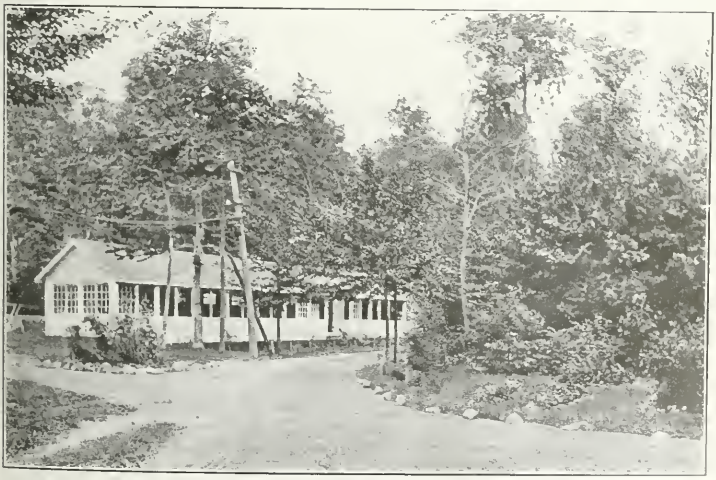
THE PETERBOROUGH PROTESTANT HOME

Full particulars of the operations of this Institution will be found in the annexed summaries:—

Movements of Inmates.

In residence, 1st October, 1911	19
Admitted	8
Total number of inmates	27
Discharged	.....
Died	4
In residence 30th Sept., 1912	23
	27

Main Building. Free Hospital for Tuberculosis, Gravenhurst.



Kendal Pavilion. Free Hospital for Tuberculosis.

THE PETERBOROUGH PROTESTANT HOME.—*Continued.*

Places Admitted From.

City of Peterborough	24
County of Peterborough	3
	27

Sex.

Male	16
Female	11
	27

Receipts.

Balance in hand, 1911	$419 21
From the City of Peterborough	891 61
From inmates themselves	419 25
Income from property belonging to the Home	980 00
Subscriptions, donations from private individuals	235 00
From all sources not above mentioned	30 11
Total	$2,975 18

Expenditures.

Food of all kinds	$990 33
Clothings and furnishings	176 42
Fuel, light and cleaning	504 59
Repairs, ordinary	8 90
Salaries and Wages	566 70
Other expenses	654 22
Medicine and medical comforts	37 07
Total	$2,938 14
Government grant for 1912	$501 83
And arrears	898 94
	$1,400 77

ORPHAN ASYLUMS

The statistical tables on the following pages of this report show an increase in the contributions to several of the Institutions, while in some cases there is a falling off as compared with last year.

The total number of children cared for in the Orphanages during the year was 4,998, as compared with 4,980 in 1911.

In the tables will be found full details of the receiving and discharging of children, etc.

The statistics relating to the sex and previous residence of the inmates are given in the following summary:

Sex.

Male	2,561
Female	2,437
	4,998

Previous Residence.

Received from cities in which Orphanages are located	3,437
Received from counties in which Orphanages are located	287
Received from other counties in the Province	926
Immigrants and foreigners and unknown	348
	4,998

TABLE I.—Schedule C.—Orphanages.

Name of Orphanage.	Location.	No. in residence 1st of October, 1911.	No. admitted during the year ending 30th Sept., 1912.	Total number maintained during the year.	No. discharged during the year.	No. of deaths during the year.	No. remaining in residence on 30th Sept., 1912.
Roman Catholic Orphans' Asylum	Toronto	202	208	410	227	3	180
Protestant Orphans' Home	"	158	103	261	84	1	176
Girls' Home	"	78	70	148	60	.....	88
Boys' Home	"	112	60	172	47	1	124
The Working Boys' Home	"	41	95	136	114	.....	22
Infants' Home	"	102	168	270	106	42	122
Salvation Army Children's Shelter	"	12	41	53	26	1	26
Home for Incurable Children	"	28	8	36	7	2	27
St Vincent's Infants' Home	"	114	467	581	254	232	95
St. Mary's Orphan Asylum	Hamilton	98	91	189	82	2	105
Protestant Orphan Asylum	"	3	.....	3	.....	.....	3
Boys' Home	"	61	42	103	26	.....	77
Girls' Home	"	38	49	87	52	.....	35
Home for the Friendless	"	45	129	174	103	12	59
Salvation Army Rescue Home	"	33	132	165	115	12	38
Orphans' Home	Kingston	62	44	106	26	.....	80
St. Marys' of the Lake Orphanage	"	86	99	185	83	1	101
Orphans' Home	Ottawa	42	61	103	47	1	55
St. Patrick's Orphan Asylum	"	72	59	131	53	1	77
St. Joseph's Orphan Asylum	"	221	180	401	177	.....	224
Rescue Home and Children's Shelter	"	33	162	195	148	5	42
Boys' Home	"	12	33	45	29	.....	16
Roman Catholic Orphans' Home	London	90	89	179	94	3	82
Protestant Orphans' Home	"	45	47	92	49	1	42
Women's Refuge and Infants' Home	"	18	50	68	35	8	25
Salvation Army Rescue Home and Children's Shelter	"	24	72	96	53	7	36
Protestant Home, Orphanage Branch	St. Catharines	28	22	50	31	.....	19
St. Agatha Orphan Asylum	St. Agatha	61	31	92	32	.....	60
Orphans' Home	Fort William	48	95	143	69	.....	74
Berlin Orphanage	Berlin	22	115	137	105	.....	32
Nazareth Orphanage	Cornwall	30	26	56	28	.....	28
St. Vincent's Orphanage	Peterboro'	24	20	44	22	.....	22
Loyal True Blue Orphanage	Picton	62	25	87	16	.....	71
Totals for 1912		2,105	2,893	4,998	2,400	335	2,263
Totals for 1911		2,074	2,906	4,980	2,620	256	2,104

TABLE II.—Schedule C.—Orphanages.

Name of Orphanage.	Location.	Aggregate stay of inmates.	Total expenditure on maintenance account for the year ending 30th September, 1912.	Average cost per inmate per day.
			$ c.	
Roman Catholic Orphans' Asylum	Toronto	75,039	20,043 16	26.71
Protestant Orphans' Home	"	61,675	12,668 66	20.54
Girls' Home	"	32,167	10,393 70	32.31
Boys' Home	"	43,152	11,642 27	26.97
The Working Boys' Home	"	12,401	7,620 28	61.44
Infants' Home	"	56,144	11,448 87	20.39
Salvation Army Children's Shelter	"	5,568	1,614 47	28.99
Home for Incurable Children	"	10,060	11,983 14	119.11
St. Vincent's Infants' Home	"	44,977	11,000 21	24.45
St. Mary's Orphan Asylum	Hamilton	35,379	7,350 90	20.77
Protestant Orphan Asylum	"	1,098	*	
Boys' Home	"	24,472	5,363 64	21.91
Girls' Home	"	13,748	3,789 71	27.58
Home for the Friendless	"	16,088	5,331 74	33 14
Salvation Army Rescue Home	"	12,934	4,148 10	32 07
Orphans' Home	Kingston	22,418	4,284 38	19 11
St. Mary's of the Lake Orphanage	"	31,049	6,347 75	19.42
Orphans' Home	Ottawa	16,107	7,037 86	43.69
St. Patrick's Orphan Asylum	"	31,039	*	
St. Joseph's Orphan Asylum	"	82,911	*	
Salvation Army Rescue Home and Children's Shelter	"	17,596	5,250 32	29.84
Boys' Home	"	5,706	3,529 90	61.86
Roman Catholic Orphans' Home	London	34,289	20,117 45	58.67
Protestant Orphans' Home	"	13,582	5,706 90	42.02
Women's Refuge and Infants' Home	"	7,816	2,100 21	26.87
Salvation Army Rescue Home and Children's Shelter	"	11,722	2,810 64	23.98
Protestant Home, Orphanage Branch	St. Catharines	10,667	2,519 53	23.62
St. Agatha Orphans' Asylum	St. Agatha	21,786	3,462 00	15.89
Orphans' Home	Fort William	23,502	6,018 45	25.60
Berlin Orphanage	Berlin	10,420	2,305 45	22.12
Loyal True Blue Orphanage	Picton	23,553	13,018 36	55.27
Nazareth Orphanage	Cornwall	11,357	*	
St. Vincent's Orphanage	Peterboro'	9,540	2,048 12	21.46
Totals for 1912		829,962	210,956 17	33.99
Totals for 1911		791,998	195,929 22	30.60

* Included in the Refuge Branch.

TABLE III.—Schedule C.—Orphanages.

Name of Orphanage.	Location.	Collective days' stay upon which computation of Orphanage rate is based.	Collective days' stay upon which computation of Refuge rate is based	Amount received from all sources other than Government.	Computation at two (2) cents per day.	Computation at seven (7) cents per day, being Refuge rate for adults.	Total Government grant for the year 1912.
				$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.
Roman Catholic Orphans' Asylum	Toronto	75,039		18,480 96	1,500 78		1,500 78
Protestant Orphans' Home	"	61,675		11,845 59	1,233 50		1,233 50
Girls' Home	"	32,167		9,691 26	643 34		643 34
Boys' Home	"	43,152		10,668 16	863 04		863 04
The Working Boys' Home	"	12,401		7,202 34	248 02		248 02
Infants' Home	"	44,745	11,399	10,745 92	894 90	797 93	1,692 83
Salvation Army Children's Shelter	"	5,568		1,581 72	111 36		111 36
Home for Incurable Children	"	10,060		11,548 94	201 20		201 20
St. Vincent's Infants' Home	"	37,062	7,915	9,568 00	741 24	554 05	1,295 29
St. Mary's Orphan Asylum	Hamilton	35,379		6,649 67	707 58		707 58
Protestant Orphan Asylum	"	1,098		*	21 96		21 96
Boys' Home	"	24,472		4,830 10	489 44		489 44
Girls' Home	"	13,748		3,475 69	274 96		274 96
Home for the Friendless	"	12,358	3,750	4,812 73	246 76	262 50	509 26
Salvation Army Rescue Home	"	6,424	6,510	3,615 26	128 48	455 70	584 18
Orphans' Home	Kingston	22,418		3,786 97	448 36		448 36
St. Mary's of the Lake Orphanage	"	31,049		5,717 69	620 98		620 98
Orphans' Home	Ottawa	16,107		*	322 14		322 14
St. Patriek's Orpban Asylum	"	31,039		*	620 78		620 78
St. Joseph's Orphan Asylum	"	82,911		15,894 15	1,658 22		1,658 22
S. A. Rescue Home and Children's Shelter	"	11,552	6,044	4,638 03	231 04	423 08	654 12
Boys' Home	"	5,706		3,619 20	114 12		114 12
Roman Catholic Orphans' Home	London	34,289		15,861 00	685 78		685 78
Protestant Orphans' Home	"	13,582		5,319 62	271 64		271 64
Women's Refuge and Infants' Home	"	5,518	2,298	1,658 00	110 36	160 86	271 22
S. A Rescue Home and Children's Shelter	"	5,695	6,027	2,458 35	113 90	421 89	535 79
Protestant Home, Orphanage Branch	St. Catharines	10,667		3,548 30	213 34		213 34
St. Agatha Orphan Asylum	St. Agatha	21,786		2,560 62	435 72		435 72
Orphans' Home	Fort William	23,502		4,505 55	470 04		470 04
Berlin Orphanage	Berlin	10,420		2,030 58	208 40		208 40
Loyal True Blue Orphanage	Pieton	23,553		12,256 69	471 06		471 06
Nazareth Orphanage	Cornwall	11,357		*	227 14		227 14
St. Vincent's Orphanage	Peterboro'	9,540		1,772 96	190 80		190 80
Totals for 1912		786,019	43,943	200,278 96	15,720 38	3,076 01	18,796 39
Totals for 1911		752,250	39,748	182,627 85	15,045 00	2,782 36	17,827 36

Interior Kendal Pavilion. Free Hospital for Tuberculosis, Gravenhurst.

SEPARATE REPORTS.

ROMAN CATHOLIC ORPHAN ASYLUM, TORONTO.

The following summaries show the operations of this Orphanage during the year:

Movements of Inmates.

In residence, 1st October, 1911.	202
Admitted	208
Total number of inmates..	410
Discharged	227
Died	3
In residence, 30th September, 1912	180
	410

Sex.

Male	215
Female	195
	410

Places Admitted From.

City of Toronto	373
County of York	.....
Other parts of Ontario	37
Immigrants, foreigners, etc. ..	.....
	410

The receipts of this Institution during the year, including the Government grant of $1,471.80, were $19,952.76, and the expenditures were $20,043.16.

Government aid for the year 1912, $1,500.78.

PROTESTANT ORPHANS' HOME, TORONTO.

The following summaries show the operations of this Institution during the past year:—

Movements of Inmates.

In residence, 1st October, 1911..	158
Admitted	103
Total number of inmates..	261
Discharged	84
Died	1
In residence, 30th September, 1912	176
	261

Sex.

Male	138
Female	123
	261

Places Admitted From.

City of Toronto	50
Immigrants foreigners, etc.	120
Other parts of Ontario	91
	261

The receipts of the Institution during the year, including the Government grant of $1,125.32, were $11,845.59, and the expenditures were $12,668.66.

Government aid for the year 1912, $1,233.50.

GIRLS' HOME, TORONTO.

The following summaries show the operations of this Home during the year:

Movements of Inmates.

In residence, 1st October, 1911..	78
Admitted	70
Total number of inmates ..	148
Discharged	60
Died	.....
In residence, 30th September, 1912	88
	148

Places Admitted From.

City of Toronto	148
County of York	.....
	148

The receipts of the Institution during the year, including the Government grant of $587.94, amounted to $10,279.20, and the expenditure $10,393.70.

Government aid for 1912, $643.34.

BOYS' HOME, TORONTO.

The following summaries show the operations of this Home during the year:

Movements of Inmates.

In residence, 1st October, 1911..	112
Admitted	60
Total number of inmates.....	172
Discharged	47
Died	1
In residence, 30th September, 1912	124
	172

Places Admitted From.

City of Toronto	124
County of York.....	20
Counties of Ontario.....	10
Immigrants, foreigners, etc. ...	18
	172

The receipts of the Home during the year, including the Government grant of $822.12, amounted to $11,490.28, and the expenditures were $11,642.27.

Government aid for the year 1912, $863 04.

THE WORKING BOYS' HOME, TORONTO.

The following summaries show the operations of this Home during the year:

Movements of Inmates.

In residence, 1st October, 1911..	41
Admitted	95
Total number of inmates.....	136
Discharged	114
In residence, 30th September, 1912	22
	136

Sex.

Male	136

Places Admitted From.

City of Toronto	136
	136

The receipts of the Home during the year, including the Government grant of $319.16, amounted to $7,521.50, and the expenditures were $7,620.28.

Government aid for the year 1912, $248.02.

THE INFANTS' HOME AND INFIRMARY, TORONTO.

The following summaries show the operations of this Home during the year:

Movements of Inmates.

In residence, 1st October, 1911..	102
Admitted	168
Total number of inmates..	270
Discharged	106
Died	42
In residence, 30th September, 1912	122
	270

Sex.

Male (59 infants)	116
Female (58 infants)	154
	270

Places Admitted From.

City of Toronto	232
County of York.....	
Other Counties in Ontario	23
Immigrants, foreigners, etc. ...	15
	270

The receipts of the Home during the year, including the Government grant of $1,118.45, were $11,864.37, and the expenditures were $11,448.87.

Government aid for the year 1912, $1,692.83.

SALVATION ARMY, CHILDREN'S SHELTER, TORONTO.

The following summaries show the operations of this Shelter during the year:

Movements of Inmates.

In residence, 1st October, 1911..	12
Admitted	41
Total number of inmates ..	53
Discharged	26
Died	1
In residence, 30th September, 1912	26
	53

Sex.

Male	20
Female	33
	53

Places Admitted From.

City of Toronto	46
Other counties and immigrants.	7
	53

The revenue of the Shelter during the year, including the Government grant of $98.60, amounted to $1,680.32, and the expenditure to $1,614.47.
Government aid for the year 1912, $111.36.

HOME FOR INCURABLE CHILDREN, TORONTO.

The following summaries show the operations of this Home during the year:

Movements of Inmates.

In residence 1st October, 1911..	28
Admitted	8
Total number of inmates...	36
Discharged	7
Died	2
In residence, 30th September, 1912	27
	36

Sex.

Male	18
Female	18
	36

Places Admitted From.

City of Toronto	16
Other counties in the Province.	20
Immigrants, foreigners, etc...	....
	36

The revenue of the Home during the year, including the Government grant of $191.74, amounted to $11,740.68, and the expenditure to $11,983.14.
Government aid for 1912, $201.20.

ST. VINCENT INFANTS' HOME, TORONTO.

The following summaries show the operations of this Home during the year:

Movements of Inmates.

In residence, 1st October, 1911..	114
Admitted during the year	467
Total number of inmates..	581
Discharged	254
Died	232
In residence, 30th September, 1912	95
	581

Sex.

Male	248
Female	333
	581

Places Admitted From.

City of Toronto	381
From County of York	10
Other Counties	15
Immigrants, foreigners, etc.	175
	581

The revenue of this Home during the year, including the Government grant of $1,348.82, amounted to $10,916.82, and the expenditure to $11,000.21.
Government aid for 1912, $1,295.29.

ST. MARY'S ORPHAN ASYLUM, HAMILTON.

The following summaries show the operations of this Asylum during the year:

Movements of Inmates.

In residence 1st October, 1911..	98
Admitted	91
Total number of inmates...	189
Discharged	82
Died	2
In residence 30th September, 1912	105
	189

Sex.

Male	101
Female	88
	189

Places admitted from.

City of Hamilton	167
County of Wentworth	2
Other counties and countries....	20
	189

Including the Government grant of $600.14, the revenue of the Asylum during the year amounted to $7,249.81, and the expenditure to $7,350.90.

Government aid for 1912, $707.58.

PROTESTANT ORPHAN ASYLUM, HAMILTON.

The following summaries show the operations of this Asylum during the year:

Movements of Inmates.

In residence 1st October, 1911..	3
Admitted	.....
Total number of inmates...	3
Discharged	.....
Deaths	.....
In residence 30th September, 1912	3
	3

Sex.

Male	3
Female	.....
	3

Places admitted from.

City of Hamilton	3
County of Wentworth	.....
	3

The receipts and expenditures are included in the financial statements of the Aged Women's Home, vide Schedule "B," Refuge Report.

Government aid for 1912, $21.96.

BOYS' HOME, HAMILTON.

The following summaries show the operations of this Home during the year:

Movements of Inmates.

In residence, 1st October, 1911..	61
Admitted	42
Total number of inmates...	103
Discharged	26
In residence 30th September, 1912	77

Places admitted from.

Hamilton City	103
	103

The receipts of the Home during the year, including the Government grant of $449.78, were $5,329.88, and the expenditures were $5,363.64.

Government aid for 1912, $489.44.

GIRLS' HOME, HAMILTON.

The following summaries show the operations of this Home during the year:

Movements of Inmates.

In residence 1st October, 1911..	38
Admitted	49
Total number of inmates...	87
Discharged	52
Number of deaths	.....
In residence 30th September, 1912	35
	87

Places admitted from.

City of Hamilton	85
County of Wentworth	2
	87

The revenue of the Home during the year, including Government grant of $281.10, was $3,756.79, and the expenditure was $3,789.71.

Government aid for 1912, $274.96.

HOME FOR THE FRIENDLESS AND INFANTS' HOME, HAMILTON.

The following summaries show the operations of this Home during the year:

Movements of Inmates.

In residence 1st October, 1911	45
Admitted	129
Total number of inmates...	174
Discharged	103
Died	12
In residence 30th September, 1912	59
	174

Sex.

Male (infants)	72
Female (infants)	102
	174

Places admitted from.

City of Hamilton	137
County of Wentworth	8
Other places and counties.....	29
	174

The revenue of the Home, including Government grant of $510.95, was $5,323.68, and the expenditure $5,331.74.

Government aid for 1912, $509.26.

SALVATION ARMY RESCUE HOME, HAMILTON.

The following summaries show the operations of this Asylum during the year:

Movements of Inmates.

In residence 1st October, 1911..	33
Admitted	132
Total number of inmates...	165
Discharged	115
Died	12
In residence 30th September, 1912	38
	165

Sex.

Male	35
Female	130
	165

Places admitted from.

City of Hamilton	143
County of Wentworth	1
Other counties and countries....	21
	165

The revenue of this Asylum for the year, including the Government grant of $530.43, amounted to $4,145.69, and the expenditure to $4,148.10.

Government aid for 1912, $584.18.

ORPHAN'S HOME, KINGSTON.

The following summaries show the operations of this Institution during the year:

Movements of Inmates.

In residence 1st October, 1911..	62
Admitted	44
Total number of inmates...	106
Discharged	26
Died	.....
In residence 30th September, 1912	80
	106

Sex.

Male	58
Female	48
	106

Places admitted from.

City of Kingston	79
County of Frontenac	11
Other counties in Ontario.....	13
Immigrants, foreigners, etc.....	3
	106

The revenue of this Home for the year, including the Government grant of $495.30, was $4,282.27, and the expenditure was $4,284.38.

Government aid for 1912, $448.36.

ST. MARY'S OF THE LAKE, ORPHANAGE, KINGSTON.

The following summaries show the operations of this House during the year:

Movements of Inmates.

In residence 1st October, 1911..	86
Admitted	99
Total number of inmates...	185
Discharged	83
Died	1
In residence 30th September, 1912	101
	185

Sex.

Male	102
Female	83
	185

Places admitted from.

City of Kingston	49
County of Frontenac	10
Other counties in Ontario.....	117
Immigrants foreigners etc.	9
	185

The income of the Asylum during the year, including the Government grant of $717.78, amounted to $6,435.38, and the expenditure to $6,347.75.

Government aid for 1912, $620.98.

ORPHANS' HOME, OTTAWA.

The following summaries show the operations of this Home during the year:

Movements of Inmates.

In residence 1st October, 1911...	42
Admitted	61
Total number of inmates...	103
Discharged	47
Died	1
In residence 30th September, 1912	55
	103

Sex.

Male	54
Female	49
	103

Places admitted from.

City of Ottawa	92
County of Carleton	9
Other counties	2
	103

Receipts, including Government grant of $477.54, amounted to $6,697.11, and the expenditures to $7,037.86.

Government aid for 1912, $322.14.

House of Refuge, United Counties of Northumberland and Durham.

ST. PATRICK'S ORPHAN ASYLUM, OTTAWA.

The following summaries show the operations of this Asylum during the year:

Movements of Inmates.

In residence 1st October, 1911..	72
Admitted	59
Total number of inmates..	131
Discharged	53
Died	1
In residence 30th September, 1912	77
	131

Sex.

Male	69
Female	62
	131

Places admitted from.

City of Ottawa	114
County of Carleton	4
Other parts of Province	7
Other countries	6
	131

The receipts and expenditures of this Institution are included in the financial statements of the Refuge Department; *vide* Schedule B, Refuge Report.

Government aid for 1912, $620.78.

ST. JOSEPH'S ORPHAN ASYLUM, OTTAWA.

The following summaries show the operation of this Charity during the year:

Movements of Inmates.

In residence 1st October, 1911..	221
Admitted	180
Total number of inmates...	401
Discharged	177
Died	.....
In residence 30th September, 1912	224
	401

Sex.

Male	186
Female	215
	401

Places admitted from.

City of Ottawa	136
County of Carleton	12
Other counties in Ontario	253
	401

The receipts of the Institution, including Government grant of $1,670.00, were $17,499.15, and the expenditures, $17,484.28.

Government aid for 1912, $1,658.22.

BOYS' HOME, OTTAWA.

The following summaries show the operations of this Home during the year:

Movements of Inmates.

In residence 1st October, 1911...	12
Admitted	33
Total number of inmates...	45
Discharged	29
Died	.....
In residence 30th September, 1912	16
	45

Sex.

Male	45
Female	.....
	45

Places admitted from.

City of Ottawa	19
County of Carleton	.....
Other counties in Province	25
Immigrants, foreigners, etc.	1
	45

The revenue of the Home during the year, including Government grant of $105.64, amounted to $3,724.84, and the expenditures to $3,529.90.

Government aid for 1912, $114.12.

S. A. RESCUE HOME AND CHILDREN'S SHELTER, OTTAWA.

The following summaries show the operations of this Home during the year:

Movements of Inmates.		*Sex.*	
In residence, 1st October, 1911..	33	Male	76
Admitted during the year	162	Female	119
Total number of inmates	195		195
		Places admitted from.	
Discharged	148		
Died	5	City of Ottawa	174
In residence, 30th September, 1912	42	County of Carleton	12
		Other counties	8
		Immigrants, foreigners, etc.	1
	195		195

The revenue of the Home, including Government grant of $619.00, was $5,257.03, and the expenditures were $5,250.32.

Government aid for 1912, $654.12.

ROMAN CATHOLIC ORPHANS' HOME, LONDON.

The following summaries show the operations of this Orphanage during the year:

Movements of Inmates.		*Sex.*	
In residence, 1st October, 1910 ..	90	Male	93
Admitted	89	Female	86
Total number of inmates ..	179		179
		Places admitted from.	
Discharged	94		
Died	3	City of London	83
In residence, 30th September, 1911	82	County of Middlesex	....
		Other parts of the Province	96
	179		179

The receipts and expenditures are included in the financial statement of R. C. House of Refuge; *vide* Schedule B, Refuge Report.

Government aid for 1912, $685.78.

PROTESTANT ORPHAN'S HOME, LONDON.

The following summaries show the operations of this Orphanage during the year:

Movements of Inmates.		*Sex.*	
In residence, 1st October, 1911 ..	45	Male	58
Admitted	47	Female	34
Total number of inmates ...	92		92
		Places admitted from.	
Discharged	49		
Died	1		
In residence, 30th September, 1912	42	City of London	91
		Other counties	1
	92		92

The revenue of the Home, including the Government grant of $227.68, was $5,547.30, and the expenditures were $5,706.90.

Government aid for 1912, $271.64.

WOMEN'S REFUGE AND INFANTS' HOME, LONDON.

The following summaries show the operations of this Charity during the year:

Movements of Inmates.

In residence, 1st October, 1911 ..	18
Admitted ..	50
Total number of inmates ..	68
Discharged ..	35
Died ..	8
In residence, 30th September, 1912 ..	25
	68

Sex.

Male ..	24
Female ..	44
	68

Places admitted from.

City of London ..	50
County of Middlesex ..	10
Other counties ..	8
	68

The receipts during the year, including the Government grant of $233.79, were $1,891.79, and the expenditures, $2,100.21.

Government aid for 1912, $271.22.

S. A. RESCUE HOME AND CHILDREN'S SHELTER, LONDON.

The following summaries show the operations of this Home during the year:

Movements of Inmates.

In residence, 1st October, 1911	24
Admitted ..	72
Total number of inmates ..	96
Discharged ..	53
Died ..	7
In residence, 30th September, 1912 ..	36
	96

Sex.

Male ..	20
Female ..	76
	96

Places admitted from.

City of London ..	79
Middlesex and other counties..	10
Immigrants, foreigners, etc. ..	7
	96

The revenue of the Home, including Government grant of $465.94, was $2,924.29, and the expenditure $2,810.64.

Government aid for 1912, $535.79.

PROTESTANT HOME (ORPHANAGE BRANCH), ST. CATHARINES.

The following summaries show the operations of this Charity during the year:

Movements of Inmates.

In residence, 1st October, 1911..	28
Admitted ..	22
Total number of inmates ..	50
Discharged ..	31
Died ..	....
In residence, 30th September, 1912 ..	19
	50

Sex.

Male ..	34
Female ..	16
	50

Places admitted from.

City of St. Catharines ..	36
County of Lincoln ..	9
Other counties ..	5
Aliens ..	....
	50

The revenue of the Home during the year, including the Government grant of $198.24, amounted to $3,746.54, and the expenditure $2,519.53.

Government aid for 1912, $213.34.

ST. AGATHA ORPHAN ASYLUM, ST. AGATHA.

The following summaries show the operations of this Asylum during the year:

Movements of Inmates.

In residence, 1st October, 1911 ..	61
Admitted	31
Total number of inmates ..	92
Discharged	32
Died	....
In residence, 30th September, 1912	60
	92

Sex.

Male	42
Female	50
	92

Places admitted from.

County of Waterloo	90
Other counties	2
Aliens	....
	92

The revenue of the Asylum was $2,962.92, including the Government grant of $402.30, and the expenditure $3,462.00.

Government aid for 1912, $435.72.

ST. JOSEPH'S ORPHANAGE, FORT WILLIAM.

The following summaries show the operations of this Charity during the year:

Movements of Inmates.

In residence, 1st October, 1911 ..	48
Admitted	95
Total number of inmates ..	143
Discharged	69
Died	....
In residence, 30th September, 1912	74
	143

Sex.

Male	70
Female	73
	143

Places admitted from.

District of Thunder Bay	102
Fort William	41
Other counties in the Province	....
Immigrants, etc.	....
	143

The revenue of the Home, including the Government grant of $537.42, was $5,042.97, and the expenditure $6,018.45.

Government aid for 1912, $470.04.

BERLIN ORPHANAGE, BERLIN.

The following summaries show the operations of this Orphanage during the year:

Movements of Inmates.

In residence, 1st October, 1911 ..	22
Admitted	115
Total number of inmates ..	137
Discharged	105
Died	....
In residence, 30th September, 1912	32
	137

Sex.

Male	68
Female	69
	137

Places admitted from.

Town of Berlin	31
County of Waterloo	43
Counties of Ontario	63
Immigrants, etc.	....
	137

The revenue of the Home, including the Government grant of $180.94, was $2,211.52, and the expenditures were $2,305.45.

Government aid for 1912, $208.40.

LOYAL TRUE BLUE ORPHANAGE, PICTON.

The following summaries show the operations of this Orphanage during the year:

Movements of Inmates.

In residence, 1st October, 1911 ..	62
Admitted ..	25
Total number of inmates ..	87
Discharged ..	16
Died ..	....
In residence, 30th September, 1912 ..	71
	87

Sex.

Male ..	55
Female ..	32
	87

Places admitted from.

City of Toronto ..	5
County of Prince Edward ..	6
Other counties of Ontario ..	72
Other Provinces ..	4
	87

The revenue of the Home, including the Government grant of $478.90, was $12,735.59 and the expenditures were $13,018.36.

Government aid for 1912, $471.06.

NAZARETH ORPHANAGE, CORNWALL.

The following summaries show the operations of this Orphanage during the year:

Movements of Inmates.

In residence, 1st October, 1911 ..	30
Admitted ..	26
Total number of inmates ..	56
Discharged ..	28
Died ..	....
In residence, 30th September, 1912 ..	28
	56

Sex.

Male ..	24
Female ..	32
	56

Places admitted from.

Town of Cornwall ..	30
County of Stormont ..	15
Other counties and countries ..	11
	56

The revenues and expenditures of this Orphanage are included in those of the Hotel Dieu Hospital, Cornwall, and cannot be shown separately.

Government aid for 1912, $227.14.

ST. VINCENT'S ORPHANAGE, PETERBOROUGH.

The following summaries show the operations of this Home during the year:

Movements of Inmates.

In residence, 1st October, 1911 ..	24
Admitted ..	20
Total number of inmates ..	44
Discharged ..	22
Number of deaths ..	....
In residence, 30th September, 1912 ..	22
	44

Places admitted from.

City of Peterborough ..	33
County of Peterborough ..	4
Other counties in the Province..	7
	44

The revenue of the Home, including the Government grant of $247.18, during the year, was $2,020.14, and the expenditure was $2,048.12.

Government aid for 1912, $190.80.

COUNTY HOUSES OF REFUGE

The following returns have been received from the Houses of Refuge maintained by the different Counties in Ontario. These returns show the approximate value of the buildings, contents and land, also the number of acres in connection with each House of Refuge. The receipts and expenditures are also stated, together with the average number of inmates in each Refuge and the average weekly cost per inmate.

COUNTY OF BRANT.

Statement showing value of property, receipts, expenditure and weekly cost per inmate.

Approximate value of buildings	$2,000 00
" " contents	1,800 00
" " land	3,500 00
Number of acres	61

Receipts.

Profits of farm	.....
Received from all other sources	$1,032 76
Amount provided out of taxation and received from Treasurer	7,897 16

Expenditure.

Maintenance of House	$8,838 16
Average number of inmates	66

COUNTY OF BRUCE.

Statement showing value of property, receipts, expenditure, and weekly cost per inmate.

Approximate value of buildings	$22,000 00
" " contents	1,200 00
" " land	3,500 00
Number of acres	61

Receipts.

Profits of farm	$249 00
Received from all other sources	238 00
Amount provided out of taxation and received from Treasurer	4,633 21

Expenditures.

Maintenance of House	$4,633 21
Average number of inmates	57

COUNTY OF ELGIN.

Statement showing value of property, receipts, expenditure, and weekly cost per inmate.

Approximate value of buildings	$23,780 00
" " contents	2,500 00
" " land	9,944 00
Number of acres	100

County of Wentworth House of Refuge.

Receipts.

Profits of farm	$474 29
Received from all other sources	257 28
Amount provided out of taxation and received from Treasurer	6,041 53

Expenditures.

Maintenance of House	$5,483 52
For permanent improvements	558 00
Average number of inmates	46.5

COUNTY OF ESSEX.

Statement showing value of property, receipts, expenditure, and weekly cost per inmate.

Approximate value of buildings	$30,000 00
" " contents	4,000 00
" " land	6,000 00
Number of acres	50

Receipts.

Profits of farm	$1,554 37
Received from all other sources	2,075 90
Amount provided out of taxation and received from Treasurer	3,005 81

Expenditures.

Maintenance and improvements of House	$6,636 08
Average number of inmates	40

COUNTY OF GREY.

Statement showing value of property, receipts, expenditure, and weekly cost per inmate.

Approximate value of buildings	$16,500 00
" " contents	2,000 00
" " land	4,000 00
Number of acres	97

Receipts.

Profits of farm	$1,546 50
Received from all other sources	444 00
Amount provided out of taxation and received from Treasurer	3,144 71

Expenditures.

Maintenance of House	$1,490 59
Average number of inmates	32

COUNTY OF HALDIMAND.

Statement showing value of property, receipts, expenditure, and weekly cost per inmate.

Approximate value of buildings	$21,000 00
" " contents	1,200 00
" " land	4,750 00
Number of acres	50

Receipts.

Profits of farm	$1,206 99
Received from all other sources	235 50
Amount provided out of taxation and received from Treasurer	3,709 50

Expenditures.

Maintenance of House	$5,141 29
Average number of inmates	82

COUNTY OF HASTINGS.

Statement showing value of property, receipts, expenditure, and weekly cost per inmate.

Approximate value of buildings	$41,500 00
" " contents	6,500 00
" " land	7,000 00
Number of acres	69

Receipts.

Profits of farm	$3,192 25
Received from all other sources	1,375 02
Amount provided out of taxation and received from Treasurer	6,291 06

Expenditures.

Maintenance of House	$7,666 08
Average number of inmates	73

COUNTY OF HURON.

Statement showing value of property, receipts, expenditure, and weekly cost per inmate.

Approximate value of buildings	$25,000 00
" " contents	2,000 00
" " land	3,500 00
Number of acres	47½

Receipts.

Profits of farm	$2,434 90
Received from all other sources	507 00
Amount provided out of taxation and received from Treasurer	5,239 37

Expenditures.

Maintenance of House	$8,181 27
Average number of inmates	92

COUNTY OF KENT.

Statement showing value of property, receipts, expenditure, and weekly cost per inmate.

Approximate value of buildings	$20,000 00
" " contents	1,900 00
" " land	5,000 00
Number of acres	50

Receipts.

Profits of farm	$434 61
Received from all other sources	3,093 06
Amount provided out of taxation and received from Treasurer	6,404 44

Expenditures.

Maintenance of House	$4,606 84
Average number of inmates	44

COUNTY OF LAMBTON.

Statement showing value of property, receipts, expenditure, and weekly cost per inmate.

Approximate value of buildings	$18,000 00
" " contents	3,000 00
" " land	6,000 00
Number of acres	60

Receipts.

Profits of farm	$428 17
Received from all other sources	
Amount provided out of taxation and received from Treasurer	5,980 56

Expenditures.

Maintenance of House	$5,569 24
Average number of inmates	46

COUNTY OF LANARK.

Statement showing value of property, receipts, expenditure, and weekly cost per inmate.

Approximate value of buildings	$22,500 00
" " contents	4,400 00
" " land	6,500 00
Number of acres	78

Receipts.

Profits of farm	$410 07
Received from other sources	4,725 88
Amount provided out of taxation and received from Treasurer	4,478 67

Expenditures.

Maintenance of House	$7,974 29
Average number of inmates	70

COUNTIES OF LEEDS AND GRENVILLE.

Statement showing value of property, receipts, expenditure, and weekly cost per inmate.

Approximate value of buildings	$20,000 00
" " contents	2,000 00
" " land	4,000 00
Number of acres	100

Receipts.

Profits of farm	$630 44
Received from all other sources	702 28
Amount provided out of taxation and received from Treasurer	3,700 00

Expenditures.

Maintenance of House	$3,840 17
Average number of inmates	55

COUNTY OF LINCOLN.

Statement showing value of property, receipts, expenditure, and weekly cost per inmate.

Approximate value of buildings	$21,000 00
" " contents	2,500 00
" " land	15,000 00
Number of acres	72

Receipts.

Profits of farm	$2,359 26
Received from all other sources	1,199 16
Amount provided out of taxation and received from Treasurer	4,380 95

Expenditures.

Maintenance of House and improvements	$7,939 37
Average number of inmates	47

COUNTY OF MIDDLESEX.

Statement showing value of property, receipts, expenditure, and weekly cost per inmate.

Approximate value of buildings	$30,000 00
" " contents	5,000 00
" " land	5,000 00
Number of acres	66

Receipts.

Profits of farm	$623 20
Received from all other sources	204 67
Amount provided out of taxation and received from Treasurer	9,374 69

Expenditures.

Maintenance of House	$9,374 69
Average number of inmates	60

COUNTY OF NORFOLK.

Statement showing value of property, receipts, expenditure, and weekly cost per inmate.

Approximate value of buildings	$16,000 00
" " contents	2,000 00
" " land	4,000 00
Number of acres	99

Receipts.

Profits of farm	$229 16
Received from all other sources	248 18
Amount provided out of taxation and received from Treasurer	4,640 51

Expenditures.

Maintenance of House	$5,117 85
Average number of inmates	45

COUNTIES OF NORTHUMBERLAND AND DURHAM.

Statement showing value of property, receipts, expenditure, and weekly cost per inmate.

Approximate value of buildings	$48,000 00
" " contents	1,724 00
" " land	4,140 00
Number of acres	45

Receipts.

Profits of farm	$850 53
Received from all other sources	204 00
Amount provided out of taxation and received from Treasurer	13,415 88

Expenditures.

Maintenance of House and permanent improvements	$14,470 41
Average number of inmates	90

COUNTY OF ONTARIO.

Statement showing value of property, receipts, expenditure, and weekly cost per inmate.

Approximate value of buildings	$22,000 00
" " contents	2,000 00
" " land	4,000 00
Number of acres	48

Receipts.

Profits of farm	$1,901 20
Received from all other sources	530 35
Amount provided out of taxation and received from Treasurer	7,374 59

Expenditures.

Maintenance of House	$9,806 14
Average number of inmates	60

COUNTY OF OXFORD.

Statement showing value of property, receipts, expenditure, and weekly cost per inmate.

Approximate value of buildings	$31,000 00
" " contents	3,000 00
" " land	7,000 00
Number of acres	100

Receipts.

Profits of farm	$821 22
Received from all other sources	291 07
Amount provided out of taxation and received from Treasurer	6,021 46

Expenditures.

Maintenance of House	$7,133 75
Average number of inmates	75

COUNTIES OF PEEL AND HALTON.

Statement showing value of property, receipts, expenditure, and weekly cost per inmate.

Approximate value of buildings	$32,000 00
" " contents	2,000 00
" " land	5,000 00
Number of acres	50

Receipts.

Profits of farm	$182 30
Received from all other sources	795 51
Amount provided out of taxation and received from Treasurers—	
From Halton	2,172 50
From Peel	2,246 10

Expenditures.

Maintenance of House, net cost	$4,351 18
Average number of inmates	33

COUNTY OF PERTH.

Statement showing value of property, receipts, expenditure, and weekly cost per inmate.

Approximate value of buildings	$22,000 00
" " contents	2,000 00
" " land	3,200 00
Number of acres	53

Receipts.

Profits of farm	$327 80
Received from all other sources	1,897 17
Amount provided out of taxation and received from Treasurer	4,575 20

Expenditures.

Maintenance of House	$5,977 57
Average number of inmates	50

COUNTY OF PETERBOROUGH.

Statement showing value of property, receipts, expenditure, and weekly cost per inmate.

Approximate value of buildings	$24,350 00
" " contents	2,150 00
" " land	5,500 00
Number of acres	96

County of Bruce House of Refuge.

Receipts.

Profits of farm	$643 35
Received from all other sources	327 85
Amount provided out of taxation and received from Treasurer	5,480 65

Expenditures.

Maintenance of House	$4,074 23
Average number of inmates	35.5

COUNTIES OF PRESCOTT AND RUSSELL.

Statement showing value of property, receipts, expenditure, and weekly cost per inmate.

Approximate value of buildings	$25,000 00
" " contents	1,250 00
" " land	2,000 00
Number of acres	100

Receipts.

Profits of farm	$85 92
Received from all other sources	2,014 84
Amount provided out of taxation and received from Treasurer	6,491 97

Expenditures.

Maintenance of House	$4,991 61
Average number of inmates	50

COUNTY OF PRINCE EDWARD.

Statement showing value of property, receipts, expenditure, and weekly cost per inmate.

Approximate value of buildings	$30,000 00
" " contents	2,000 00
" " land	4,500 00
Number of acres	45

Receipts.

Profits of farm	$1,073 62
Received from all other sources	123 00
Amount provided out of taxation and received from Treasurer	2,482 55

Expenditures.

Maintenance of House	$3,679 77
Average number of inmates	31

COUNTY OF SIMCOE.

Statement showing value of property, receipts, expenditure, and weekly cost per inmate.

Approximate value of buildings	$33,200 00
" " contents	2,400 00
" " land	7,000 00
Number of acres	100

Receipts.

Profits of farm	$1,216 63
Received from all other sources	128 66
Amount provided out of taxation and received from Treasurer, including improvements	1,045 17

Expenditures.

Maintenance of House	$8,439 60
Average number of inmates	86

COUNTY OF VICTORIA.

Statement showing value of property, receipts, expenditure, and weekly cost per inmate.

Approximate value of buildings	$34,383 00
" " contents	3,040 00
" " land	7,777 00
Number of acres	70

Receipts.

Profits of farm	.....
Received from all other sources	854 42
Amount provided out of taxation and received from Treasurer	5,572 14

Expenditures.

Maintenance of House	$6,426 56
Average number of inmates	54

COUNTY OF WATERLOO.

Statement showing value of property, receipts, expenditure, and weekly cost per inmate.

Approximate value of buildings	$35,000 00
" " contents	5,000 00
" " land	15,000 00
Number of acres	100

Receipts.

Profits of farm	$2,561 70
Received from all other sources	966 60
Amount provided out of taxation and received from Treasurer	9,240 45

Expenditures.

Maintenance of House	$12,768 75
Average number of inmates	106

COUNTY OF WELLAND.

Statement showing value of property, receipts, expenditure, and weekly cost per inmate.

Approximate value of buildings	$11,600
" " contents	2,000 00
" " land	3,600 00
Number of acres	60

Receipts.

Profits of farm	$686 60
Received from all other sources	1,071 04
Amount provided out of taxation and received from Treasurer	3,929 42

Expenditures.

Maintenance of House	$5,687 06
Average number of inmates	54

COUNTY OF WELLINGTON.

Statement showing value of property, receipts, expenditure, and weekly cost per inmate.

Approximate value of buildings	$35,000 00
" " contents	4,000 00
" " land	2,900 00
Number of acres	58

Receipts.

Profits of farm	$193 35
Received from all other sources	621 20
Amount provided out of taxation and received from Treasurer	6,800 00

Expenditures.

Maintenance of House	6,085 56
Average number of inmates	54

COUNTY OF YORK.

Statement showing value of property, receipts, expenditure, and weekly cost per inmate.

Approximate value of buildings	$30,000 00
" " contents	5,000 00
" " land	5,000 00
Number of acres	70

Receipts.

Profits of farm, including stock sold	$872 80
Received from all other sources	233 88
Amount provided out of taxation and received from Treasurer	9,020 00

Expenditures.

Maintenance of House	$10,052 21
Average number of inmates	63

FORTY-FIFTH ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

Inspector of Prisons and Public Charities

UPON THE

Prisons and Reformatories

OF THE

PROVINCE OF ONTARIO

BEING FOR THE YEAR ENDING 31st OCTOBER

1912

PRINTED BY ORDER OF
THE LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY OF ONTARIO

TORONTO:
Printed and Published by L. K. CAMERON, Printer to the King's Most Excellent Majesty
1913.

Printed by
WILLIAM BRIGGS,
29-37 Richmond Street West,
TORONTO

Parliament Buildings, Toronto, January 31st, 1913.

To His Honour Sir John Morison Gibson, Knight Commander of the Most Distinguished Order of St. Michael and St. George, a Colonel in the Militia of Canada, etc., etc., etc.,
Lieutenant-Governor of the Province of Ontario.

May it Please Your Honour:

I beg to submit herewith the Forty-fifth Annual Report upon the Prisons and Reformatories, being for the year ending 31st October, 1912.

I have the honour to be,

Your Honour's most obedient servant,

W. J. Hanna,
Provincial Secretary.

Toronto, November 28th, 1912.

Sir,—

I have the honour to submit herewith to be presented to His Honour the Lieutenant-Governor, the Forty-fifth Annual Report upon the Common Gaols of the Province of Ontario, being for the official year ending 30th September, 1912.

I have the honour to be, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

R. W. Bruce Smith,

Inspector.

The Honourable W. J. Hanna, M.P.P.,
Secretary of the Province of Ontario,
Toronto.

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FORTY-FIFTH ANNUAL REPORT

UPON THE

Gaols and District Lock-ups of Ontario

In presenting the Forty-fifth Annual Report of the Gaols and Lock-ups of Ontario, I beg to submit the following statistics for the year ending September 30th, 1912:

(1) Number of Gaols in Ontario 46
Number of Provincial Lock-ups 5

(2) Total expenditure for Gaol maintenance in Ontario:

In 1911	$187,626 11
In 1912	203,936 76
Increase	$16,310 65

(3) The cash revenue from Gaol labour during 1912 was $1,560.71, and was earned at Kingston, Cornwall, and Woodstock.

Average cost per day for each prisoner in the County Gaols of Ontario was:

In 1911	23 cents.
In 1912	24½ cents.

(4) Number of persons committed to Gaols and Lock-ups during the past two years was:

In 1911	15,275
In 1912	16,985
Increase during the past year	1,710
Commitments for murder in 1911	25
Commitments for murder in 1912	24
Decrease	1
Commitments for manslaughter in 1911	5
Commitments for manslaughter in 1912	17
Increase	12

Commitments for crime against the person:

In 1911	928
In 1912	1,087
Increase	159

Commitments for crime aganist property:

In 1911	3,582
In 1912	4,142
Increase	560

Commitments for crime against public morals and decency:

In 1911	613
In 1912	781
Increase	168

Commitments for crime against public order and peace:

In 1911	8,950
In 1912	9,983
Increase	1,033

Number of insane committed to Gaols:

In 1911	508
In 1912	512
Increase	4

Prisoners sentenced to the Penitentiary during the past year show an increase of 73, as compared with the previous year, and the number transferred to the Central Prison was 22 more than in 1911.

Number of prisoners sentenced in 1911	8,929
Number of prisoners sentenced in 1912	10,250
Increase	1,321

The percentage of sentences to commitments was:

In 1911	58.4
In 1912	60.3

The number of prisoners sentenced to terms over one year was 41 more than during the previous year.

The number confined in penal institutions of Ontario was 21 more on September 30th, 1912, than on the same date last year.

Of these committed during the year, 6,066 were married and 10,919 were single.

Habits of life of those committed to Gaols:

In 1911, number of commitments 15,272; temperate, 3,417; percentage, 22.37.

In 1912, number of commitments, 16,985; temperate, 3,747; percentage, 22.06.

Eleven per cent. of the prisoners committed to the Gaols during the past year could not read or write.

Number of days' stay of prisoners:

In 1911	317,958
In 1912	341,041
Showing an increase of days	23,083

Escapes and captures:

Seventeen prisoners escaped during the year, of whom five were recaptured.

Deaths in Gaols:

In 1911	31
In 1912	20

COMMON GAOLS.

The following table shows the number of prisoners committed to the Common Gaols in the Province in each year, from the 1st October, 1869, to 30th September, 1912.

Date of Commitment.	Men over 16 years of age.	Boys under 16 years of age.	Women over 16 years of age.	Girls under 16 years of age.	Total.
Commitments for the year ending 30th September, 1869	3,599	294	1,680	82	5,655
" " 1870	4,215	319	1,737	108	6,379
" " 1871	4,586	329	1,642	58	6,615
" " 1872	5,006	281	1,615	56	6,958
" " 1873	5,745	323	1,735	74	7,877
" " 1874	7,298	377	1,746	67	9,488
" " 1875	8,048	389	1,566	70	10,073
" " 1876	9,005	434	1,727	70	11,236
" " 1877	11,653	542	1,824	62	13,481
" " 1878	9,537	480	1,959	54	12,030
" " 1879	8,995	416	1,756	53	11,220
" " 1880	8,229	549	1,863	59	11,300
" " 1881	7,007	468	1,681	73	9,229
" " 1882	7,286	522	1,750	62	9,620
" " 1883	7,858	423	1,551	48	9,880
" " 1884	9,858	458	1,719	46	12,081
" " 1885	9,419	450	1,507	50	11,426
" " 1886	8,831	352	1,424	38	10,655
" " 1887	8,996	409	1,574	38	11,017
" " 1888	10,060	551	1,778	65	12,454
" " 1889	10,349	451	1,685	46	12,531
" " 1890	9,622	461	1,677	50	11,810
" " 1891	8,469	421	1,501	32	10,423
" " 1892	7,177	446	1,335	53	9,011
" " 1893	6,798	388	1,399	34	8,619
" " 1894	7,785	278	1,350	37	9,450
" " 1895	7,912	284	1,154	30	9,380
" " 1896	7,622	265	1,147	24	9,058
" " 1897	7,533	235	1,069	47	8,884
" " 1898	6,974	284	969	29	8,256
" " 1899	6,846	267	1,057	33	8,203
" " 1900	7,063	298	1,291	42	8,694
" " 1901	7,059	262	1,198	27	8,546
" " 1902	6,850	216	1,199	15	8,280
" " 1903	7,815	225	1,200	21	9,261
" " 1904	8,810	156	1,165	15	10,146
" " 1905	9,668	113	1,232	22	11,035
" " 1906	9,541	136	1,124	9	10,810
" " 1907	10,489	87	1,217	11	11,804
" " 1908	11,670	76	1,323	14	13,083
" " 1909	11,935	87	1,501	12	13,535
" " 1910	12,073	87	1,514	13	13,687
" " 1911	13,572	91	1,600	12	15,275
" " 1912	15,238	91	1,645	11	16,985

The next table shows the number of prisoners (male and female) committed to each gaol during 1911 and 1912, and the increase and decrease in the commitments of the latter year compared with the former.

Name of gaol.	Number of prisoners committed in the year ended Sept. 30th, 1911.			Number of prisoners committed in the year ended Sept. 30th, 1912.			Increase.			Decrease.		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
Barrie	123	11	134	156	6	162	33	....	33	....	5	5
Berlin	122	4	126	169	6	175	47	2	49	....	....	....
Belleville	295	27	322	269	21	290	....	....	....	26	6	32
Brantford	283	17	300	321	19	340	38	2	40	....	....	....
Brampton	49	1	50	39	1	40	....	....	....	10	....	10
Brockville	164	6	170	155	6	161	....	....	....	9	....	9
Bracebridge	40	1	41	38	1	39	....	....	....	2	....	2
Cayuga	46	4	50	59	1	60	13	....	13	....	3	3
Cornwall	66	4	70	61	5	66	....	1	1	5	....	5
Cobourg	122	6	128	119	8	127	....	2	2	3	....	3
Chatham	175	12	187	139	12	151	....	....	....	36	....	36
Fort Frances	281	22	303	251	8	259	....	....	....	30	14	44
Goderich	44	2	46	73	5	74	29	3	32	....	....	....
Guelph	65	3	68	37	3	40	....	....	....	28	....	28
Gore Bay	15	1	16	10	2	12	....	1	1	5	....	5
Hamilton	1,046	108	1,154	1,177	90	1,267	131	....	131	....	18	18
Kingston	139	8	147	154	7	161	15	....	15	....	1	1
Kenora	70	....	70	188	8	196	118	8	126	....	....	....
London	650	33	683	604	36	640	....	3	3	46	....	46
Lindsay	82	6	88	43	1	44	....	....	....	39	5	44
L'Orignal	17	1	18	20	....	20	3	....	3	....	1	1
Milton	191	3	194	269	2	271	78	....	78	....	1	1
Napanee	45	2	47	44	2	46	....	....	....	1	....	1
North Bay	279	23	302	353	18	371	74	....	74	....	5	5
Ottawa	748	138	886	886	121	1,007	138	....	138	....	17	17
Owen Sound	177	5	182	164	2	166	....	....	....	13	3	16
Orangeville	43	4	47	34	4	38	....	....	....	9	....	9
Perth	82	5	87	102	....	102	20	....	20	....	5	5
Picton	50	....	50	45	2	47	....	2	2	5	....	5
Pembroke	48	....	48	69	1	70	21	1	22	....	....	....
Peterborough	222	10	232	208	29	237	....	19	19	14	....	14
Port Arthur	596	15	611	823	19	842	227	4	231	....	....	....
Parry Sound	106	9	115	146	6	152	40	....	40	....	3	3
Simcoe	97	5	102	93	9	102	....	4	4	4	....	4
St. Catharines	145	9	154	148	6	154	3	....	3	....	3	3
Sarnia	233	5	238	195	10	205	....	5	5	38	....	38
Stratford	80	9	89	132	3	135	52	....	52	....	6	6
Sandwich	175	16	191	208	16	224	33	....	33	....	....	....
St. Thomas	78	7	85	88	....	88	10	....	10	....	7	7
Sault Ste. Marie	297	15	312	371	23	394	74	8	82	....	....	....
Sudbury	712	19	731	1,005	29	1,034	293	10	303	....	....	....
Toronto	4,673	1,006	5,679	5,069	1,076	6,145	396	70	466	....	....	....
Walkerton	41	4	45	66	9	75	25	5	30	....	....	....
Woodstock	183	3	186	191	8	199	8	5	13	....	....	....
Welland	218	8	226	259	7	266	41	....	41	....	1	1
Whitby	93	5	98	127	4	131	34	....	34	....	1	1
Lock-ups:												
Atikokan	1	....	1	3	....	3	2	....	2	....	....	....
Byng Inlet	32	....	32	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Cobalt	2	....	2	4	1	5	2	1	3	....	....	....
Manitowaning	110	10	120	122	3	125	12	....	12	....	7	7
Mine Centre	4	....	4	16	....	16	12	....	12	....	....	....
Webbwood	7	....	7	7	....	7	....	....	....	....	....	....
	13,663	1,612	15,275	15,329	1,656	16,985	2022	156	2,178	323	112	435

The number of commitments in five-year periods for the past thirty-one years is shown in the subjoined tables divided into five classes:

1. CRIMES AGAINST THE PERSON.

Nature of crime.	1882 to 1886	1887 to 1891	1892 to 1896	1897 to 1901	1902 to 1906	1907 to 1911	1912
Assault, common	2,907	2,452	1,912	1,766	1,729	2,091	467
Assault, felonious	716	884	626	686	883	1,087	254
Cutting and wounding, stabbing and shooting with intent	315	532	422	258	350	475	108
Rape and assault with intent	253	222	247	267	245	272	64
Murder	161	135	137	94	130	144	24
Manslaughter	59	81	36	42	60	55	16
Attempt at suicide	43	42	41	61	85	123	25
Miscellaneous	208	116	73	186	14	68	129
Totals	4,662	4,464	3,494	3,360	3,496	4,315	1,087

2. CRIMES AGAINST PROPERTY.

Nature of crime.	1882 to 1886	1887 to 1891	1892 to 1896	1897 to 1901	1902 to 1906	1907 to 1911	1912
Arson and incendiarism	172	183	211	200	156	134	33
Burglary	292	329	379	352	279	343	90
Counterfeiting and passing counterfeit money	36	62	50	38	31	31	1
Destroying and injuring property	544	423	344	345	333	279	78
Embezzlement	138	129	68	16	28	44	21
Forgery	211	211	165	193	233	407	114
Fraud and obtaining money or goods under false pretences	592	560	595	603	627	1,059	290
Horse, cattle and sheep stealing	335	353	361	308	253	234	47
Housebreaking and robbery	554	766	1,115	730	723	929	252
Larceny	7,406	7,762	7,433	7,542	7,257	10,548	2,413
Receiving stolen goods	197	190	170	190	138	267	97
Trespass	885	1,459	1,550	1,327	1,928	1,919	474
Miscellaneous	406	302	100	885	.....	136	232
Totals	11,768	12,729	12,541	12,729	11,986	16,390	4,142

3. CRIMES AGAINST PUBLIC MORALS AND DECENCY.

Nature of crime.	1882 to 1886	1887 to 1891	1892 to 1896	1897 to 1901	1902 to 1906	1907 to 1911	1912
Bigamy	49	68	70	70	106	159	29
Inmates and frequenters of houses of ill-fame	863	827	609	620	769	959	293
Keeping houses of ill-fame	529	475	400	397	443	698	222
Perjury	59	81	92	107	103	206	33
Seduction	3	67	102	146	106	252	36
Indecent assault and exposure	213	323	348	363	455	616	160
Miscellaneous	226	202	285	314	210	204	8
Totals	1,942	2,043	1,906	2,017	2,192	3,094	781

4. OFFENCES AGAINST PUBLIC ORDER AND PEACE.

Nature of crime.	1882 to 1886	1887 to 1891	1892 to 1896	1897 to 1901	1902 to 1906	1907 to 1911	1912
Abusive and obscene language	312	280	268	205	172	160	31
Breaches of peace, breaches of by-laws, escapes from and obstructing constables	637	786	664	644	841	1,066	180
Carrying unlawful weapons	193	169	125	122	207	299	59
Deserting employment	86	21	25	53	333	72	16
Drunk and disorderly	19,293	21,545	11,806	10,217	17,624	25,685	6,613
Selling liquor without license, and selling or giving it to Indians	260	691	273	185	188	857	298
Threatening and seditious language	197	190	185	129	106	184	44
Vagrancy	9,831	10,492	10,154	9,707	7,900	10,233	2,675
Miscellaneous	912	1,126	1,211	563	698	322	67
Totals	31,821	35,300	24,711	21,825	28,069	38,878	9,983

5. OTHER CAUSES FOR WHICH PERSONS WERE DETAINED AS PRISONERS.

Nature of crime.	1882 to 1886	1887 to 1891	1892 to 1896	1897 to 1901	1902 to 1906	1907 to 1911	1912
Contempt of Court	513	630	561	386	345	306	62
Debtors	283	374	169	101	53	62	26
Detained as witnesses	94	141	88	74	73	109	31
Lunatics and persons dangerous to be at large	2,113	2,273	1,888	1,953	1,897	1,862	512
Non-payment of fines and costs	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	.....
Want of sureties to keep the peace	456	281	160	138	119	333	91
Other offences not classified in foregoing	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,292	2,318	270
Totals	3,459	3,699	2,866	2,652	3,779	4,993	992
Total number of persons committed for the respective years	53,652	58,235	45,518	42,586	49,532	67,670	16,985

STATISTICAL TABLES

A table showing the number of commitments to each gaol for drunkenness during compared, and the increase or de-

Name of gaol.	1885.	1886.	1887.	1888.	1889.	1890.	1891.	1892.	1893.	1894.	1895.	1896.	1897.	1898.	1899.
Barrie	31	35	16	28	46	34	34	19	10	21	9	24	21	11	10
Berlin	7	4	8	12	20	17	13	4	6	7	7	10	12	10	7
Belleville	45	34	51	67	39	49	34	18	24	25	19	16	12	13	16
Brantford	26	91	112	147	218	182	112	89	120	125	124	106	115	85	64
Brampton	24	8	10	24	28	30	17	.....	9	9	11	6	2	3	4
Brockville	80	36	24	31	52	58	44	44	77	86	70	43	48	49	45
Bracebridge	67	7	7	3	25	15	12	5	5	5	4	4	3	2	3
Cayuga	18	15	17	24	25	15	22	7	.....	5	6	6	9	10	13
Cornwall	3	1	4	7	29	25	14	22	27	10	24	9	11	28	21
Cobourg	26	15	6	12	28	38	22	25	11	19	18	16	12	15	20
Chatham	13	14	7	9	61	71	47	26	28	22	67	9	13	13	15
Fort Frances	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Goderich	3	4	.....	4	2	5	5	2	3	3	.....	.....	2	1	2
Guelph	32	12	22	21	10	10	4	14	9	23	17	7	9	9	3
Gore Bay	.....	.....	4	3	1	4	1	2	1	2	3	.....	.....	.....	.....
Hamilton	368	335	373	429	401	418	251	142	148	55	36	60	56	60	66
Kingston	74	58	108	107	139	120	125	87	102	72	89	49	51	50	48
Kenora	37	53	56	73	74	66	66	81	75	65	31	76	26	111	110
London	277	338	404	408	540	332	213	150	218	219	187	177	139	163	172
Lindsay	30	1	1	4	3	5	1	5	2	5	2	5	4	5	6
L'Orignal	3	1	.....	.....	2	.....	5	1	2	1	3	2	2	.....	2
Milton	9	13	5	19	13	9	9	6	4	8	3	8	3	4	2
Napanee	6	3	8	7	4	22	23	12	9	20	6	6	5	13	4
North Bay	.....	.....	.....	.....	28	35	16	14	15	7	10	5	.....	4	.....
Ottawa	205	280	286	297	276	326	204	182	105	111	157	152	165	137	135
Owen Sound....6	36	20	21	29	37	17	13	14	11	6	.....	8	6	11	7
Orangeville	1	3	3	1	4	2	1	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....
Perth	6	1	9	4	2	5	5	3	2	3	6	2	2	7	9
Picton	41	54	20	45	38	33	15	11	11	21	11	22	31	23	30
Pembroke	11	2	2	.....	4	1	.....	5	7	4	7	3	5	5	.....
Peterborough	27	13	11	26	20	45	24	22	16	15	13	10	11	11	10
Port Arthur	66	30	28	16	18	12	4	3	4	1	3	5	12	4	2
Parry Sound	.....	.....	1	1	16	9	.....	2	4	5	7	2	3	3	5
Simcoe	4	6	5	3	17	3	10	5	3	11	17	6	6	16	10
St. Catharines	29	21	21	28	33	24	12	9	21	17	26	23	5	17	10
Sarnia	130	72	38	64	99	108	95	27	36	69	116	57	62	49	61
Stratford	17	15	12	9	16	14	4	7	9	15	7	10	15	5	1
Sandwich	47	31	25	46	47	35	57	38	11	19	39	16	23	20	16
St. Thomas	57	30	25	29	23	20	32	12	15	19	22	13	12	8	17
Sault Ste. Marie	2	1	74	103	30	12	10	12	8	5	2	12	9	8	7
Sudbury	.....	2	8	27	45	55	77	5	119	38	42	25	41	34	54
Toronto	1,707	1,705	2,116	2,098	2,096	2,185	1,783	1,444	1,207	960	918	790	569	592	796
Walkerton	.....	2	6	22	8	6	7	3	13	8	21	5	3	1	4
Woodstock	21	28	50	64	55	51	34	24	38	21	29	37	35	32	31
Welland	3	40	32	12	21	16	7	13	12	11	19	17	16	14	19
Whitby	4	.....	.....	.....	5	2	.....	1	2	1	2	.....	1	4	5
Lock-ups:															
Atikokan	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.... ..
Burk's Falls	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	1	.....	1	.....
Byng Inlet	.....	.....	.....	... ..	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Cobalt	.. ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Killarney	.. ..	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Manitowaning	3	13	5	11	18	33	33	22	16	5	16	4	2	4	5
Mine Centre	.....	.....	... ..	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Webbwood	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	9	7	6	2
Totals	3,596	3,450	4,041	4,374	4,719	4,475	3,528	2,641	2,575	2,174	2,236	1,873	1,596	1,672	1,869

the years 1885 to 1912, both inclusive. The figures for 1911 and 1912 are crease in each place is shown.

1900.	1901.	1902.	1903.	1904.	1905.	1906.	1907.	1908.	1909.	1910.	1911.	1912.	Increase, 1912.	Decrease, 1912.
16	12	21	14	16	27	46	58	39	29	59	51	57	6	....
4	4	11	15	10	17	19	9	12	15	13	18	24	6	....
12	11	20	6	12	6	15	34	67	33	61	89	56	....	33
88	74	82	136	162	143	153	239	178	148	122	129	161	32	....
4	4	5	3	4	8	10	5	1	5	1	10	8	....	2
41	58	66	55	50	50	91	86	63	40	54	59	49	....	10
....	5	5	9	8	13	7	3	9	6	6	3	1	....	2
10	19	12	5	11	10	13	7	4	3	5	5	6	1	....
19	12	15	18	17	14	7	7	12	32	16	10	9	....	1
10	16	14	12	12	7	18	21	16	27	36	22	35	13	....
18	18	11	9	8	16	16	27	28	30	36	36	44	8	....
....	....	33	....	....	42	....	15	15	16	28	55	57	2	....
5	5	1	2	8	14	3	1	3	18	5	8	6	....	2
13	4	13	4	6	12	7	6	4	5	10	7	3	....	4
....	....	1	3	3	....	6	2	7	2	....	5	1	....	4
96	108	97	188	229	287	290	394	360	413	479	580	702	122	....
31	47	40	58	62	59	54	66	64	83	109	90	107	17	....
23	34	36	37	21	19	19	88	92	33	6	15	101	86	....
137	137	250	157	262	249	248	218	328	424	325	395	361	....	34
7	8	8	8	10	10	2	6	11	8	12	30	7	....	23
2	....	3	1	3	4	2	....	1	1	....	2	1	....	1
4	4	8	12	7	11	6	6	8	7	4	12	8	....	....
7	4	7	3	5	8	13	12	19	21	18	21	23	2	....
3	12	5	73	99	171	73	103	46	38	40	18	88	70	....
224	293	221	267	247	338	257	338	425	380	408	307	324	17	....
8	12	16	13	10	5	6	10	13	15	41	73	65	....	8
3	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	....	....	....	1	3	2	....
7	12	17	34	20	2	20	24	27	17	19	8	20	12	....
35	19	21	18	18	28	8	21	42	25	33	31	26	....	5
1	4	1	7	1	6	7	8	11	20	7	8	20	12	....
6	13	9	14	23	13	24	33	22	27	23	40	37	....	3
9	8	7	50	25	27	67	164	183	209	195	242	301	69	....
8	4	5	25	10	35	153	68	26	25	28	35	50	15	....
11	6	12	11	15	12	13	28	50	37	37	39	41	2	....
15	33	21	28	20	33	20	20	25	43	42	73	67	....	6
48	45	71	57	69	67	73	69	59	60	92	76	90	14	....
9	12	8	15	19	46	35	21	42	24	29	29	36	7	....
27	18	31	42	29	19	32	29	38	23	28	32	31	....	1
23	9	6	5	8	2	4	3	12	15	19	11	5	....	6
7	21	16	79	15	38	18	32	47	21	32	49	66	17	....
197	229	172	49	164	117	253	281	223	268	288	316	508	192	....
1,031	1,022	1,107	1,286	1,575	1,832	1,923	2,016	2,003	2,208	2,396	2,669	2,868	197	....
4	....	1	1	1	....	5	8	4	4	6	9	6	....	3
21	39	36	41	31	22	17	24	34	31	32	41	45	4	....
20	24	23	24	87	32	24	23	28	21	26	29	55	26	....
2	3	5	2	11	10	29	12	8	18	14	12	8	....	4
....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
....	4	1	1	4	4	3	5	2	....	7	4	1	....	3
....	....	....	....	....	5	....	....	....	....	....	11	....	....	11
....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	29	25	10	....	15
7	10	12	3	6	8	....	10	10	16	4	3	....	....	3
....	....	....	....	....	21	....	9	9	8	1	2	7	5	....
9	17	48	17	14	10	16	23	....	12	5	....	6	6	....
2,282	2,446	2,627	2,913	3,452	3,941	4 133	4,748	4,736	4,987	5,291	5,527	6,613	970	184

The disposition made of the persons committed to the gaols of the Province is set forth in the table printed below:

	1912.
Acquitted on being brought to trial, and discharged	4,265
Discharged without trial by order of jnages, magistrates and courts, including remand cases	808
Detained for want of securities to keep the peace	91
Detained as witnesses	31
Detained as fraudulent debtors	26
Detained as lunatics, idiots and persons unsafe to be at large	512
Died before trial	10
Detained by civil processes other than above	106
Waiting trial and otherwise detained on 30th September, 1911	138
Found guilty and sentenced	10,250
Discharged under suspended sentence	748
Total number of commitments	16,985

The places of confinement to which the convicted persons were sentenced are set forth in the following statement, and similar information is given as regards the sentenced prisoners of the previous year:

	1911.	1912.
Sentenced to Kingston Penitentiary	182	255
do to the Industrial School	32	29
do direct to Central Prison	1,081	1,027
do to the Common Gaols and subsequently transferred to the Central Prison	94	116
do direct to the Reformatory for Females	132	185
do to the Common Gaols and subsequently transferred to the Reformatory for Females	16	35
do to the Common Gaols and there detained until the expiration of sentence	7,374	8,584
Died while undergoing sentence	18	19
Total	8,929	10,250

The summaries given below show the nature of the offence committed by the convicted persons:

1. *Crimes against the Person.*

	Total commitments for the year.	Number found guilty and sentenced.
Assault, common	467	285
Assault, felonious	254	154
Cutting and wounding, stabbing and shooting with intent	108	27
Rape and assault with intent	64	24
Murder	24	5
Manslaughter	16	7
Attempted suicide	25	4
Miscellaneous	129	58
Total	1,087	564

2. *Crimes against Property.*

	Total commitments for the year.	Number found guilty and sentenced.
Arson and incendiarism	33	13
Burglary	90	57
Counterfeiting and passing counterfeit money.	1	..
Destroying and injuring property	78	57
Embezzlement	21	9
Forgery	114	58

Fraud and obtaining money and goods under false pretences	290	144
Horse, cattle and sheep stealing	47	29
Housebreaking and robbery	252	160
Larceny	2,413	1,515
Receiving stolen goods	97	40
Trespass	474	364
Miscellaneous	232	116
	4,142	2,562

3. *Crimes against Public Morals and Decency.*

	Total commitments for the year.	Number found guilty and sentenced.
Bigamy	29	18
Inmates and frequenters of houses of ill-fame.	293	101
Keeping houses of ill-fame	222	148
Perjury	33	9
Seduction	36	16
Indecent assault and exposure	160	93
Miscellaneous	8	5
Total	781	390

4. *Offences against Public Order and Peace.*

	Total commitments for the year.	Number found guilty and sentenced.
Abusive and obscene language	31	26
Breaches of peace, breaches of by-laws, escapes from and obstructing constables	180	107
Carrying unlawful weapons	59	46
Deserting employment, etc.	16	6
Drunk and disorderly	6,613	4,329
Selling liquor without a license and selling or giving it to Indians	298	271
Threatening and seditious language	44	10
Vagrancy	2,675	1,667
Miscellaneous	67	60
Total	9,983	6,522
Contempt of court, lunatics, etc.	574	58
Other offences, not classified in foregoing	418	154
Grand total	16,985	10,250

The folowing tables show the period of sentence passed on the convicted prisoners and the sex, social conditions, habits, etc., of the total number of prisoners committed:

Periods of Sentence.

	1911.	1912.
For periods under thirty days	3,069	4,037
For thirty days and up to sixty days, or two months, not including the last term	2,672	2,829
For sixty days, or two months	754	781
Over two months to three months	622	623
Over three months to four months	269	302
Over four months to five months	54	105
Over five months to six months	805	843
Over six months to nine months	100	122
Over nine months up to one year, inclusive	177	160
Over one year and up to two years	176	167
Over two years and up to three years in the Penitentiary	102	137
Over three years in the Penitentiary	77	100

For periods of any length in the Industrial Schools..	39	30
Sentenced to death and executed	1	..
Sentenced to death and commuted to imprisonment.	4	1
Sentenced to imprisonment with corporal punishment	8	13
	8,929	10,250

Sex.

	1911.	1912.
Male	13,663	15,329
Female	1,612	1,656
	15,275	16,985

Social Condition.

Married	5,401	6,066
Unmarried	9,874	10,919
	15,275	16,985

Habits.

Temperate	3,417	3,747
Intemperate	11,858	13,238
	15,275	16,985

Educational Status.

Could read and write	13,510	15,113
Could neither read nor write	1,765	1,872
	15,275	16,985

Nationality.

Canadian	9,425
English	2,252
Irish	1,172
Scotch	1,081
United States	1,074
Other countries	1,981
	16,985

Religious Denomination.

Roman Catholic	6,438
English Church	3,927
Presbyterian	2,579
Methodist	2,144
Other denominations	1,897
	16,985

The number of prisoners confined in the various custodial institutions of the Province at the close of the past official year, and the year preceding, is exhibited in the following summary:

	1911.	1912.
In the Common Gaols	805	826
In the Central Prison, Toronto	555	623
In the Reformatory for Females and Refuge for Girls, Toronto	85	77
In the Dominion Penitentiary, Kingston	477	502
	1,922	2,028

Gaol Expenditures.

TABLE No. 1.

Showing the cost of maintaining the Common Gaols during the past thirty-five years, under the heading of rations, clothing, fuel, salaries and wages, and repairs.

Year.	Total number of prisoners in custody each year.	Cost of rations, clothing, fuel, etc., each year.	Cost of salaries and wages of gaol officials each year.	Cost of repairs.	Total gaol expenditure.
		$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.
1878	12,030	60,217 83	63,591 11	7,307 06	131,116 60
1879	11,229	58,856 24	63,914 40	5,583 44	122,355 08
1880	11,300	49,037 14	64,084 34	3,504 96	116,626 44
1881	9,229	45,001 05	63,502 00	3,410 12	111,915 15
1882	9,620	44,768 92	63,794 30	4,665 52	113,228 75
1883	9,880	44,783 50	64,935 96	4,706 20	114,425 66
1884	12,081	61,909 89	68,446 88	7,125 50	127,482 27
1885	11,426	54,321 35	70,344 96	5,081 55	129,747 86
1886	10,645	53,300 43	71,690 76	8,753 07	133,744 26
1887	11,017	48,650 27	71,291 58	6,146 71	126,088 56
1888	12,454	53,961 25	73,633 11	6,509 13	134,143 49
1889	12,531	55,002 89	77,677 84	3,313 20	135,983 93
1890	11,810	51,446 99	79,394 49	9,171 01	140,012 49
1891	10,423	58,110 73	79,741 59	12,183 02	150,035 34
1892	9,011	51,505 57	75,564 83	4,635 65	135,706 05
1893	8,619	49,762 40	79,639 81	8,083 50	137,485 71
1894	9,450	45,115 58	79,790 80	6,728 04	131,634 42
1895	9,380	50,591 40	79,677 17	6,304 58	136,573 15
1896	9,058	49,107 73	80,940 04	6,778 50	135,826 27
1897	8,884	51,066 56	80,863 60	10,248 93	142,179 09
1898	8,256	50,412 91	80,915 05	5,982 56	137,310 52
1899	8,203	50,362 88	82,047 98	4,206 66	136,617 50
1900	8,604	50,353 75	82,144 05	4,944 21	137,442 10
1901	8,546	48,977 86	82,305 15	6,065 44	137,348 45
1902	8,280	49,125 35	85,350 04	6,515 40	140,990 79
1903	9,261	57,252 84	86,081 95	7,122 23	150,457 02
1904	10,146	59,916 13	89,164 98	5,413 09	154,494 20
1905	11,035	64,948 78	91,232 56	7,087 09	163,268 43
1906	10,810	59,874 67	91,663 85	6,635 49	158,174 01
1907	11,804	61,995 01	95,321 24	7,536 14	164,852 39
1908	13,083	68,468 72	98,651 71	8,708 79	175,829 20
1909	13,535	74,557 65	103,141 14	6,877 58	184,576 37
1910	13,687	66,042 87	102,649 54	10,574 71	181,851 05
1911	15,275	70,077 87	106,690 02	7,759 74	187,626 11
1912	16,985	83,708 63	114,462 75	5,765 38	203,936 76

A summary is given below showing the days' stay respectively of those prisoners whose maintenance was chargeable to the Province and of those who were a charge on the Municipalities:—

	Days' stay.
6,640 Criminal prisoners remained in gaol	159,549
10,345 Municipal " " "	181,492
16,985 Prisoners in all " "	341,041

STATISTICAL TABLES.

Following this portion of the report will be found the tables named in the list given hereunder:

Table No. 2, showing the total number of prisoners in the several gaols on the 30th September, 1912, and the nature of their imprisonment; also showing number of cells in each gaol.

Table No. 3, showing the number of prisoners over and under 16 years of age, the number of recommitals, the number of persons acquitted on being brought to trial, and the number of persons committed under civil processes.

Table No. 4, showing the offences for which prisoners were sentenced.

Table No. 5, showing the number of prisoners, male and female, sentenced under each offence during the year.

Table No. 6, showing the social status and habits of the prisoners committed during the year.

Table No. 7, showing the number of prisoners upon whom sentence was passed, the nature of the sentences, and the operation of the County Judges' Criminal Courts.

Table No. 8, showing how the prisoners committed during the year were maintained, the cost thereof, and the salaries of officials.

Table No. 9, showing the number of escapes and deaths, the revenue derived from prison labor, the cost of diet, accommodation of the gaols, and the highest and lowest number of prisoners in custody in each gaol during the year.

Table No. 10, showing the daily cost per prisoner in each of the gaols of the Province for the year ending 30th September, 1912.

Table No. 11, showing the number of prisoners, male and female, sentenced during the year ending 30th September, 1912, and a comparison of the same with the previous year.

TABLE No. 2.

Showing the total number of prisoners who were in the several gaols of the Province on the evening of the 30th September, 1912, and the nature of their imprisonment; also number of cells in each gaol.

Name of gaol.	Classification.				Nature of Imprisonment.						Total number of persons who remained in custody 30th September, 1912.	Total number of cells.
	Men.	Women.	Boys under 16 years.	Girls under 16 years.	Waiting trial.	Under sentence for periods of 2 months and under.	Under sentence for periods over 2 months.	In default of sureties to keep the peace.	Insane, idiotic or imbecile persons.	Otherwise detained.		
Barrie	11	...	1	....	....	9	2	.....	1	....	12	24
Berlin	5	...	....	....	....	3	1	.....	1	....	5	20
Belleville	13	1	....	....	....	7	6	.....	1	....	14	38
Brantford	10	1	....	....	1	6	3	.....	1	....	11	24
Brampton	...	...	....	....	....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.. ..	25
Brockville	6	...	....	....	....	3	3	.....	.....	....	6	35
Bracebridge	1	...	1	....	....	1	1	.....	.....	....	2	15
Cayuga	2	...	....	....	1	.....	1	.....	.....	....	2	14
Cornwall	5	...	....	....	....	2	3	.. ..	.....	....	5	17
Cobourg	13	...	....	....	1	5	7	.....	.....	....	13	22
Chatham	5	...	....	....	1	2	2	.....	.....	....	5	38
Fort Frances	19	1	....	....	16	1	3	.....	.....	....	20	12
Goderich	6	2	....	....	....	1	5	.....	1	1	8	13
Guelph	1	...	....	....	....	1	.....	... ...	.....	....	1	.....
Gore Bay	...	...	....	....	....	.....	.....	.....	.....	....	.....	12
Hamilton	44	7	....	....	6	29	10	2	3	1	51	60
Kingston	8	1	....	....	....	3	3	.....	2	1	9	49
Kenora	4	...	....	....	....	.....	4	.....	.....	....	4	14
London	24	2	....	....	2	17	7	.....	.....	....	26	57
Lindsay	2	...	....	....	1	.....	1	.....	.....	....	2	24
L'Orignal	1	...	....	....	....	... .	.....	.....	1	....	1	18
Milton	11	...	....	....	2	8	1	.....	.....	....	11	17
Napanee	1	...	....	....	....	.....	1	.....	... ...	....	1	18
North Bay	36	3	....	....	2	15	19	.....	3	....	39	19
Ottawa	41	8	....	....	16	9	24	.....	.....	....	49	93
Owen Sound	6	1	....	....	2	1	3	.....	1	....	7	32
Orangeville	13	2	....	....	....	1	13	.....	1	....	15	22
Perth	9	...	....	....	1	5	3	.....	.....	....	9	18
Picton	4	...	....	....	2	.....	1	.....	1	....	4	18
Pembroke	7	...	....	....	1	4	2	.....	.....	....	7	24
Peterborough	7	1	....	....	....	2	4	.....	2	....	8	18
Port Arthur	22	1	....	....	3	8	11	.....	1	....	23	40
Parry Sound	8	...	....	....	1	3	4	.....	.....	....	8	27
Simcoe	2	...	....	....	....	2	.....	.....	.....	....	2	18
St. Catharines	6	...	....	....	2	3	.....	.....	1	....	6	38
Sarnia	16	...	....	....	1	7	7	.....	1	....	16	13
Stratford	4	...	....	....	....	1	.....	.....	1	2	4	30
Sandwich	20	...	....	....	10	5	5	.....	.....	....	20	58
St. Thomas	4	...	....	....	....	1	3	.....	.....	....	4	16
Sault Ste. Marie	14	4	....	....	1	5	10	2	. ....	....	18	34
Sudbury	37	2	....	....	5	22	11	.....	.....	1	39	22
Toronto	208	89	....	....	43	176	53	.....	25	....	297	270
Walkerton	7	...	....	....	....	.....	7	.....	.....	....	7	24
Woodstock	8	1	....	....	....	2	6	.....	1	....	9	32
Welland	8	1	....	....	1	2	6	.....	.....	....	9	48
Whitby	17	...	....	....	5	6	4	.....	2	....	17	28
Lockups:												
Atikokan	...	...	....	....	....	.....	.....	.....	.....	....	.....	.....
Byng Inlet	...	...	....	....	....	.....	.....	.....	.....	....	.....	3
Cobalt	...	...	....	....	....	.....	.....	.....	.....	....	.....	7
Manitowaning	...	...	....	....	....	.....	.....	.....	.....	....	.....	6
Mine Centre	...	...	....	....	....	.....	.....	.....	.....	....	... .	5
Webbwood	...	...	....	....	....	.....	.....	.....	.....	....	.....	3
Totals	696	128	2	....	127	378	260	4	51	6	826	1,531

TABLE

Showing the number of persons committed, the number over and under sixteen years of age, the sound mind, number acquitted on trial, number discharged without trial, number

Name of gaol.	Total number committed during the year.			Number under 16 years of age.			Number over 16 years of age.			For the first time.	For the second time.
	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.		
Barrie	156	6	162	3	1	4	153	5	158	123	20
Berlin	169	6	175	1		1	168	6	174	129	25
Belleville	269	21	290	5	4	9	264	17	281	216	26
Brantford	321	19	340				321	19	340	171	44
Brampton	39	1	40				39	1	40	37	
Brockville	155	6	161	8		8	147	6	153	78	30
Bracebridge	38	1	39	2		2	36	1	37	32	6
Cayuga	59	1	60	2		2	57	1	58	38	8
Cornwall	61	5	66	5	2	7	56	3	59	55	7
Cobourg	119	8	127	1		1	118	8	126	90	20
Chatham	139	12	151	1		1	138	12	150	120	12
Fort Frances	251	8	259	2		2	249	8	257	237	13
Goderich	73	5	78				73	5	78	57	14
Guelph	37	3	40				37	3	40	28	5
Gore Bay	10	2	12				10	2	12	10	1
Hamilton	1,177	90	1,267	7		7	1,170	90	1,260	604	165
Kingston	154	7	161	2		2	152	7	159	130	21
Kenora	188	8	196	2		2	186	8	194	183	10
London	604	36	640	4		4	600	36	636	259	108
Lindsay	43	1	44	4		4	39	1	40	29	10
L'Orignal	20		20	4		4	16		16	20	
Milton	269	2	271				269	2	271	186	15
Napanee	44	2	46	1		1	43	2	45	31	4
North Bay	353	18	371				353	18	371	304	40
Ottawa	886	121	1,007				886	121	1,007	891	81
Owen Sound	164	2	166	4		4	160	2	162	78	36
Orangeville	34	4	38				34	4	38	34	4
Perth	102		102	2		2	100		100	95	6
Picton	45	2	47				45	2	47	28	6
Pembroke	69	1	70				69	1	70	69	
Peterborough	208	29	237	3		3	205	29	234	145	44
Port Arthur	823	19	842				823	19	842	824	12
Parry Sound	146	6	152	1		1	145	6	151	116	14
Simcoe	93	9	102	2		2	91	9	100	43	33
St. Catharines	148	6	154				148	6	154	95	31
Sarnia	195	10	205	7		7	188	10	198	174	9
Stratford	132	3	135	1		1	131	3	134	84	34
Sandwich	208	16	224	3	3	6	205	13	218	177	21
St. Thomas	88		88				88		88	65	9
Sault Ste. Marie	371	23	394				371	23	394	366	17
Sudbury	1,005	29	1,034	3		3	1,002	29	1,031	890	110
Toronto	5,069	1,076	6,145	4	1	5	5,065	1,075	6,140	3,688	1,024
Walkerton	66	9	75	1		1	65	9	74	53	9
Woodstock	191	8	199	5		5	186	8	194	118	36
Welland	259	7	266				259	7	266	193	29
Whitby	127	4	131				127	4	131	98	21
Lockups:											
Atikokan	3		3	1		1	2		2	3	
Byng Inlet	4	1	5				4	1	5	5	
Cobalt	122	3	125				122	3	125	100	25
Manitowaning	16		16				16		16	3	5
Mine Centre	7		7				7		7	7	
Webbwood											
Totals	15,329	1,656	16,985	91	11	102	15,238	1,645	16,883	11,609	2,210

No. 3.

number of re-committals, the number for want of sureties to keep the peace, number of unwaiting trial, number sentenced, and number committed under civil process.

For the third time.	For more than the third time.	For want of sureties to keep the peace.	Witnesses.	Lunatics and idiots.	Fraudulent debtors.	Under civil process.	Acquitted on trial and discharged.	Discharged without trial.	Discharged under suspended sentence.	Died before trial.	Waiting trial.	Sentenced for any period.
4	15	.....	.....	13	.....	.....	13	9	8	.....	.....	119
10	11	.....	2	10	.....	1	24	22	14	.....	.....	102
6	42	.....	1	2	1	.....	145	.....	6	.....	.....	135
24	101	.....	.....	6	.....	.....	139	.....	.....	1	1	193
2	1	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	26	.....	3	.....	.....	11
10	43	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	30	4	16	.....	12	99
.....	1	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	3	2	2	.....	.....	30
9	5	.....	.....	3	.....	.....	2	2	1	1	1	50
3	2	.....	.....	2	2	.....	6	.....	10	.....	.....	46
8	9	.....	.....	11	.....	.....	8	.....	8	.....	1	99
7	12	.....	.....	5	.....	.....	43	.....	7	.....	1	95
6	3	.....	6	2	.....	18	31	9	16	1	16	160
3	4	.....	.....	4	.....	.....	6	1	13	.....	.....	54
1	6	.....	.....	4	.....	.....	1	2	5	.....	.....	28
1	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	1	.....	8
89	409	20	.....	25	.....	.....	20	207	15	.....	6	974
7	3	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	1	21	9	.....	.....	128
2	1	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	74	.....	8	.....	.....	112
84	189	1	.....	11	.....	.....	256	.....	4	1	2	365
5	.....	.....	.....	6	1	3	3	.....	6	.....	1	24
.....	.....	.....	.....	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	17
17	53	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	4	208	3	.....	3	53
6	5	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	1	2	.....	.....	41
9	18	.....	.....	11	2	.....	6	1	2	.....	1	348
23	12	.....	.....	26	.....	.....	508	.....	.....	.....	16	457
11	41	.....	.....	5	.....	.....	26	.....	5	.....	2	128
.....	.....	.....	.....	6	.....	.....	3	3	.....	.....	.....	26
1	.....	1	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	2	3	.....	1	94
1	12	.....	.....	3	.....	.....	2	29	1	.....	2	10
1	.....	.....	.....	9	.....	.....	8	.....	1	.....	1	51
21	27	2	.....	24	.....	.....	18	92	12	.....	.....	89
4	2	.....	.....	33	.....	.....	25	.....	5	.....	3	776
12	10	.....	1	9	.....	.....	31	1	9	.....	4	97
5	31	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	24	.....	19	.....	.....	57
14	14	.....	.....	7	.....	9	35	.....	6	.....	2	95
11	11	2	.....	10	.....	.....	48	.....	.....	.....	1	144
9	8	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	47	7	.....	2	77
11	15	.....	1	10	3	.....	40	43	6	.....	1	120
2	12	.....	.....	2	3	.....	28	.....	3	.....	.....	52
8	3	.....	1	19	.....	.....	7	107	5	.....	1	254
26	8	.....	.....	24	.....	.....	50	3	75	2	5	875
417	1,016	6	16	169	2	.....	2,487	47	377	3	43	2,995
4	9	.....	.....	11	.....	.....	4	4	13	.....	.....	43
18	27	.....	.....	5	1	.....	57	.....	32	.....	3	101
10	34	.....	.....	2	3	.....	1	65	1	.....	1	193
4	8	.....	.....	4	.....	.....	18	.....	5	.....	5	99
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....	1
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	5	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	56	2	2	5	60	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	125
4	4	3	1	1	1	10	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	6	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
929	2,237	91	31	512	26	106	4,265	808	748	10	138	10,250

TABLE

Showing the offences for which prisoners were sentenced

Name of gaol.	Abortion.	Abusive and obscene language.	Arson.	Assault.	Assault, felonious.	Attempted suicide.	Abduction.	Bigamy.	Breaches of the peace.	Breaches of By-laws.	Burglary.
Barrie				8		1					
Berlin		1		3	2			1			
Belleville		3		2							3
Brantford				7							
Brampton		1									2
Brockville					3						
Bracebridge				1						2	
Cayuga				4							1
Cornwall				6					3		
Cobourg		1		2	3						
Chatham		4		3	3			1	1		
Fort Frances				5	9						
Goderich				1	2						1
Guelph				2							
Gore Bay											
Hamilton				18	1						9
Kingston				2	1						
Kenora				2							
London				3	2			1			2
Lindsay											
L'Orignal				5						1	7
Milton			1		3						
Napanee			1							4	
North Bay		1	1	10	8				5		1
Ottawa		3		23					9	16	1
Owen Sound			1	3	1						
Orangeville											
Perth		2		4							
Picton							1	2			
Pembroke		2		4						1	
Peterborough			1	5							
Port Arthur		1		23	17	1		2			1
Parry Sound		3		13	1						
Simcoe				4							2
St. Catharines				1	1			2			2
Sarnia				10	3						
Stratford				3							1
Sandwich				6	2						
St. Thomas		1		2	2						
Sault Ste. Marie		3		18	8						
Sudbury				23							
Toronto	2		4	31	67	2		8		14	19
Walkerton				4				1			
Woodstock			1	2					1		2
Welland			1	2	7						2
Whitby			1	17	4						
Lockups:											
Atikokan											
Byng Inlet				2							
Cobalt				1	4						1
Manitowaning											
Mine Centre											
Totals	2	26	12	285	154	4	1	18	19	38	57

No. 4.

during the year ended September 30th, 1912.

Contempt of Court.	Carrying unlawful weapons.	Counterfeiting and passing counterfeit money.	Cruelty to animals.	Cutting, wounding and attempting same.	Deserting employment	Destroying and injuring property.	Drunk and disorderly.	Embezzlement	Escaping from and obstructing constables	Escaping from prison.	Forgery.	Fraud or obtaining money under false pretences.
1	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	2	54	.....	1	.....	.....	.....
5	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	1	21	.....	.....	.....	.....	2
1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	51	.....	2	.....	2	.....
.....	2	.....	3	.....	.....	2	104	.....	2	.....	.....	1
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	42	.....	.....	.....	1	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	6	.....	.....	.....	2	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	9	.....	.....	.....	1	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	34	.....	.....	.....	4	1
3	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	1	39	.....	1	1	2	.....
.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	38	1	.....	.....	3	.....
1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	6	.....	1	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	.....	2	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
1	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	10	673	.....	8	.....	6	12
3	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	97	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	67	.....	.....	.....	2	.....
2	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	216	.....	1	.....	2	2
1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	4	.....	1	.....	.....	1
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	12	.....	.....	.....	.....	1
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	21	.....	.....	.....	.....	1
1	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	4	88	.....	.....	.....	6	13
11	1	.....	.....	6	.....	3	159	.....	2	.....	.....	4
1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	62	.....	.....	.....	2	1
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	20	.....	.....	.....	1	5
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	20	.....	1	.....	2	1
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	22	.....	.....	.....	3	.....
.....	4	.....	1	.....	2	2	303	1	3	2	1	11
.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	45	.....	.....	.....	.....	1
5	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	32	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	52	.....	2	.....	2	1
2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	70	.....	.....	.....	.....	1
6	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	24	.....	.....	.....	.....	1
3	5	.....	.....	2	.....	1	36	.....	.....	.....	1	.....
1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	4	.....	.....	1	1	.....
.....	6	.....	1	.....	.....	4	45	.....	1	.....	2	7
1	5	.....	.....	.....	.....	5	506	.....	1	1	.....	12
1	8	.....	6	19	2	12	1,261	.....	19	1	8	53
1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	6	.....	2	.....	.....	2
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	6	7	.....	.....	.....	.....
4	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	49	.....	.....	.....	1	2
1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	8	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1
.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	10	.....	.....	.....	3	7
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
58	46	.....	15	27	6	57	4,329	9	50	6	58	144

TABLE

Showing offences for which prisoners were sentenced

Name of gaol.	Gambling.	Giving liquor to Indians.	Horse, cattle and sheep stealing.	House breaking and robbery.	Incendiarism.	Indecent assault and exposure.	Inmates and frequenters of houses of ill-fame.	Keeping house of ill-fame.	Larceny.	Manslaughter.	Misdemeanour	Murder.	Perjury.
Barrie						2		1	16				1
Berlin						1			9				
Belleville		3				1		3	23				1
Brantford		13				2	2		26		1		
Brampton			1						3				
Brockville		1		11		2			10				
Bracebridge		2		9									
Cayuga		5							4				
Cornwall		1	1						5	2	1		
Cobourg						2			12				
Chatham		6		2	1	2			19				
Fort Frances		7	2			1	1	1	19				
Goderich						2			5				
Guelph			1	1					6				
Gore Bay		5											
Hamilton	2		3	9		2	1	3	72				1
Kingston			1	1					9				
Kenora	5	4							18				1
London		1		1		1		1	76	1			
Lindsay						1			2				
L'Orignal						1							
Milton				2		2			9				
Napanee				1				1	5				
North Bay				3		3	3	2	77				
Ottawa			1	14		1	5	15	98				
Owen Sound			1	5		5		1	16				
Orangeville													
Perth			1						14				
Picton									3				
Pembroke									12				
Peterborough	6							1	10				
Port Arthur		14	2	19		1	3		81				1
Parry Sound	4								14			1	
Simcoe			3					2					
St. Catharines			2			1			10				
Sarnia		4		4					8			1	
Stratford	2			3		3			9				
Sandwich				2		1			32				
St. Thomas		4							9				
Sault Ste. Marie		8		2		1	9	13	40			1	
Sudbury		6		7		12	7	10	113	1			
Toronto	5		7	63		38	70	92	578	3		1	4
Walkerton									4				
Woodstock		5						1	4				
Welland				1		2		1	18				
Whitby													
Lockups :													
Atikokan													
Byng Inlet													
Cobalt	1	7				1			26			1	
Manitowaning													
Mine Centre													
Totals	25	96	29	160	1	93	101	148	1,515	7	2	5	9

No. 4.—Continued

during the year ended 30th September, 1912.

Prostitution.	Rape and assault with intent.	Refusing bail.	Receiving stolen goods.	Seduction.	Selling liquor without a license.	Shooting with intent.	Stabbing.	Threatening and seditious language.	Trespass.	Unlawful shooting.	Vagrancy.	Other offences not enumerated.	Totals.
.....	1	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	7	.....	21	.....	119
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	7	.....	30	17	102
.....	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	35	.....	135
1	.....	.....	.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....	6	.....	19	.....	193
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	.....	11
1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	19	8	99
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	8	3	30
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	28	.....	50
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	13	.....	46
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	37	1	99
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	1	.....	6	6	95
.....	1	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	58	4	160
.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	34	.....	54
.....	2	.....	.....	.....	4	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	6	1	28
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	8
.....	1	.....	7	.....	6	.....	.....	.....	16	.....	84	27	974
.....	.....	.....	1	.....	1	.....	1	2	.....	.....	8	.....	128
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	.....	7	2	112
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1	.....	.....	13	.....	32	4	365
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	7	7	24
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	17
.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	19	.....	53
1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	3	.....	2	.....	41
3	.....	.....	4	.....	24	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	49	38	348
.....	.....	.....	3	2	3	.....	.....	2	12	.....	54	9	457
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	12	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	16	2	128
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	25	.....	26
.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	5	.....	40	1	94
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	.....	10
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	5	.....	51
.....	1	1	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	4	.....	21	12	89
3	1	.....	8	.....	5	2	2	.....	140	2	104	8	771
1	1	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	9	2	97
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	5	3	57
.....	.....	.....	1	.....	1	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	6	8	95
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	8	.....	.....	1	16	1	14	.....	144
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	21	3	77
.....	.....	.....	2	1	1	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	23	.....	120
.....	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	10	.....	6	10	52
4	1	.....	1	1	10	.....	.....	2	.....	3	46	17	254
3	3	.....	.....	.....	17	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	152	8	875
.....	3	.....	12	5	23	1	2	.....	87	6	433	25	2,995
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	20	1	43
.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	34	35	101
.....	.....	.....	3	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	15	.....	71	13	193
.....	1	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	10	.....	49	5	99
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	5
.....	1	.....	.....	.....	47	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	12	125
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
17	24	1	40	16	175	10	6	10	364	16	1,667	292	10,250

TABLE No. 5.

Showing the total number of prisoners, male and female, sentenced under each offence, during the year ending September 30th, 1912.

Offences.	Male.	Female.	Total
Abortion	2	.....	2
Abusive and obscene language	22	4	26
Arson	10	1	11
Assault	280	6	286
Assault, felonious	152	2	154
Attempted suicide	3	1	4
Abduction	1	.....	1
Bigamy	13	5	18
Breaches of the peace	18	1	19
Breaches of by-laws	36	2	38
Burglary	57	.....	57
Contempt of court	58	.....	58
Carrying unlawful weapons	46	.....	46
Counterfeiting and passing counterfeit money	.....	.....	.....
Cruelty to animals	15	.....	15
Cutting, wounding and attempting same	26	1	27
Deserting employment	6	.....	6
Destroying and injuring property	55	2	57
Drunk and disorderly	3,971	335	4,306
Embezzlement	9	.....	9
Escaping from or obstructing constables	49	1	50
Escaping from prison	6	.....	6
Forgery	60	2	62
Fraud or obtaining money or goods under false pretences	135	5	140
Gambling	21	.....	21
Giving liquor to Indians	100	.....	100
Horse, cattle and sheep stealing	29	.....	29
Housebreaking and robbery	158	2	160
Incendiarism	1	.....	1
Indecent assault and exposure	93	.....	93
Inmates and frequenters of houses of ill-fame	40	61	101
Keeping houses of ill-fame	61	87	148
Larceny	1,418	97	1,515
Manslaughter	6	1	7
Misdemeanour	2	.....	2
Murder	5	.....	5
Perjury	9	.....	9
Prostitution	.....	17	17
Rape and assault with intent	23	.....	23
Refusing bail	1	.....	1
Receiving stolen property	40	.....	40
Seduction	16	.....	16
Selling liquor without license	165	10	175
Shooting with intent	10	.....	10
Stabbing	6	.....	6
Threatening and seditious language	10	.....	10
Trespass	356	8	364
Unlawful shooting	16	.....	16
Vagrancy	1,460	207	1,667
Other offences not enumerated	309	7	316
Totals	9,385	865	10,250

TABLE No. 6.

Showing the social status and habits of the prisoners committed during the year ending September 30th, 1912.

Name of gaol.	Married.	Unmarried.	Neither read nor write.	Temperate	Intemperate.	Total committed to gaol.
Barrie	23	139	4	57	105	162
Berlin	63	112	2	113	62	175
Belleville	88	202	62	120	170	290
Brantford	142	198	36	94	246	340
Brampton	18	22	11	16	24	40
Brockville	44	117	24	35	126	161
Bracebridge	9	30	7	24	15	39
Cayuga	16	44	5	21	39	60
Cornwall	25	41	32	41	25	66
Cobourg	32	95	11	34	93	127
Chatham	55	96	36	91	60	151
Fort Frances	48	211	43	76	183	259
Goderich	27	51	1	47	31	78
Guelph	22	18	3	13	27	40
Gore Bay	7	5	8	3	9	12
Hamilton	444	823	157	162	1,105	1,267
Kingston	37	124	12	22	139	161
Kenora	56	140	14	61	135	196
London	220	420	50	162	478	640
Lindsay	17	27	2	19	25	44
L'Orignal	6	14	10	7	13	20
Milton	63	208	16	43	228	271
Napanee	16	30	9	8	38	46
North Bay	113	258	53	88	283	371
Ottawa	461	546	167	127	880	1,007
Owen Sound	51	115	22	24	142	166
Orangeville	12	26	18	23	15	38
Perth	25	77	10	31	71	102
Picton	23	24	8	6	41	47
Pembroke	30	40	22	22	48	70
Peterborough	85	152	25	131	106	237
Port Arthur	151	691	142	151	691	842
Parry Sound	52	100	34	23	129	152
Simcoe	55	47	11	12	90	102
St. Catharines	66	88	21	40	114	154
Sarnia	52	153	27	73	132	205
Stratford	70	65	21	49	86	135
Sandwich	81	143	23	96	128	224
St. Thomas	22	66	7	56	32	88
Sault Ste. Marie	132	262	133	81	313	394
Sudbury	236	798	36	9	1,025	1,034
Toronto	2,620	3,525	462	1,099	5,046	6,145
Walkerton	31	44	12	37	38	75
Woodstock	64	135	12	125	74	199
Welland	78	188	12	79	187	266
Whitby	34	97	14	45	86	131
Lockups:						
Atikokan	.....	3	.....	1	2	3
Byng Inlet	.....	5	.....	.....	5	5
Cobalt	37	88	20	50	75	125
Manitowaning	7	9	2	.....	16	16
Mine Centre	.....	7	3	.....	7	7
Nepigon	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Webbwood	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	6,066	10,919	1,872	3,747	13,238	16,985

TABLE

Showing the number of prisoners upon whom sentences were passed, the nature of such Court during the year ending

Name of gaol.	Total number of prisoners sentenced during the year.			Where sentenced to.					
	Male.	Female.	Total.	To gaol and afterwards transferred to the Central Prison.	To Central Prison direct.	To gaol and afterwards to Female Reformatory.	To Female Reformatory direct.	To Provincial Penitentiary.	To Industrial Schools.
Barrie	117	2	119	.....	6	.....	.....	1	2
Berlin	100	2	102	2	27	.....	.....	7	.....
Belleville	126	9	135	.....	26	.....	6	9	1
Brantford	186	7	193	2	19	.....	.....	.....	.....
Brampton	10	1	11	.....	2	.....	.....	2	1
Brockville	97	2	99	1	35	.....	.....	6	.....
Bracebridge	29	1	30	.....	8	.....	1	.....	.....
Cayuga	49	1	50	.....	5	.....	.....	1	.....
Cornwall	41	5	46	1	2	1	.....	7	2
Cobourg	93	6	99	5	7	.....	.....	1	1
Chatham	90	5	95	3	9	.....	.....	5	1
Fort Frances	157	3	160	4	2	1	.....	6	2
Goderich	50	4	54	4	1	.....	.....	2	.....
Guelph	27	1	28	.....	9	.....	.....	1	.....
Gore Bay	8	.....	8	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Hamilton	910	64	974	14	57	.....	15	31	.....
Kingston	124	5	129	1	3	.....	.....	1	.....
Kenora	109	3	112	.....	9	.....	2	5	.....
London	349	16	365	1	47	.....	.....	21	3
Lindsay	24	.....	24	1	.....	.....	.....	2	.....
L'Orignal	17	.....	17	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	3
Milton	51	2	53	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	.....
Napanee	40	1	41	.....	4	.....	.....	1	.....
North Bay	332	16	348	13	68	.....	14	10	.....
Ottawa	389	68	457	16	50	28	1	9	.....
Owen Sound	127	1	128	.....	9	.....	1	2	1
Orangeville	23	3	26	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Perth	94	.....	94	1	14	.....	.....	.....	1
Picton	9	1	10	.....	.....	1	.....	1	.....
Pembroke	51	.....	51	.....	1	.....	.....	2	.....
Peterborough	87	2	89	2	12	2	.....	3	.....
Port Arthur	760	16	776	.....	72	.....	4	25	.....
Parry Sound	95	2	97	.....	4	.....	.....	1	.....
Simcoe	33	1	34	1	.....	.....	.....	2	.....
St. Catharines	91	4	95	.....	5	.....	2	7	.....
Sarnia	141	3	144	.....	18	.....	.....	4	.....
Stratford	77	.....	77	.....	6	.....	.....	3	.....
Sandwich	116	4	120	.....	14	.....	2	1	1
St. Thomas	52	.....	52	.....	.....	.....	.....	7	.....
Sault Ste. Marie	236	18	254	3	57	.....	12	15	2
Sudbury	857	18	875	1	55	.....	6	10	3
Toronto	2,438	557	2,995	15	322	1	118	35	.....
Walkerton	40	3	43	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	1
Woodstock	100	1	101	10	.....	1	.....	5	4
Welland	191	2	193	1	37	.....	2	2	.....
Whitby	98	1	99	14	3	.....	.....	.....	.....
Lock-ups:									
Atikokan	1	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Byng Inlet	4	1	5	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Cobalt	122	3	125	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Manitowauing	12	.....	12	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Mine Centre	5	.....	5	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Totals	9,385	865	10,250	116	1,027	35	185	255	29

No. 7.

sentences, and the disposal of those who elected to be tried at the County Judge's Criminal September 30th, 1912.

Fined while undergoing sentence.	To gaol and there detained until expiration of sentence or payment of fine.	Capital and corporal sentences.			County Judge's criminal court.		
		Number of prisoners sentenced to death and executed.	Number of prisoners sentenced to death and commuted to imprisonment.	Number of prisoners sentenced to corporal punishment with imprisonment.	Acquitted on trial and discharged from custody.	Found guilty and sentenced.	Total number who elected to be tried.
.....	110	.....	.....	.....	5	17	22
.....	66	.....	.....	.....	8	10	18
1	92	.....	.....	2	13	15	28
.....	172	.....	.....	.....	9	7	16
.....	6	.....	.....	.....	6	2	8
1	58	.....	.....	.....	1	21	22
.....	21	.....	.....	.....	1	8	9
.....	44	.....	.....	.....	1	8	9
.....	33	.....	.....	.....	1	6	7
.....	85	.....	.....	.....	2	12	14
.....	77	.....	.....	.....	9	11	20
.....	145	.....	.....	.....	2	4	6
.....	47	.....	.....	.....	6	21	27
.....	18	.....	.....	.....	1	5	6
.....	8	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	859	.....	.....	2	18	50	68
.....	124	.....	.....	1	3	3	6
.....	95	.....	.....	.....	4	2	6
.....	293	.....	.....	.....	4	14	28
.....	21	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	1
.....	12	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	2
.....	51	.....	.....	.....	4	49	53
.....	36	.....	.....	.....	1	1	2
1	242	.....	.....	.....	7	14	21
.....	353	.....	.....	.....	8	7	15
.....	115	.....	.....	.....	4	16	20
2	24	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	78	.....	.....	.....	3	5	8
.....	8	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1
.....	48	.....	.....	.....	3	2	5
.....	70	.....	.....	.....	4	6	10
2	673	.....	.....	.....	1	9	10
1	91	.....	.....	1	3	4	7
1	30	.....	.....	.....	6	2	8
.....	81	.....	.....	.....	2	10	12
.....	122	.....	.....	1	1	2	3
.....	68	.....	.....	.....	.....	16	16
3	99	.....	.....	.....	30	4	34
.....	45	.....	.....	.....	2	2	4
2	163	.....	.....	.....	5	8	13
.....	800	.....	.....	.....	7	11	18
4	2,500	.....	1	5	12	14	26
.....	40	.....	.....	.....	3	7	10
.....	81	.....	.....	1	1	2	3
1	150	.....	.....	.....	3	1	4
.....	82	.....	.....	.....	1	22	23
.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1
.....	5	.....	.....	.....	.....	5	5
.....	125	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	12	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	5	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
19	8,584	.....	1	13	206	439	655

TABLE

Showing the number of prisoners, how maintained, cost of maintenance, and

Name of gaol.	Name of gaoler.	How Maintained.				
		Total number of prisoners committed during the year.	Number of prisoners whose maintenance was defrayed by the Province.	Number of prisoners whose maintenance was defrayed by the municipalities.	Number of days' custody of Government prisoners.	Number of days' custody of municipal prisoners.
Barrie	Jonathan Sissons	162	68	94	1,847	2,289
Berlin	Jonathan Cook	175	65	110	1,582	3,687
Belleville	Thomas Ketcheson	290	142	148	1,906	2,707
Brantford	J. N. Brown	340	72	268	1,807	3,552
Brampton	James McClure	40	10	30	282	278
Brockville	A. D. McDougall	161	71	90	1,112	1,891
Bracebridge	Duncan McDonald	39	39	.....	1,137	.....
Cayuga	Andrew Williamson	60	18	42	384	753
Cornwall	T. W. Ault	66	21	45	1,186	1,695
Cobourg	Geo. L. McLaughlin	127	35	92	1,534	2,514
Chatham	John Davidson	151	117	34	1,302	2,731
Fort Frances	Wilford E. Lowe	259	171	88	3,600	753
Goderich	Joseph C. Griffin	78	28	50	930	2,854
Guelph	John McNab	40	18	22	555	649
Gore Bay	Stephen Cronkhite	12	12	.....	512	.....
Hamilton	James Ogilvie	1,267	212	1,055	5,401	11,561
Kingston	Chas. H. Corbett	161	30	131	1,503	2,926
Kenora	D. G. McKinnon	196	196	.....	4,223	.....
London	James Carter	640	157	483	2,784	6,539
Lindsay	Geo. A. Balfour	44	13	31	657	2,010
L'Orignal	Felix Mellette	20	12	8	421	411
Milton	Archie McGibbon	271	19	252	898	2,158
Napanee	W. E. Loyst	46	12	34	533	502
North Bay	W. J. Bailey	371	358	13	12,400	100
Ottawa	A. G. Dawson	1,007	349	658	6,933	9,731
Owen Sound	John Miller	166	52	114	1,458	4,078
Orangeville	Charles Bowles	38	7	31	76	5,738
Perth	W. H. Grant	102	25	77	1,122	3,513
Picton	Abram Huyek	47	9	38	511	1,005
Pembroke	William Brown	70	24	46	1,427	833
Peterborough	Henderson Nesbitt	237	33	204	446	5,127
Port Arthur	Thos. Penfold	842	842	.....	20,156	.....
Parry Sound	James Manson	152	152	.....	2,430	.....
Simcoe	Oliver Robertson	102	55	47	860	401
St. Catharines	George Bush	154	60	94	1,547	1,210
Sarnia	R. G. McArthur	205	31	174	1,689	4,062
Stratford	Hugh Nichol	135	58	77	1,191	1,938
Sandwich	John Harman	224	135	89	3,253	2,800
St. Thomas	W. F. Luton	88	22	66	1,681	1,377
Sault Ste. Marie	John Hearst	394	394	.....	10,530	.....
Sudbury	Teranee Keaney	1,034	1,034	.....	16,067	.....
Toronto	A. B. Chambers	6,145	1,092	5,053	34,509	74,584
Walkerton	Donald McKechnie	75	36	39	1,042	1,461
Woodstock	Charles Wilson	199	45	154	997	4,087
Welland	John Coulson	266	81	185	1,609	4,836
Whitby	J. E. Schiller	131	53	78	1,494	2,151
Lock-ups:						
Atikokan	Hugh McDonald	3	2	1	3	.....
Byng Inlet	Ben Moore	5	5	.....	8	.....
Cobalt	George Caldbick	125	125	.....	.....	.....
Manitowaning	Samuel Walker	16	16	.....	.....	.....
Mine Centre	James R. Gilbert	7	7	.....	14	.....
Totals	.....	16,985	6,640	10,345	159,549	181,492

No. 8.

salaries of various gaol officials for the year ended 30th September, 1912.

Expenditure.					Salaries.			
Cost of fuel, food and clothing.	Cost of official salaries.	Cost of repairs.	Total gaol expenditure for the year.	Average cost per prisoner for entire gaol expenditure.	Gaolers.	Turnkeys.	Matrons.	Gaol surgeons.
$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.
1,348 46	1,950 00	408 19	3,706 65	22 89	850 00	700 00	250 00	150 00
1,286 17	1,667 00	64 90	3,018 07	17 25	750 00	642 00	140 00	135 00
1,397 85	1,850 00	.....	3,247 85	11 20	700 00	550 00	300 00	300 00
933 02	1,900 00	335 79	3,168 81	9 32	850 00	600 00	250 00	200 00
363 94	1,350 00	45 23	1,759 17	43 98	550 00	450 00	250 00	100 00
1,175 17	1,600 00	62 12	2,837 29	17 62	800 00	500 00	150 00	150 00
277 60	750 00	25 00	1,052 60	26 99	500 00	.....	100 00	150 00
775 99	1,225 00	102 80	2,103 79	35 06	600 00	365 00	120 00	140 00
1,055 60	1,500 00	266 31	2,821 91	42 76	900 00	375 00	125 00	100 00
2,390 75	1,959 00	292 13	4,641 88	36 55	800 00	884 00	200 00	75 00
1,108 01	1,976 00	214 81	3,298 82	21 85	800 00	776 00	200 00	200 00
1,153 54	1,380 00	18 54	2,552 08	9 85	450 00	730 00	200 00	.....
1,306 30	1,745 00	86 08	3,137 38	40 22	700 00	600 00	200 00	245 00
269 28	1,875 00	.....	2,144 28	53 61	800 00	675 00	300 00	100 00
441 30	518 00	32 64	991 94	82 66	400 00	18 00	100 00	.....
3,524 07	4,558 32	154 27	8,236 66	6 50	1,158 32	2,900 00	350 00	150 00
2,030 23	2,650 00	350 16	5,030 39	31 24	1,000 00	1,150 00	300 00	200 00
1,310 43	1,788 65	20 25	3,119 33	15 89	600 00	780 25	208 40	200 00
1,485 00	4,244 00	70 00	5,799 00	9 06	850 00	2,394 00	650 00	350 00
753 00	1,600 00	136 00	2,489 00	56 57	650 00	650 00	200 00	100 00
233 25	1,281 25	17 15	1,531 65	76 58	600 00	456 25	150 00	75 00
565 62	1,525 00	.....	2,090 62	7 71	700 00	550 00	200 00	75 00
452 51	1,175 00	.....	1,627 51	35 38	600 00	400 00	100 00	75 00
2,820 18	2,279 50	130 34	5,230 02	14 10	600 00	1,354 50	175 00	150 00
3,848 91	3,866 00	296 75	8,011 66	7 96	800 00	2,516 00	350 00	200 00
2,339 48	2,000 00	.....	4,339 48	26 14	800 00	650 00	300 00	250 00
852 52	1,500 00	221 95	2,574 47	67 75	700 00	500 00	200 00	100 00
1,216 41	1,550 00	50 00	2,816 41	27 61	800 00	450 00	200 00	100 00
326 69	1,140 00	.....	1,466 69	31 21	500 00	465 00	100 00	75 00
685 69	1,597 50	.....	2,283 19	32 62	800 00	547 50	150 00	100 00
926 50	1,600 00	36 74	2,563 24	10 82	750 00	550 00	150 00	150 00
4,293 94	2,960 00	222 92	7,476 86	8 88	900 00	1,510 00	300 00	250 00
670 73	1,550 00	22 56	2,043 29	13 44	600 00	500 00	100 00	150 00
339 22	1,275 00	111 38	1,725 60	16 92	500 00	500 00	200 00	75 00
806 00	1,900 00	60 00	2,766 00	17 96	900 00	600 00	300 00	100 00
1,009 94	2,168 00	274 35	3,452 29	16 84	675 00	1,093 00	200 00	200 00
1,038 81	1,650 00	101 19	2,790 00	20 67	700 00	550 00	250 00	150 00
2,034 76	2,500 00	134 00	4,668 76	20 84	800 00	1,250 00	250 00	200 00
753 06	2,470 50	91 52	3,315 08	37 67	700 00	1,420 50	200 00	150 00
3,185 29	2,406 00	93 92	5,685 21	14 43	800 00	1,206 00	200 00	200 00
4,124 00	3,090 00	.....	7,214 00	6 98	550 00	2,190 00	200 00	150 00
20,930 34	26,563 03	979 74	48,473 11	7 89	2,100 00	21,638 03	1,525 00	1,300 00
622 89	1,500 00	100 00	2,222 89	29 64	700 00	450 00	250 00	100 00
1,333 71	1,850 00	.....	3,183 71	16 00	900 00	600 00	250 00	100 00
1,713 79	2,180 00	75 00	3,968 79	14 92	780 00	1,160 00	200 00	100 00
2,061 28	1,750 00	60 65	3,871 93	29 56	800 00	600 00	200 00	150 00
8 70	150 00	.....	158 70	52 90	150 00	.....	.....	.....
3 20	300 00	.....	303 20	60 64	300 00	.....	.....	.....
.....	300 00	.....	300 00	2 40	300 00	.....	.....	.....
115 00	200 00	.....	315 00	19 70	200 00	.....	.....	.....
10 50	300 00	.....	310 50	44 36	300 00	.....	.....	.....
83,708 63	114,462 75	5,765 38	203,936 76	.....	36,013 32	59,386 03	11,293 40	7,770 00

TABLE No 9.

Showing the number of escapes and deaths, the Revenue derived from prison labor, the cost of diet, the accommodation of the various gaols and the highest and lowest number of prisoners in custody during the year ending 30th September, 1911.

Name of gaol.	Prisoners who escaped and remained at large.	Prisoners who escaped and were recaptured.	Prisoners who died.	Number of cells in each gaol.	Greatest number of prisoners confined in gaol at any time during the year.	Lowest number of prisoners confined in gaol at any time during the year.	Actual cash revenue derived from prison labor.	Cost of daily rations for prisoners.
							$ c.	Cents.
Barrie	.....	.....	.....	24	19	4	.....	10·
Berlin	.....	.....	.....	20	32	3	.....	10.89
Belleville	1	.....	.....	38	21	4	.....	9.93
Brantford	.....	.....	1	24	25	5	.....	7.05
Brampton	.....	.....	.....	25	7	1	.....	12.
Brockville	1	.....	.....	35	17	3	.....	10.44
Bracebridge	.....	1	.....	15	13	0	.....	11.59
Cayuga	1	.....	.....	14	13	0	.....	9.50
Cornwall	.....	.....	.....	17	15	3	78.57	15.00
Cobourg	.....	.....	.....	22	22	6	.....	12.33
Chatham	1	.....	.....	38	20	5	.....	9.00
Fort Frances	.....	.....	1	12	23	3	.....	11.00
Goderich	.....	.....	.....	12	19	5	.....	13.75
Guelph	.....	.....	.....	.....	8	0	.....	12.00
Gore Bay	1	1	.....	12	5	1	.....	40.
Hamilton	.....	.....	.....	60	64	27	.....	8.35
Kingston	.....	.....	.....	49	26	6	1,472.47	12.
Kenora	.....	.....	.....	14	22	4	.....	9.64
London	.....	.....	1	57	43	14	.....	7.10
Lindsay	.....	.....	.....	24	11	2	.....	9.33
L'Orignal	.....	.....	.....	18	6	1	.....	10.75
Milton	.....	.....	.....	17	25	1	.....	11.64
Napanee	.....	.....	.....	18	8	1	.....	8.
North Bay	2	.....	1	19	47	19	.....	11.10
Ottawa	.....	.....	.....	93	69	27	.....	10.
Owen Sound	.....	.....	.....	32	31	7	.....	14.25
Orangeville	.....	.....	2	22	19	11	.....	15.
Perth	1	.....	.....	18	26	1	.....	8.55
Picton	.....	.....	.....	18	8	1	.....	9.50
Pembroke	.....	.....	.....	24	10	3	.....	10.25
Peterborough	.....	.....	.....	18	20	6	.....	8.50
Port Arthur	.....	1	.....	40	89	22	.....	12.00
Parry Sound	1	.....	1	27	17	2	.....	13.8
Simcoe	.....	.....	1	18	12	.....	.....	10.
St. Catharines	.....	.....	.....	38	14	3	.....	10.33
Sarnia	.....	.....	.....	13	23	8	.....	10.20
Stratford	.....	1	.....	30	17	2	.....	9.67
Sandwich	.....	.....	3	58	35	8	.....	10.75
St. Thomas	1	.....	.....	16	16	4	.....	9.99
Sault Ste. Marie	2	.....	2	34	41	15	.....	13.
Sudbury	3	.....	2	22	64	21	.....	12.50
Toronto	.....	1	4	270	367	218	.....	10.
Walkerton	.....	.....	.....	24	9	1	.....	7.
Woodstock	.....	.....	.....	32	32	2	9 67	9.93
Welland	1	.....	1	48	34	8	.....	8.
Whitby	1	.....	.....	28	23	8	.....	7.9
Lockups :								
Atikokan	.....	.....	.....	3	1	.....	.....	.....
Byng Inlet	.....	.....	.....	7	2	1	.....	40.
Cobalt	.....	.....	.....	6	.....	.....	.....	.....
Manitowaning	.....	1	.....	5	.....	.....	.....	40.
Mine Centre	.....	.....	.....	3	3	1	.....	75.
Totals	17	5	20	1,532	.....	.....	1,560.71	.....

TABLE No. 10.

Showing the daily cost per prisoner in each of the gaols, excluding the District Lock-ups, for the year ending September 30th, 1912.

Name of gaol.	Number of prisoners committed during the year.	Total days' stay of prisoners during the year.	Cost of fuel, food and clothing.	Average cost per day for each prisoner.
			$ c	Cents.
Barrie	162	4,136	1,348 46	32.60
Berlin	175	5,269	1,286 17	24.41
Belleville	290	4,613	1,397 85	30.30
Brantford	340	5,359	933 02	17.41
Brampton	40	560	363 94	64.98
Brockville	161	3,003	1,175 17	39.13
Bracebridge	39	1,137	277 60	24.41
Cayuga	60	1,137	775 99	68.25
Cornwall	66	2,881	1,055 60	36.64
Cobourg	127	4,048	2,390 75	59.06
Chatham	151	4,033	1,108 01	27.47
Fort Frances	259	4,353	1,153 54	26.50
Goderich	78	3,784	1,306 30	34.52
Guelph	40	1,204	269 28	22.36
Gore Bay	12	512	441 30	86.19
Hamilton	1,267	16,962	3,524 07	20.77
Kingston	161	4,429	2,030 23	45.83
Kenora	196	4,223	1,310 43	31.03
London	640	9,323	1,485 00	15.92
Lindsay	44	2,667	783 00	29.35
L'Orignal	20	832	233 25	28.03
Milton	271	3,056	565 62	18.51
Napanee	46	1,035	452 51	43.72
North Bay	371	12,500	2,820 18	22.56
Ottawa	1,007	16,664	3,848 91	23.09
Owen Sound	166	5,536	2,339 48	42.26
Orangeville	38	5,814	852 52	14.66
Perth	102	4,635	1,216 41	26.24
Picton	47	1,516	326 69	21.55
Pembroke	70	2,260	685 69	30.34
Peterborough	237	5,573	926 50	16.62
Port Arthur	842	20,156	4,293 94	21.30
Parry Sound	152	2,430	670 73	27.62
Simcoe	102	1,261	339 22	26.90
St. Catharines	154	2,757	806 00	29.23
Sarnia	205	5,751	1,009 94	17.56
Stratford	135	3,129	1,038 81	33.19
Sandwich	224	6,053	2,034 76	33.61
St. Thomas	88	3,058	753 06	24.62
Sault Ste. Marie	394	10,530	3,185 29	30.24
Sudbury	1,034	16,067	4,124 00	25.66
Toronto	6,145	109,093	20,930 34	19.18
Walkerton	75	2,503	622 89	24.88
Woodstock	199	5,084	1,333 71	26.32
Welland	266	6,445	1,713 79	26.59
Whitby	131	3,645	2,061 28	56.55
Totals	16,829	341,016	83,601 23	24.50

TABLE No. 11.

Showing the number of prisoners, male and female, sentenced during the year ending 30th September, 1911, and a comparison of the same with the current year.

Name of gaol.	No of Prisoners sentenced in the year ending 30th September, 1911.			No. of Prisoners sentenced in the year ending 30th September, 1912.			Increase.			Decrease.		
	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total
Barrie	94	9	103	117	2	119	23	.....	23	.....	7	7
Berlio	75	3	78	100	2	102	25	.....	25	.....	1	1
Belleville	152	6	158	126	9	135	.....	3	3	26	.....	26
Brantford	171	5	176	186	7	193	15	2	17	.....	.....	.....
Brampton	9	.....	9	10	1	11	1	1	2	.....	.....	.....
Brockville	99	1	100	97	2	99	.....	1	1	2	.....	2
Bracebridge	25	1	26	29	1	30	4	.....	4	.....	.....	.....
Cayuga	36	2	38	49	1	50	13	.....	13	.....	1	1
Cornwall	53	4	57	41	5	46	.....	1	1	12	.....	12
Cobourg	96	4	100	93	6	99	.....	2	2	3	.....	3
Chatham	102	4	106	90	5	95	.....	1	1	12	.....	12
Fort Frances	136	1	137	157	3	160	21	2	23	.....	.....	.....
Goderich	31	.....	31	50	4	54	19	4	23	.....	.....	.....
Guelph	42	.....	42	27	1	28	.....	1	1	15	.....	15
Gore Bay	11	1	12	8	.....	8	.....	.....	.....	3	1	4
Hamilton	794	77	871	910	64	974	116	.....	116	.....	13	13
Kingston	111	7	118	124	5	129	13	.....	13	.....	2	2
Kenora	50	.....	50	109	3	112	59	3	62	.....	.....	.....
London	312	8	320	349	16	365	37	8	45	.....	.....	.....
Lindsay	60	.....	60	36	.....	24	.....	.....	.....	36	.....	36
L'Orignal	14	.....	14	17	.....	17	3	.....	3	.....	.....	.....
Milton	45	3	48	51	2	53	6	.....	6	.....	1	1
Napanee	36	.....	36	40	1	41	4	1	5	.....	.....	.....
North Bay	236	21	257	332	16	348	96	.....	96	.....	5	5
Ottawa	365	65	430	389	68	457	24	3	27	.....	.....	.....
Owen Sound	147	1	148	127	1	128	.....	.....	.....	20	.....	20
Orangeville	32	2	34	23	3	26	.....	1	1	9	.....	9
Perth	74	.....	74	94	.....	94	20	.....	20	.....	.....	.....
Pictou	12	.....	12	9	1	10	.....	1	1	3	.....	3
Pembroke	39	.....	39	51	.....	51	12	.....	12	.....	.....	.....
Peterborough	93	2	95	87	2	89	.....	.....	.....	6	.....	6
Port Arthur	525	13	538	760	16	776	235	3	238	.....	.....	.....
Parry Sound	84	4	88	95	2	97	11	.....	11	.....	2	2
Simcoe	54	.....	54	33	1	34	.....	1	1	21	.....	21
St. Catharines	100	6	106	91	4	95	.....	.....	.....	9	2	11
Sarnia	147	3	150	141	3	144	.....	.....	.....	6	.....	6
Stratford	41	1	42	77	.....	77	36	.....	36	.....	1	1
Sandwich	94	7	101	116	4	120	22	.....	22	.....	3	3
St. Thomas	47	3	50	52	.....	52	5	.....	5	.....	3	3
Sault Ste. Marie	201	6	207	236	18	254	35	12	47	.....	.....	.....
Sudbury	623	13	636	857	18	875	234	.....	234	.....	.....	.....
Toronto	2,261	561	2,822	2,438	557	2,995	177	.....	177	.....	4	4
Walkerton	28	2	30	40	3	43	12	1	13	.....	.....	.....
Woodstock	73	1	74	100	1	101	27	.....	27	.....	.....	.....
Welland	154	2	156	191	2	193	37	.....	37	.....	.....	.....
Whitby	66	1	67	98	1	99	32	.....	32	.....	.....	.....
Lock-ups:												
Antikokan	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Byng Inlet	1	.....	1	4	1	5	3	1	4	.....	.....	.....
Cobalt	.....	.....	.....	122	3	125	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Manitowaning	2	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Mine Centre	3	.....	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Webbwood	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Totals	8,079	850	8,929	9,385	865	10,250	1,377	53	1,430	183	46	229

FORTY-FIFTH ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

INSPECTOR OF

Prisons and Reformatories

OF THE

PROVINCE OF ONTARIO

BEING FOR THE TWELVE MONTHS ENDING 31st OCTOBER

1912

PRINTED BY ORDER OF

THE LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY OF ONTARIO

TORONTO:

Printed and Published by L. K. CAMERON, Printer to the King's Most Excellent Majesty

1913

Parliament Buildings, Toronto, January 31st, 1913.

To His Honour Sir John Morison Gibson, Knight Commander of the Most Distinguished Order of St. Michael and St. George, a Colonel in the Militia of Canada, etc., etc., etc.,

Lieutenant-Governor of the Province of Ontario.

May it Please Your Honour:

I beg to submit herewith the Forty-fifth Annual Report upon the Prisons and Reformatories, being for the year ending 31st October, 1912.

I have the honour to be,

Your Honour's most obedient servant,

W. J. Hanna,

Provincial Secretary.

Toronto, January 31st, 1913.

Sir,—

I have the honour to submit herewith, to be presented to His Honour the Lieutenant-Governor, the Forty-fifth Annual Report upon the Prisons and Reformatories of the Province of Ontario, being for the year ending 31st October, 1912.

I have the honour to be, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

Edwin R. Rogers,

Inspector.

The Honourable W. J. Hanna, M.P.P.,
Secretary of the Province of Ontario,
Toronto.

Toronto, 1st November, 1912.

Mr. Edwin R. Rogers,

Inspector of Prisons, etc., Toronto.

Sir,—In submitting the Annual Report for the official year just closed there are a few salient features worthy of notice. For the greater part of the year the population on the Prison Farm at Guelph has averaged three hundred, and with the increase of population discipline has been thoroughly maintained without any unusual effort, and the percentage of escapes has rapidly decreased. The men working on the Farm and in the great variety of industries incident to the production of material and construction of the Prison Buildings have conducted themselves in a most satisfactory manner. Serious infraction of the rules is rarer on the Farm than in the City Prison.

The purchase of six hundred and fifty acres near Whitby as a site for a new Hospital for the Insane afforded us another avenue for outdoor labor, and we now have a well equipped and successfully working Prison Camp on the Whitby Farm. Our average population at Whitby is sixty, and we expect to increase this considerably in the near future. The conduct and industry of the prisoners at Whitby have been all we could wish for.

Last year we received one thousand and twenty-nine men into the Central Prison, the largest number in the history of the institution. This increase is due to our rapidly increasing population, and to the large adventurous element that find their way to mining and railroad camps.

As a proof that the Central Prison is bearing good fruit, the percentage of repeaters is steadily decreasing. While referring to recidivism, it is worthy of note that the City of Toronto contributes forty per cent. of all the repeaters that come to the Central Prison. These figures establish the fact that the City of Toronto has a delinquent element, which have practically become permanent wards of the State. This is the inevitable result of short time definite sentences for habitual delinquents.

The Parole Commission has been in existence and doing a most successful work for a little less than two years. During this time three hundred and ninety-four cases have been considered, and tickets-of-leave have been recommended in two hundred and thirty-six cases, of which two hundred and one have been granted by the Minister of Justice. Of the two hundred and one men who have been granted a ticket-of-leave, but four have failed to make good while on a ticket-of-leave.

During the past year Mr. Hamilton Cassels, K.C., President Prisoners' Aid Association, and his splendid staff of teachers, have continued their work in the Prison Sunday School with most gratifying results to the inmates of the Prison and the Central Prison Officiary. The Reverend Father Walsh has been diligent among the Roman Catholic inmates, while the Salvation Army continues its great work carried on in our prison through Major and Mrs. Frazer. The Reverend Mr. Seaborn, who represents the Anglican Church, has the prison work thoroughly at heart, and is unsparing of his time and energy. Mr. Finlay Spencer continues his successful work with the Prison School, and as many of our men are illiterate, they derive great benefit from the educational facilities provided by the Prison School.

A few months ago Doctor William Sloan retired from the position of prison surgeon and was succeeded by Doctor James Algie. Doctor Sloan's long, successful, and humane service was appreciated by both the Central Prison staff and the inmates of the institution.

I wish to thank the Honorable the Provincial Secretary, the Assistant Provincial Secretary, the Prison Inspectors, and the Central Prison Officiary for the support and assistance rendered during the past year.

I have the honour to be,

Sir,

Your obedient servant,

J. T. Gilmour,

Warden.

ANNUAL STATEMENT OF EXPENDITURE.

On Maintenance Account at the Central Prison, for the Year Ending October 31st, 1912.

Service.	Total expenditure for year ending Oct. 31st, 1911.	Cost per capita.	Total expenditure for year ending Oct. 31st, 1912.	Cost per capita.
	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.
Medicines and medical comforts	551 07	1 59	541 07	1 62
Groceries and provisions	17,556 05	50 74	22,681 34	67 91
Heating and lighting	3,634 14	10 50	4,587 18	13 73
Clothing	5,306 63	15 34	6,445 06	19 29
Laundry, soap and cleaning	1,947 88	5 63	2,177 77	6 52
Repairs and replacements	1,887 95	5 46	1,773 74	5 31
Office expense	837 49	2 42	907 94	2 72
Farm and garden expenses	1,083 62	3 13	1,485 13	4 44
Miscellaneous (including water)	2,739 37	7 92	3,981 61	11 92
Salaries	34,178 86	98 78	36,335 49	108 79
Totals	69,723 06	201 51	80,916 33	242 25

Total days' stay, 1911, 126,390; average, 346.
Total days' stay, 1912, 121,958; average, 334.
Exclusive of Prison Farm at Guelph.

The first table shows the committals and discharges during the past three years:

	1910.	1911.	1912.
In custody at commencement of year (Nov. 1st)	394	425	555
Committed during the year	684	907	1,029
Total number in custody during the year	1,078	1,332	1,584
Discharged on expiration of sentence	518	617	766
Discharged on payment of fine	6	4	17
Discharged by remission of sentence	17	8	1
Transferred to common gaols as unfit for labor	1	2	2
Transferred to Supt. Neglected Children	.....	1	.....
Died in prison hospital	.....	3	1
Transferred to lunatic asylum	3	1	1
Ticket of leave	103	118	163
Escaped	4	21	5
Conviction quashed	1	2	.....
Remaining in custody	425	555	628
Total discharges, deaths, etc.	1,078	1,332	1,584

The number of prisoners sentenced direct to the prison, and of those sentenced to the gaols and afterwards removed to the Central Prison, is shown in the following summary:

	1910.	1911.	1912.
Sentenced direct	677	866	907
Transferred from common gaols	7	41	120
To Industrial Farm, Fort William	.....	.....	2
Totals	684	907	1,029

Social Condition.	Committed during the year.	Total commitments.
Married	302	7,543
Single	727	18,670
	1,029	26,213

	Committed during the year.	Total commitments.
Habits.		
Temperate	246	6,404
Moderate	208	208
Intemperate	575	19,601
	1,029	26,213
Educational Status.		
Could read and write	940	21,388
Could read only	4	1,297
Could neither read nor write	85	3,528
	1,029	26,213

The prisoners received during the year, who were reported to be of temperate habits, represented 24.43 per cent. of the commitments; in 1911, the percentage was 24.08.

The total uneducated men represented 12.01 per cent. of the commitments of the year, as compared with 10.74 per cent. in 1911.

The table annexed shows how the prisoners were employed, and the number of days' work which was performed by them at the different industries:

	1911.	1912.
In the woodenware shop	11,693 days	7,400 days
In the tailoring shop	4,369 "	5,398 "
In the shoe shop	2,525 "	2,811 "
In the machine shop, including blacksmith, tinsmith and engineer's shop	13,314 "	17,327 "
In the south shop, woollen mill	9,925 "	11,166 "
Broom shop	.....	1,880 "
In permanent improvements and work on the garden and grounds	6,381 "	4,077 "
Number of days of productive labor	104,535 "	50,050 "
Number of days of domestic work	16,528 "	18,413 "
Total number of days worked	121,063 "	68,472 "

The proportion which the number of days of productive labor bears to the total stay of the prisoners during the two years will be seen in the following summary:

1911.

Total stay of prisoners	180,204 days.
Number of days productive of labor	121,063 "
Proportion	67.18 per cent.

1912.

Total stay of prisoners	205,813 days.
Number of days productive of labor	50,059 "
Proportion	24.32 per cent.

ANNUAL RETURN

OF THE CENTRAL PRISON OF ONTARIO FOR THE TWELVE MONTHS COMMENCING 1ST NOVEMBER, 1911, AND ENDING 31ST OCTOBER, 1912.

Remaining in custody Oct. 31st., 1911 ..	555
Committed during the twelve months..	1,029
	1,584
Discharged on expiration of sentence ..	771
" by remission of sentence....	1
" on Ticket of Leave	163
" " payment of fine	17
Transferred to Asylum	1
" to County Gaol.....	2
Escaped	5
Died	1
Remaining in custody, Oct. 31st, 1912...	623
	1,584

Nature of Sentences.

Sentenced direct to the Central Prison or to the Common Gaols:	
To Central Prison	907
To Common Gaols	120
To Industrial Farm (Fort William).....	2
	1,029

Habits.

Abstainers	246
Moderate	208
Intemperate	575
	1,029

Social Relation.

Married.....	302
Single.....	727
	1,029

Number of times prisoners have been sentenced to the Central Prison:

First	781
Second.....	144
Third.....	40
Fourth..	23
Fifth.....	19
Sixth	8
Seventh.....	3
Eighth	6
Twelfth	1
Fourteenth	1
Fifteenth.....	1
Twentieth	1
Twenty-fourth.....	1
	1,029

Ages.

Under 18 years	34
From 18 to 20.....	88
" 20 " 30.....	429
" 30 " 40.....	265
" 40 " 50.....	145
" 50 " 60.....	50
" 60 " 70.....	16
" 70 " 80.....	1
Over 80 years.....	1
	1,029

Education.

No education.....	85
Read only.....	4
Read and write.....	940
	1,029

Nationalities.

Assyria	1
Australia	2
Austria	23
Canada.....	579
Denmark	2
England.....	130
Finland	22
France	2
Germany	11
Greece.....	4
Holland	1
Hungary.....	1
India.....	2
Ireland.....	47
Italy.....	37
Macedonia.....	2
Mexico	1
Norway	1
Poland	4
Prussia	1
Russia	13
Roumania	2
Scotland.....	46
Sweden.....	2
Switzerland	1
South Africa	3
Turkey.....	1
United States	88
	1,029

Religious Denominations

Anglican	235
Baptist.....	41
Christian Worker	1
Congregational.....	3
Hebrew	13
Lutheran	16
Methodist	171
Presbyterian.....	163
Roman Catholics.....	384
Salvation Army.....	2
	1,029

Sentences.

10 days	1
30 "	11
1 month	1
60 days	4
2 months	1
90 days	2
3 months	55
4 "	74
5 "	33
6 "	498
7 "	8
8 "	17
9 "	48
10 "	7

11	months	3
12	"	138
13	"	1
14	"	7
15	"	23
16	"	2
18	"	35
20	"	6
21	"	2
23	"	13
24	"	39
		1,029

Crimes.

Aiding and Abetting	1
Abduction	1
Abortion, attempt to procure	1
Arson	5
Assault	16
Assault, attempted	1
Assault, aggravated	5
Assault and escape	1
Assault, indecent	31
Assault, attempted indecent	2
Assault occasioning actual bodily harm.	31
Assault and burglary	1
Assault on police officer	6
Assault on police officer and vagrancy	2
Assault on police officer and attempt to shoot	1
Assault and robbery	9
Bigamy	6
Breach of Medical Act	1
Breach of Mining Act	6
Breaking and entering	2
Buggery	1
Burglary	58
Burglary and arson	1
Carnal knowledge	5
Circulating stolen money	1
Criminal negligence	3
Carrying concealed weapons	1
Conspiracy	2
Conducting lottery	1
Cruelty to horse	1
Drunk and disorderly	12
Drunkenness	25
Disorderly	10
Desertion from H. M. S.	1
Desertion H.M.S. and escape	1
Embezzlement	1
Escape	2
Escape and larceny	4
Escape, attempted	2
False pretences	22
Forfeiture of bail	1
Forfeiture of parole	1
Fraud	1
Fraud, attempted	1
Forgery	23
Giving liquor to Indian	5
Gross indecency	1
Horse stealing	8
Housebreaking	15
House, keeper disorderly	20
House, inmate disorderly	4
House, frequenter disorderly	3
Incest	3
Indecent exposure	4
Illicit connection	4
Impersonation	1
Intimidation	2
Keeping gaming house	1
Kill game out of season	1
Larceny	157
Larceny and False Pretences	1
Mischief	2
Mailing indecent literature	1
Non-support	5
Neglect of child	2
Obstructing Police	1
Perjury	5
Possessing burglars tools	1
Possessing drugs unlawfully	1
Procuring	1
Receiving	17
Receiving and house-breaking	1
Resisting bailiff	1
Robbery	7
Robbery, attempted	4
Seduction	6
Selling cocaine	1
Selling liquor without a license	15
Shop breaking	22
Sheep and chicken stealing	2
Shooting with intent	1
Theft	116
Theft, attempted	6
Theft and escape	1
Theft from person	36
Theft from railway	7
Threatening	1
Trespass	3
Tending to corrupt morals	1
Uttering forged documents	3
Using profane language	1
Vagrancy	197
Vagrancy and escape	1
Vagrancy and assaulting police officer	1
Wounding	15
Wife-beating	4
	1,029

Occupations.

Agent	2
Architect	1
Barber	12
Baker	18
Bricklayer	9
Brickmaker	1
Baggageman	1
Blacksmith	1
Brakeman	9
Boilermaker	1
Brushmaker	1
Broommaker	9
Basketmaker	1
Broker	1
Bookbinder	1
Butcher	8
Bookkeeper	12
Cabinetmaker	3
Coremaker	2
Cheese and butter maker	1
Cigarmaker	1
Carpenter	36
Clerk	21
Commercial traveller	1
Cement finisher	1
Civil Engineer	1

Cook	28
Cooper	1
Druggist	4
Doctor	2
Electrician	6
Engineer	11
Farmer	82
Fireman	23
Furrier	1
Gardener	2
Groom	3
Glass beveller	1
Harnessmaker	2
Ironworker	5
Lumberman	1
Lather	1
Laborer	499
Lineman	3
Machinist	21
Moulder	6
Nurse	1
Office boy	2
Painter	23
Pawnbroker	1
Plasterer	8
Plumber	3
Polisher	2
Porter	1
Printer	3
Pedlar	1
Pipefitter	1
Railroad man	2
Quarryman	3
Salesman	2
Sailor	3
Schoolboy	2
Shoemaker	15
Steamfitter	11
Stone-cutter	4
Stone-mason	4
School teacher	1
Tailor	18
Teamster	31
Tinsmith	4
Trunkmaker	1
Upholsterer	1
Waiter	14
Weaver	6
	1,029

Counties and Districts.	
Algoma	52
Brant	26
Carleton	76
Elgin	10
Essex	4
Frontenac	3
Grey	9
Haldimand	5
Huron	4
Hastings	26
Kent	16
Kenora	9
Lambton	18
Lanark	7
Leeds and Grenville	25
Lennox and Addington	3
Lincoln	4
Middlesex	25
Muskoka	8
Nipissing	50
Norfolk	1
Northumberland and Durham	10
Oxford	7
Ontario	21
Parry Sound	5
Perth	4
Peterborough	13
Prescott	2
Rainy River	8
Renfrew	1
Simcoe	7
Stormont and Glengarry	2
Sudbury	59
Thunder Bay	83
Victoria	1
Waterloo	13
Welland	36
Wellington	11
Wentworth	69
York	296
	1,029

INDUSTRIAL DEPARTMENT.

Return showing the number of days work rendered for the twelve months commencing 1st November, 1911, and ending 31st October, 1912.

Woodworking shop	7,400
Woollen mill	11,166
Machine shop	11,667
Engineers and steamfitters	5,660
Tailor shop	5,398
Shoe shop	2,811
Broom shop	1,880
Garden and grounds	2,869
Repairs and permanent improvements	1,208
	50,059

DOMESTIC AND KITCHEN DEPARTMENT.

Kitchen	4,343
Clerks, Domestics (cleaners, etc.)	14,070
	18,413

Return showing the number of days prisoners were in the hospital, sick in cell, under punishment, and confined through insufficient work, from 1st November, 1911, to 31st October, 1912.

Hospital	1,339
Sick in cell	1,113
Under punishment	1,405
Attending court	34
Insufficient work	27,688
	31,579

General summary of distribution of prisoners in the Central Prison from 1st November, 1911, to 31st October, 1912.

Industrial department	50,059
Domestic, clerks and kitchen	18,413
Sick in hospital	1,339
Sick in cells	1,113
Under punishment	1,405
Attending court	34
Insufficient work	27,688
Sundays and holidays	33,472
	133,523
Guelph	70,023
Whitby	2,267
	205,813
Total population for the twelve months	205,813
Highest any one month	19,443
Highest " " day	626
Lowest " " month	16,120
Lowest " " day	514
Average per month	17,782
Average per day	570

CENTRAL PRISON, TORONTO.

DEAR SIR,—I am pleased to say that for the year ending October 31st. 1912, we have been practically free from epidemics and contagious diseases in any form.

There have been the usual number of accidents incidental to industrial work and building operations, but in all cases the results have been very satisfactory.

I have from time to time examined and even partaken of the food supplied, and find it not only good in quality, but well cooked, while that supplied to the hospital patients is all that could be desired.

I am truly thankful to the Warden for his kindness and assistance in cases of emergency.

Respectfully submitted,

JAMES ALGIE,
Surgeon, Central Prison.

TO EDWIN R. ROGERS, ESQ.,
Inspector of Prisons, etc.
Toronto.

CENTRAL PRISON HOSPITAL REPORT FOR YEAR ENDING OCT. 31, 1912.

Number of patients in hospital	108
Total number of days in hospital	1,298
Average in hospital	13.63
Deaths in hospital	1

CENTRAL PRISON DISPENSARY.

Total number for year ending Oct. 31st, 1912:

Total for year ending October	5,304
Average per day	17

REPORT OF THE BOARD OF MANAGERS OF THE PRISONERS' AID ASSOCIATION, SEPT. 30th, 1912.

The year just completed has been marked by some changes worthy of mention. The progress which the Ontario Government has made with the building operation at the Guelph Reformatory Farm has made it necessary for the removal of a large number of men from the Central Prison, Toronto, to Guelph. This has reduced the number remaining in the old prison, and as a result the attendance at the Sunday School and other services here has been correspondingly less, while at the Reformatory Farm it has steadily increased in numbers and interest under the supervision of Mr. J. A. McCrae.

The reformative effort of the association has been conducted with the same earnestness which has characterized its work in the past. The weekly prayer services held in the prisons still continue to be of interest to those attending them. Here we wish to mention our appreciation of the sympathy and co-operation of the officials in charge of the various institutions.

The educational work carried on at the Central Prison and Mercer Reformatory is one of much interest and benefit to those attending the classes. The influence of these schools will continue to live in the lives of those who have attended them. Men and women, boys and girls, who could neither read nor write when admitted to these schools have gone out able to read the daily papers and conduct their own correspondence. Among those who have possibly received the most benefit are the foreign born, many of whom have learned to speak and write the English language while doing their terms of imprisonment.

In giving temporal aid the work has been carried on with more watchfulness than ever. The families of prisoners have received more aid than formerly, while special care has been directed to supplying the needs of the sick.

We are looking forward to the time when ample provision will be made by the Government for transferring a part of the earnings of prisoners for the support of those dependent upon them. For the man charged with non-support of his family this would prove an effective remedy, especially when coupled with the indeterminate sentence. For the man who would support those dependent upon him, but on account of his imprisonment is unable, the introduction of such a system would be a blessing.

The number of men who have been recommended to the Minister of Justice for parole has greatly increased during the year. The number allowed out on parole was about two hundred, of whom less than two per cent. broke the terms of their release.

The Board of Parole Commissioners have reason to feel that their work has been appreciated by those whom they have recommended for liberation. With one or two amendments to the present "Ticket of Leave Act" the work of dealing with paroled prisoners would be greatly improved. At present the Commissioners have little control or influence over those whom they have recommended for parole.

We desire to place on record our thanks to the Sunday School teachers at the Central Prisons, Toronto and Guelph, at the Mercer Reformatory and Toronto Jail for their continued interest in the work, and their regular attendance. The Toronto Ministerial Association has our thanks for pulpit supply in the prisons here, while at Guelph we tender our appreciation for similar service rendered at the Reformatory by the Guelph Ministerial Association.

We wish to thank those who have assisted us on the various holiday programmes either by addresses or music. Our thanks are also extended to all our subscribers for support, to the County Councils throughout the Province for their grants, to the City of Toronto and also the Ontario Government for their annual grants in aid of our work.

FINLAY SPENCER,
Secretary.

HAMILTON CASSELS, *President.*

REPORT OF THE CENTRAL PRISON SCHOOL FOR THE YEAR ENDING SEPT. 30th, 1912.

During the school year the classes have been conducted 5½ hours each day five days a week, instead of 1½ hours each evening, as formerly. The results have been correspondingly increased in the interests of education and reform among the men attending the classes. The interest among the more illiterate men is very noticeable, when they realize the fact that they will soon be able to read a newspaper and write a letter without assistance.

The number of men registered was 571, of whom 125 were wholly illiterate. 45 could read but little in the first reader and scarcely write their names, while the remainder could read and write, and do but little in arithmetic.

Of the total number attending school 114 were boys, ranging in age from 16 to 21 years, 294 were from 21 to 35 years, while 161 were over 35 years old; 103 were foreign born.

The daily attendance aggregated 23,586 during the year. The aggregate number of school hours was 121,752, which number divided among 571 men gives an average of 213 hours per man in school.

The utmost courtesy and co-operation have been accorded to the teacher in charge of this department of prison work by the Warden and his staff, for which the undersigned is grateful.

Yours faithfully,

FINLAY SPENCER,
Teacher.

SUMMARY OF PRACTICAL WORK DONE BY THE PRISONERS' AID ASSOCIATION FOR THE YEAR ENDING SEPTEMBER 30TH, 1912.

Number of discharged prisoners aided by meals, lodgings, clothing, loans, tools and employment	951
Number benefited by Central Prison School	571
Number of meals given to discharged prisoners	13,536
Number of lodgings given to discharged prisoners	4,757
Number of articles of clothing given to discharged prisoners	181
Number of grocery and fuel orders for families of prisoners	47
Number of discharged prisoners placed in employment	315
Number of calls to city prisons	1,225
Number of visits to police court	233
Number of calls made in the interests of our work	1,450
Number of calls received from discharged prisoners	1,016
Number of services held in the three prisons (Toronto) and Prison Farm at Guelph	676

STATISTICAL REPORT OF THE BELLAMY MEMORIAL HOME FOR GIRLS FOR THE YEAR ENDING SEPTEMBER 30TH, 1912.

(Conducted by the Prisoners' Aid Association).

Number of visits to the Police Court	315
Number of visits to the Jail	102
Number of visits to the Reformatory for Women	90
Number of visits to Hospitals and other Homes	149
Number of services attended at the Jail	47
Number of calls made in the interests of the work	2,157
Number of calls received	2,406
Number of letters written	1,609
Number of letters received	1,513
Number of personal interviews re the work	17,972
Number for whom work was found	277
Number to whom clothing was given	50
Number of articles of clothing given	138
Number of meals given	9,765
Number of lodgings given	3,673
Number assisted from the Reformatory	24
Number assisted from the Toronto Jail	76
Number assisted from the Police Department	217
Number of women and girls, other than above, assisted	271
Total number aided during the year	588

SALVATION ARMY PRISON WORK IN THE PROVINCE OF ONTARIO, 1911-12.

By Lieut-Col. Rees, Men's Social Secretary.

In such a limited space, it is not possible to give more than the briefest survey of the work accomplished by the Salvation Army Officers during the year just concluded.

It is with great pleasure, however, and thanksgiving to God, we make this survey. It has been a year of incessant toil to make the lot of the man inside, and his wife and family on the outside of the prison, some better for our having gone in among them. In a large measure, any success we may have attained has come about through the continued kindness and co-operation of the prison officials. They have been ever ready to give us their valuable assistance, without which the same amount of success could certainly not have been obtained.

During the past year a very comprehensive work has been carried on at the Guelph Prison Farm, where something like three hundred men have been in receipt of, at least, one Salvation Army Officer's almost constant efforts, by means of gospel meetings, personal conversations, in fact by everything and every means at our disposal.

At Whitby, also, the past year has brought its opportunities. As you are aware, it is at this place that the new Provincial Asylum for the Insane is in course of construction. Something like fifty men have been getting the attention of our Officers. The methods used are the same as applied at Guelph and the Central Prison, as well as at the Don Jail.

The Penitentiary at Kingston, although quite a distance from Toronto, also comes well within the scope of Army endeavor, and everything possible is done to help the inmates. They are interviewed and met on discharge. They are advised, and if in need are helped by our resident Officers in Kingston. Likewise a large number of paroled men are cared for in this manner.

We undertake to make provision for every man until he is in a fair way to self-support, thereby doing away with the necessity of his returning to bad associations and surroundings. During the year our work has so increased that the entire time of an additional Officer has been added to our staff of Officers engaged in this work.

The accompanying summary will furnish some idea of the year's work.

Samuel Rees.

SUMMARY OF PRISON WORK DONE BY THE SALVATION ARMY, YEAR ENDING SEPTEMBER 30TH, 1912.

FOR MEN.

Number of prisoners interviewed	27,021
" of prisoners met on discharge	1,245
" of prisoners found employment	772
" of Salvation meetings held	684
" of prisoners professed conversion	1,319
" of meals supplied prisoners	1,849
" of beds supplied prisoners	1,793
" of articles of clothing given to prisoners	1,160
" of fares supplied to prisoners	641
" of hours spent in prison work	7,454
" of visits to Police Court	330
" of men assisted from Police Court	403
" of prisoners' families supplied with food	92
" of prisoners' families supplied with rent	26
" of prisoners' families supplied with clothes	92
" of paroled prisoners handled	58
" of letters written for prisoners	813
" of visits to the different prisons	1,624
" of interviews with prisoners' families	165
" of cash loans advanced to prisoners	13
" of visits in the interest of prisoners	2,247

FOR WOMEN.

Number of visits to the Police Court	312
" of visits to the Jail	9
" of visits to the Reformatory	26
" of visits to the Hospitals	12
" of visits to the Haven	3
" of visits to the Industrial Refuge	11
" of visits to the House of Providence	52
" of visits to the House of Industry	52
" of visits to the other Homes	4
" services attended at the Jail	54
" services attended at the Reformatory	61
" personal conversations	1,880
" for whom work was found	100
" to whom clothing was given	9
" of articles of clothing given	72
" of meals given	2,209
" of lodgings	962
" assisted from the Reformatory	8
" assisted from the Jail	10
" assisted from the Police Department	110

ANDREW MERCER ONTARIO REFORMATORY FOR FEMALES AND REFUGE FOR GIRLS, TORONTO.

JANUARY 28, 1913.

EDWIN R. ROGERS, ESQ.,
Inspector.

SIR,—I beg to submit the Annual Report of the Andrew Mercer Ontario Reformatory for Females for the year ending October 31st, 1912.

Twenty-eight commitments during the year on the charge of keeping a house of ill-fame and procuring embarrassed our equipment for the very necessary separation of that class from other offenders.

Eighty-one inmates with sentences of six months, and twenty inmates with sentences of less than six months from the total number one hundred and thirty-two received, leave but thirty-one inmates with terms sufficiently long to enable us to do something towards fitting them to become respectable citizens. Since this institution was opened in August, 1880, the absurdity of such short sentences here has been pointed out—the positive failure is reflected in the statistics that show repeaters serving their seventeenth term in the Reformatory, in addition to the numberless short terms of a few days served in gaols and the terms avoided by payment of a fine.

Forty of those discharged during the year are reported as doing well—nearly all being in correspondence with one or more officers of the institution. Consoling letters are regularly received from those who left these sheltering walls several years ago.

To the many interested visitors who have given their time and ability to assist in this good work our thanks are due.

We gratefully acknowledge the earnest, faithful services of the Reverend Father Walsh to the Catholic inmates of this institution; of Venerable Archdeacon Ingles to the members of the Church of England; and of members of the Ministerial Association and the Salvation Army for the conduct of the different Sunday and Saturday evening services.

Mr. McMath and his staff of teachers are unfailing in their attendance to the Reformatory Sunday School. We thank them most sincerely.

I have the honor to be

Sir,

Your obedient servant,

EMMA O'SULLIVAN,

Superintendent.

ANNUAL RETURN OF THE ANDREW MERCER ONTARIO REFORMATORY FOR FEMALES, FOR THE YEAR ENDING OCTOBER 31ST, 1912.

	1911	1912
Number of inmates at beginning of year	96	85
Number of inmates since admitted	128	132
	224	217
Discharged by expiration of sentence	102	96
Discharged by ticket-of-leave	26	28
Discharged on payment of fine	2	6
Discharged by order of Inspector	1	1
Deported	5	5
Escaped	2	2
Transferred to Western Sanitarium	1	..
Transferred to Hamilton Gaol	..	1
Transferred to Toronto Gaol	..	1
Transferred to Mimico Asylum	..	1
	139	141
Recaptured	..	1
	139	140
In custody at close of year (October 31st)	85	77

MAINTENANCE EXPENDITURE, YEAR ENDING OCTOBER 31ST, 1912.

Medicines	$189 75
Provisions	5,509 08
Heating and light	2,339 23
Clothing	707 06
Laundry and cleaning	380 61
Repairs and replacements	582 47
Office expenses	322 58
Salaries	13,688 59
Farm and garden	508 40
Miscellaneous, including water	832 86
Industry expenses or manufacturing operations	7,160 22
	$32,220 85

	1911.	1912.
Number of days' stay—Reformatory	29,523	27,424
Infants	.....	71
Totals	29,523	27,495
Average daily population	81	75

ANNUAL STATISTICAL REPORT OF THE ANDREW MERCER ONTARIO REFORMATORY FOR FEMALES FOR YEAR ENDING OCTOBER 31ST, 1912.

No. of inmates, November 1st, 1911	85
" of inmates since received	132
	217
Discharged by expiration of sentence	96
" by ticket-of-leave	28
" on payment of fine	6
" by order of Inspector	1
Deported	5
Escaped	2
Transferred to Hamilton Gaol	1
Transferred to Toronto Gaol	1
Transferred to Mimico Asylum	1
	141
Recaptured	1
	140
Remaining in custody, October 31st, 1912	77
	217

Nature of Sentence.

Sentenced direct to the reformatory	117
Sentenced to common gaols	15
	132

Temperate or Intemperate.

Temperate	65
Intemperate	67
	132

Social Condition.

Married	70
Single	45
Widow	17
	132

Education.

Read and write	113
Read only	5
No education	14
	132

Ages.

Under 18 years	10
From 18 to 20 years	20
" 20 to 30 "	44
" 30 to 40 "	31
" 40 to 50 "	18
" 50 to 60 "	8
Over 60 years	1
	132

Sentences.

For 3 months	4
" 4 "	11
" 5 "	5
" 6 "	81
" 8 "	1
" 9 "	1
" 1 year	13
" 1 year and 6 months	2
" 2 years less 1 day	9
Until 21 years of age	1
For an indefinite period	4
	132

Occupations.

Dharwomen	14
Clerks	1
Domestics	57
Factory girls	5
Housekeepers	17
Laundress	3
No occupation	29
Seamstress	5
Telephone Operator	1
	132

Nationality.

Austria	1
Canada	80
Denmark	1
England	10
Ireland	12
Malta	1
Mexico	1
Norway	1
Scotland	7
United States	17
West Indies	1
	132

Crimes.

Bigamy	2
Contributing to the delinquency of children	1
Drunkenness	29
Drunkenness, having liquor in possession and prostitution	1
Forgery	1
Inmate house of ill-fame	6
Keeper of disorderly house and house of ill-fame	23
Keeper of house of ill-fame and theft	1
Keeper of house of ill-fame and procuring	1
Procuring	1
Prostitution	10
Supplying noxious drug for purpose of procuring a miscarriage	1
Theft	24
Theft and vagrancy	1
Vagrancy	30
	132

Religion.

Baptist	11
Catholics	44
Church of England	41
Jewess	1
Lutheran	2
Methodist	20
Presbyterian	12
Salvation Army	1
	132

Number of Terms Served in the Reformatory.

First term	85
Second term	19
Third term	6
Fourth term	8
Fifth term	3
Sixth term	1
Seventh term	2
Eighth term	1
Ninth term	1
Eleventh term	1
Twelfth term	1
Fourteenth term	1
Fifteenth term	1
Sixteenth term	1
Seventeenth term	1
	132

Counties.	Sentenced direct to Reformatory.	Sentenced to Common Gaol and transferred to the Reformatory.
Algoma, district of	11	.....
Carleton	1	12
Elgin	1	.....
Hastings	1	.....
Lincoln	2	.....
Muskoka, district of	2	.....
Nipissing, district of	4	.....
Ontario	2	.....
Prince Edward	1	.....
Sudbury, district of	6	1
Thunder Bay, district of	4	.....
Welland	1	.....
Wentworth	9	1
York	72	1
	117	15—132

NUMBER OF DAYS' WORK DONE BY INMATES DURING THE YEAR.

Industrial Department.

	Days.
Knitting to fill orders	1,497
Laundry (Toronto General Hospital)	7,126¾
Sewing to fill orders	354½
	8,978¼

Domestic Labour.

Cooking, baking and dining rooms	2,769
Cleaning, painting, etc	5,347
Learning to wash and iron	926
Learning to knit	746
Learning to sew	139½
Nursery and hospital	36
Sewing, mending and knitting for Reformatory	1,823
	11,786½

WORK ACCOMPLISHED BY INMATES DURING THE YEAR.

Laundry Department.

	Pieces.
Number of articles laundered	959,245

Sewing Department.

Number of articles manufactured	2,435
Number of articles repaired	10,883

Knitting Department.

	Pairs.
Number of mitts and stockings knitted	1,092
Number of stockings footed	115

REPORT OF THE ANDREW MERCER REFORMATORY NIGHT SCHOOL FOR THE YEAR ENDING SEPT. 30th, 1912.

The month of September, 1912, has brought to a close a very successful year in the history of our school. The attendance has been large and very regular.

The school is now open every night in the week except Saturday, and the interest and benefit have been largely increased by the continuous work. The results have proven that the break on Thursday night was not beneficial.

The subjects taught are reading, writing, arithmetic, spelling, and composition, while hygiene and geography are taught incidentally. Selections from good authors have been memorized. Five minutes have been taken each day for reading some carefully chosen literature, in the hope of diverting their thoughts from their misery to things noble and uplifting. This, we believe, has had a great influence on the pupils. One of the most encouraging features is the spirit of the school in general. The members are so attentive and eager to gain information.

We feel, as did our predecessors, that one hour is a very limited space of tim in which to instruct on an average thirty women in all grades, but in spite of that fact the results are wonderful in many cases.

Before closing I wish to thank Mrs. O'Sullivan, the Superintendent, and Mrs. Coad, the Assistant Superintendent, and all the attendants for their interest and co-operation in all things pertaining to the school. This has helped very much in making the work in the Reformatory very pleasant.

Respectfully submitted.

MARGARET MACBETH,

Teacher.

Twentieth Report

OF SUPERINTENDENT

Neglected and Dependent Children of Ontario

YEAR ENDING DECEMBER 30th, 1912

Parliament Buildings, Toronto.

PRINTED BY ORDER OF THE LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY

TORONTO:
Printed and Published by L. K. CAMERON, Printer to the King's Most Excellent Majesty
1913

Printed by
WILLIAM BRIGGS,
29-37 Richmond Street West,
TORONTO.

To His Honour Sir John Morison Gibson, Knight Commander of the Most Distinguished Order of St Michael and St. George, a Colonel in the Militia of Canada, etc., etc., etc.,

Licutenant-Governor of the Province of Ontario

May it Please Your Honour:

The undersigned has the honour to transmit herewith the Twentieth Annual Report of the Department of Neglected and Dependent Children of Ontario for the year ending December 31st, 1912.

Respectfully submitted,

W. J. HANNA,

Provincial Secretary.

Parliament Buildings,
Toronto, January 29th, 1913.

OFFICE OF THE
SUPERINTENDENT OF NEGLECTED AND DEPENDENT CHILDREN OF ONTARIO.

The Honourable W. J. HANNA,

Provincial Secretary.

SIR,—I beg to submit herewith the Twentieth Annual Report of the work of this office, under the Children's Protection Act of Ontario, being for the year ending December 31st, 1912; also Reports on the Industrial Schools of the Province, and Juvenile Immigration.

I have the honour to be,

Sir,

Your obedient servant,

J. J. KELSO,

Superintendent.

PARLIAMENT BUILDINGS,
TORONTO, February 27th, 1913.

ONTARIO

NEGLECTED DEPENDENT CHILDREN

TWENTIETH REPORT.

TORONTO, Jan. 25, 1913.

THE recent developments in Children's Aid work at Renfrew will give some idea of the spirit that actuates the workers, and of the response that is being made by worthy citizens to the appeal for funds to help the children. The Society, under the inspiring guidance of Rev. W. M. H. Quartermaine, decided that a Children's Shelter for the county was an urgent necessity. With the small amount of money on hand a building was rented, equipped, and officered, and a statement appeared in the newspapers that the Society had faith enough to believe the financial needs would be fully met. A former resident of the town read the item, wrote for further particulars, and on Christmas Day sent a cheque sufficiently large to purchase the building. It will now be dedicated to the beautiful work of child-helping entirely free of debt.

From Sudbury comes the news that a gentleman has donated a free site for a Shelter, and a fund of over two thousand dollars has been raised by the member of the Legislature, assisted by a well-known lumberman, for the purpose of erecting a modern building for this class of work.

During the fall a splendidly-equipped Shelter at Chatham, bequeathed by a Kent county farmer, was formally opened by the Lieutenant-Governor of the Province, and at Brockville a similar ceremony took place, when a fine Shelter building donated by a local family was opened.

The willingness also of citizens to furnish these buildings is noteworthy. Church and fraternal societies, Sunday School classes, individuals, county and township councils, vie with each other for the honor of furnishing a room, and thus having a share in the work designed to uplift and make happier the lot of unfortunate children.

A bequest received during the year enabled the Society at Sault Ste. Marie to exchange its Shelter for one much more suitable, and a popular subscription has made possible the purchase of a valuable property at Woodstock, now about ready for the reception of children.

The Society at Sarnia reports a bequest of $500, and the local Humane Society received $5,000.

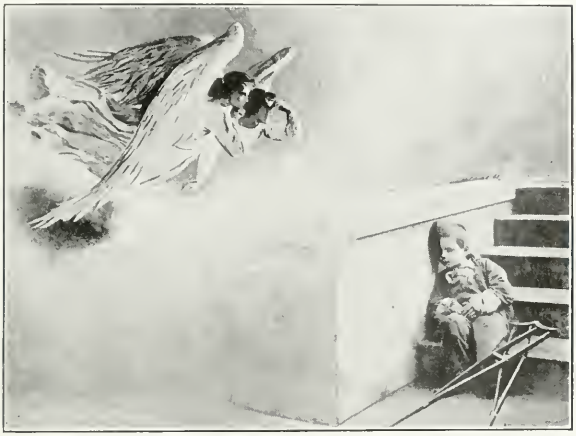
Thus the good work is advancing everywhere. In fact, the year's record has been one of delightful incidents and surprises, and if it were known how much of devoted volunteer service has been given by hundreds of our best men and women, the reader would have a larger faith in humanity and would realize that the world is not such a sordid place after all.

The reason for these many liberal gifts of time and money will be found in the fact that this is a great people's movement. The Children's Aid Societies, now to be found in every town and city of the country, are managed and maintained by the local benevolent and philanthropic people. There is no secrecy, no exclusiveness, but only a genuine desire on the part of all to add to the welfare and happiness of boys and girls. The aim always has been to avoid arbitrary government control or interference, and only to give such direction, guidance, and supervision as will ensure the best results.

The central office concerns itself with the weak places, with the unorganized districts, with the branches that have lost enthusiasm, with the lapsed organizations, with the scattered cases of cruelty and neglect, with the visiting and supervision of children in foster homes, with the issuing of legal forms and literature, with the numerous requests for advice, information, and assistance.

The Question of Finance.

There is just one drawback to the general success that has characterized the year's work, and that is the insufficiency of the appropriation. While the work has been making tremendous progress, the funds necessary for pioneer work and to link up the organization on a basis of thorough efficiency have been inadequate. Few experiences can be more painful than to be confronted daily with pressing needs, to recognize the weak points in the system of child-protection, to have the willingness and the ability to remedy and remove the defects, and yet be quite unable through lack of funds to take any forward step. Many a promising business man has gone to the wall under just such conditions. In a growing country the firm without the necessary capital to take advantage of opportunities for increased trade must inevitably drift out of sight, and the same rule applies to the Children's Aid movement. Unless it is adequately supported it not only fails of its high purpose, but the capital already invested shrinks in its earning power. Last year the appropriation for outside work was less than fifteen thousand dollars. To avoid an overexpenditure no new organization could be effected, and several hundred children in foster homes had to be left unvisited to economize in travelling expenses. The appropriation, which for 1913-14 is eighteen thousand dollars, should be increased to twenty-five thousand. The policy of development in the past has been to supplement local effort by contributing where necessary toward working expenses. The history of the work demonstrates that where a good agent is employed in any city or county he can, by organizing benevolent forces, raise the money necessary for local needs. As already mentioned, remarkable progress has been made in the establishment of Children's Shelters, there being eighteen in the Province at the present time, and several others in prospect. The majority of these have been financed by private benevolence, but it was necessary first of all to bring a strong well-officered organization into existence. After that the way of success is comparatively easy.



Pity the Sorrows of Childhood!

There has arisen considerable controversy as to the future financing of this movement. Some active workers claim that the entire salary of a county agent and also the maintenance of the Shelter should be met from public funds. This would, of course, remove an element of worry and concern, but the grave danger is that it might create indifference in the minds of the benevolent and lead in time to a purely official system that would not be in the best interests of the children concerned or the community as a whole. In the Australian states, with a population much less than Ontario, this class of work is entirely financed by the Government, and although in each state half a million dollars are annually expended, it is extremely doubtful if the results are anything like as satisfactory as in this Province, where much reliance is based on benevolent co-operation. A reasonable compromise would probably be an amendment to our Ontario Act, requiring each county to contribute annually five hundred dollars toward the salary of an agent and not less than two hundred and fifty dollars annually towards the maintenance of a Shelter.

But the immediate need is for a reasonable increase in the general Legislative appropriation, so that new societies may be started and the weaker ones strengthened and thus better work secured. All districts cannot be treated alike. In the larger centres the work does not need special financial aid, while in some counties and unorganized districts there are social conditions that call for special assistance and encouragement. A good deal of latitude should be allowed the Superintendent in strengthening the outposts and furnishing prompt and practical assistance where it is most needed.

Preserving the Home.

The preservation and upbuilding of the home is a work that does not lend itself much to reports or statistics, and yet it is the matter of supreme importance both to the child and to the State. It has been a standing direction to Children's Aid workers to exhaust every possible effort to awaken parental ambition and restore parental care before proceeding to apply for guardianship and the severance of the family ties. This takes time and often requires infinite patience and tact, but one case of real home-building is worth a dozen of children rescued and placed in foster homes. There is a difference here that should be observed—the policy advocated is not one of indifference or vacillation. To ignore child-neglect simply because harm might result from interference is simply to consign the child to life-long misery and to revert to conditions that prevailed before the Children's Protection Act was adopted. No, there must be earnest and continuous effort to extend protection to every neglected child, but the aim should be social reconstruction, remembering that the child needs its own legitimate home above all else, that the parents can be best influenced and reclaimed through the instrumentality of their children, and that the community life, which is rooted and grounded on the family unit, is best served by keeping the natural relationship intact.

No Room for Despair.

So many people say to us: "You cannot help them. You cannot better them. They prefer to remain as they are and incapable of living any other life," and we are asked why we spend our time and money in an effort to assist people from the most deplorable circumstances imaginable. It is that very spirit on our part which keeps the others down. They feel that nothing better is expected of them and do not try to improve, but, on the contrary, sink even lower.

Children even from the worst surroundings are responsive to good influences. The following report from one of our Children's Aid Societies' Agents is but one illustration to prove that something can be done with those taken from the mire:

"It was indeed a great satisfaction to us to witness the wonderful transformation that has taken place in these children. Under the fostering care and benign influences of their foster parents these children have developed into sweet and joyous companions of the very best behaviour. It was really an inspiration to hear them sing salvation songs. When we think of the pit from whence these children were taken we do not hesitate to conclude that training and environment are much more potent factors in the formation of character than heredity or birth. The truth of the proverb 'Train up a child in the way it should go and when it is old it will not depart from it' is apparent in so many of our cases."

Reports Carefully Investigated.

If no other work were done by this Department but the prompt investigation of reports received concerning ill-treated children, there would still be sufficient to justify it existence. A wide invitation has been extended to residents throughout this Province to report any case of a neglected or ill-treated child coming under their observation, and these reports have been carefully inquired into and suitable

action taken. If there has been no agent of a Children's Aid Society within a reasonable distance a representative has been sent direct from this office without delay, and even where the conditions have not been so bad as reported much good has been done by the intervention. Mr. Gunton has travelled nearly thirteen thousand miles to investigate 176 specially reported cases of cruelty, neglect, and immorality. Upon receiving satisfactory assurance that better care would be observed many of the children were left with their parents, but in other cases conditions were such that 116 children had to be committed to the guardianship of Children's Aid Societies. Six children were removed from unsatisfactory foster homes. The chief causes of neglect and ill-treatment were isolation, improper housing, intemperance, and lack of moral sense. Many sad cases of incest and crime against young girls were discovered, but while some men were convicted and imprisoned, others escaped conviction owing to the difficulty of securing corroborative evidence. The reporting of all such cases is most important and those who hear of wronged or abused children should not hesitate to report the same.

Actuated by Right Motives.

This province is exceptionally fortunate in having as secretaries, agents and inspectors of Children's Aid Societies men of the finest type of character. Much of the success of the work is due to their happy combination of zeal and discretion, avoiding harshness on the one hand and undue leniency on the other. They are men who have their hearts in the work and are content to work for small salary that they may have the privilege of moulding the character and shaping the destiny of young people. No one should be engaged in work for children unless they are constrained by that great love and sympathy for needy and erring children that can leave its indelible impress upon the child heart. Children are won to goodness, not by prison bars, nor by the plentiful use of the rod, but by those gentler and more effective weapons that appeal to the inner conscience, and the force of which is evidenced in tears of true repentance. Bad boys are merely good boys who have strayed into side paths and who may, in nearly every instance, be guided back to the main road if only the right persons do the leading. To use their talents for the upbuilding and reclamation of every boy or girl who may come their way is the sincere desire of many Children's Aid associates.

Illegitimate Children.

The method or lack of method in dealing with illegitimate children in Toronto is still far from satisfactory, and the thought has often suggested itself that in a large city some home-finding organization ought to make this special class its care. Too much reliance is placed on institutions and not enough on preventive and remedial measures. Children should be kept with their mothers, but it has been demonstrated over and over again that when mothers are forced to keep their infants unwillingly there is sure to be physical deterioration, often criminal neglect and infanticide.

A well-conducted organization carefully studying the whole problem and after due investigation accepting the guardianship of unwanted infants could readily find adoptive homes for these little ones. There is always a good demand for infants, and once established in a foster-home a baby would rarely have to be removed. If

this were done there would not be so many shocking cases of infanticide reported in the newspapers, nor so many young lives carried off by diseases contracted through overcrowding. Often the letters received from unfortunate girls who have been led astray are pathetic in the extreme and reveal a world of sorrow and misery. A young woman, writing to ask that her infant boy be taken under guardianship and placed in a good home, says: "I have no person in the world to turn to for help, and as I am only twenty years of age I cannot stand the responsibility of rearing a child. I cannot earn enough to support him and myself, and I am afraid as he gets older I could not keep him in the right way. I have acted a mother's part for sixteen weeks now, and, though my heart is breaking, I know that it is best for him to be adopted by some good family. Will you not help me at an early date, for I cannot stand it much longer."

Institutional Care of the Feeble-Minded.

Almost every annual report has spoken of the necessity for institutional care of feeble-minded young people, and it is gratifying to know that there is a prospect of action being taken in the near future. The following, reprinted from the report of 1901, is still applicable:

"In connection with this work the need for some scheme of protection for feeble-minded young women is constantly arising. Here and there through the country districts are to be found young women, apparently without friends or relatives, who drift about from place to place at the mercy of whoever cares to take them in. Some of these women have had several illegitimate children, and such babies must always be more or less defective and undesirable. It is difficult to know just where to put such young women and to decide who should initiate proceedings on their behalf. In the country districts and villages no one likes to interfere and so nothing tangible is done. In larger centres, such as Toronto, there are havens and refuges in which quite a number of such girls are received, but there is no provision for the country generally, and there is no law under which they could be held if they refused to be thus cared for. They should be legally committed to an institution solely for their benefit. As they are usually strong and healthy physically, there is no reason why, under proper facilities, they could not be self-supporting by means of laundry work, etc. This is an evil that is not confined to Ontario, as philanthropic workers in every Province and in the United States are frequently calling attention to the great necessity that exists for better methods, or any kind of method of dealing with half-witted girls and women who are totally unable to care for and protect themselves."

Defective Children.

There are in the hands of every Society or institution having to do with neglected or dependent children a number who are far below the normal standard, mentally, morally and physically. These children are a hindrance to the work and would be better off if gathered together in a home-like institution where not too much would be expected of them. Many of the societies have placed children in foster homes five, six, or seven times, only to have them returned because of various faults and defects. The children are rarely to blame, and yet they often have to suffer considerable hardship because of their defects. They discourage the workers and

reflect seriously on the home-finding system. It would be an infinite relief if they could be taken out of the ordinary work after a fair trial demonstrates that they cannot be successfully provided for under the Children's Aid system. Seventy-five to one hundred children of this description could be collected in a few months, and it would be a kindness to them as well as a great protection to the community if suitable provision could be made for them.

Deserting Fathers.

Children are the innocent sufferers from parental wrongdoing. Truly it has been said that "The sins of the fathers shall be visited upon the children unto the third and fourth generation." In one one mail three letters were received describing children in need of public care, simply because the father failed in his duty towards them. The first letter stated that a woman and three children had been deserted by the husband and father. Unable to make a living, she went to live with another man, and, after adding two more children to the family circle, she has been left destitute again, and the children must be cared for. The second letter states that a man left his family in Scotland intending to make a home for them in Canada. Here he became infatuated with a young woman, lived with her for several years, and recently deserted her and his three children by this alliance. Before going off he had the effrontery to write to the Children's Aid Society, suggesting that it would be advisable to get the children adopted. The third letter spoke of a mother's neglect and wrong conduct due to her having been deserted. And, as it goes on day after day, the time has come when there should be more stringent measures taken to prevent fathers from so lightly escaping their responsibilities. It means untold misery for the mother, a heritage of misfortune to unoffending children, and a costly burden of expense upon the public.

Seeking a Remedy.

The long train of evils that follows in the pathway of family desertion by the able-bodied father has led social workers to seek a remedy. These men escape because the law is so worded that conviction and punishment are almost impossible. At a Conference recently held it was decided to ask the Minister of Justice to amend the Criminal Code, so that the section on this point will read as follows:

"Any husband who shall, without just cause, desert or refuse to support and maintain his wife and children, shall be guilty of an indictable offence, and liable to a fine not exceeding $1,000, or two years' imprisonment with hard labor, provided by the State or Municipality, the proceeds of which labor shall go to support the wife and family."

Resolution *re* Family Desertion.

"Inasmuch as the deserted home, or the home which lacks the father's support, produces a large percentage of the neglected and dependent children with which the Society has to deal, we, the members in attendance at the annual meeting of the Children's Aid Society of Winnipeg, urge upon the Dominion Government so

to amend the criminal code as to allow it to be used in cases where desertion and non-support "ipso facto" is a criminal offence, thus enabling deserters to be brought back from any part of the Dominion to the place where the offence has been committed. Furthermore, we believe that the principles of adult probation, indeterminate sentence, suspended sentence, orders for maintenance, prison farm work remunerative for the benefit of the wives and children are essential features of a Desertion Law."

Evils of Street Life.

Street life for children in a large city is always inimical to the development of moral character and steady industrious habits, and, although this is generally recognized, the evil continues to be tolerated. One can hardly take up any well-known work of fiction dealing with city life without reading of the disastrous con-

sequences to young children who have been, through neglect and misfortune, thrust out upon the streets. Dickens continually refers to the hardships endured by the children of the street, and Victor Hugo has made immortal the precocious "Gavroche."

In the great metropolis of London efforts are being made to remedy this evil. Under the Employment of Children's Act the London Council has passed stringent regulations as to street trading. No girl under the age of 16 is permitted to carry on street trading, and no boy under 14 is to be so employed. No boy between the age of 14 and 16 shall be employed in or carry on street trading before six in the morning or after nine in the evening. Before permitting any boy to be engaged in street work he has to be exempt from school attendance and to secure a badge showing that he has been properly licensed. This license is forfeited for any improper conduct or for begging or receiving alms.

It is hoped in this way to eliminate much of the vagabondage and vice among young people that has led in the past to lives of idleness, dissipation, and crime.

Toronto's Juvenile Court.

Good work has been done in the Juvenile Court, Toronto, by Commissioner J. Edward Starr, who has also given great assistance in the general work by addressing meetings throughout the Province. Unfortunately the annual report of the court work was not available at the time of going to press.

Undiscovered Cruelty.

In a great many instances it has been difficult to rouse the interest of people in the work of Child Protection—not because they were indifferent, but because no cases of child neglect had been brought closely home to them. When asked to organize a Children's Aid Society they replied there was no need for such an organization in their town, because no children were really neglected. If, in spite of this apathy, a Children's Aid Society was formed, it would invariably be found that the agent of the society would be overrun with cases of child neglect for some months after his appointment. In no community in the Province of Ontario can it be said that there is not need for a Children's Aid Society.

Take the Bigford case at Winchester, Ont., last year: A little child was done to death by an unnatural aunt and uncle for no other reason that could be discovered than that the woman, who was sister to the child's mother, was an inhuman monster. The parents of this child separated several years ago, and the little one had been taken by her grandparents. About thirteen months before the poor child's death she was sent to her aunt to give assistance in the household. Evidence was given by an eye-witness of a beating the child received a few months before her death. She had been sent out for a switch about the thickness of the large finger, and was beaten on legs, body and head by her aunt, who used both hands, and afterwards choked her. The woman's husband came in while this was taking place and did not attempt to interfere. While beating the child, the aunt had told her she would kill her and bury her in the cellar, and other fiendish threats had been used. Many of the neighbours testified that they had been sorry for the child, she looked so miserable and unhappy. She was poorly clad in winter, usually wore broken boots and stockings, not worthy of the name, and never wore mitts. In February of 1912 the poor child was relieved by death, being then within a month of thirteen years of age. The doctors testimony, who examined the body, was that there was no evidence of disease and the vital organ did not show cause of death. There were about fifty bruises on legs, body and head, and the body showed no evidence of food having been taken that day. The feet had been frozen many times and not properly cared for. Therefore the flesh on heels and toes had died and broken off. The aunt and uncle were sentenced to seven years' penal servitude each, and Mr. Justice Kelly, in delivering sentence, roundly scored the neighbours for not informing the authorities of the awful conditions. He said:

"Surely such things could not happen if a Children's Aid Society were in existence in your locality!"

This case shows what may occur even in a community where the standard of intelligence and comfort is high.

Saved at Almost the Last Moment.

In August, 1912, word was received from St. Mary's, Ont., by the Agent of the Children's Aid Society at Stratford that a little boy was being starved to death

1. Bright, happy and healthy child--Well cared for while his mother was alive.

2. Mother died; father married again; step-mother did not care for the child. Starvation resorted to as a means of getting rid of him.

3. Report reaches The Children's Aid Society. Child at once removed to the Shelter and parents arrested. Good food brings about immediate improvement and this picture shows the little fellow quite well again.

in the locality. It was found upon investigation that the information was true. He was under the care of his father and stepmother, and was literally being starved to death (see photos). One week after being taken under protection this child, aged 5 years and three months, weighed 23½ pounds; in six weeks he weighed 36 pounds, and in five months he weighed 45 pounds.

Evidence was given that the stepmother had been heard to say, "I wish to God he was where his own mother is!" The father and stepmother were convicted of intentional neglect of the child, but because the little fellow was getting well rapidly, were dealt with leniently. Sentence was suspended on condition that they leave the country in six weeks. This sentence was adversely criticized by newspapers, which argued that the punishment was not severe enough for what was potential murder. However, the boy is now in a good foster-home, where he is being well-cared for, and it is hoped that he will grow up without being handicapped in any way because of his terrible experience.

CHILDREN MADE WARDS.

DURING the past year 742 children were made wards, and entered upon the records of this office. Of this number 719 were committed to societies and 23 to the Provincial Superintendent.

Where They Came From.

Lennox and Addington	3	Ontario	21
Algoma	10	Oxford	33
Brant	27	Perth	25
Bruce	5	York	20
Carleton	9	Toronto	132
Durham and Northumberland	4	Wentworth	35
Elgin	28	Waterloo	55
Frontenac	23	Wellington	8
Grey	5	Thunder Bay	13
Haldimand	2	Simcoe	12
Lincoln	3	Victoria	3
Hastings	48	Renfrew	2
Huron	18	Essex	10
Lambton	8	Northumberland	4
Lanark	15	Prince Edward County	5
Leeds and Grenville	19	Welland	6
Middlesex	32	Peterboro	30
Nipissing	14		
Norfolk	32	Total	719

Wards of the Provincial Superintendent:

Muskoka	2	Temiskaming	1
Kenora	2	Parry Sound	3
District Nipissing	8		
Sudbury	7	Total	23

This shows an increase of 239 Protestants wards over the 503 of year previous.

Why Committed.

Causes of committal of the 742 Protestant children made wards in 1912:

Parental Record.	Father.	Mother.	Both.
Deserted by	65	20	49
Drunkards	17	16	12
Immorality	12	65	23
Criminal	15	2	4
Orphaned	24	39	12
Separation	..	..	9
In asylum	..	13	..
Weakminded	..	..	3
Cruelty	3	1	..
General depravity	..	..	114

Neglect not specified, 70.
White children taken from Indians, 4.
Mother ill, father unable to provide, 3.

Children's Record.

Illegitimate	74
Incorrible	46
Petty theft	17
Truancy	3
Immoral	7

Of these children, 13 were pronounced feeble-minded, and 5 were pronounced defective physically.

Sex and Age.

Of children made wards in 1912, 380 were male, 362 female.

1 year or under	115	9 years or under	38
2 years or under	58	10 " "	57
3 " "	41	11 " "	47
4 " "	43	12 " "	41
5 " "	42	13 " "	30
6 " "	48	14 " "	44
7 " "	36	15 " "	27
8 " "	47	16 " "	28

How Children were Dealt with.

The following table shows how Protestant children made wards in 1912 were dealt with:

Placed in foster homes	432	Society and left in Haven temporarily	16
On probation with parents	130	Infants made wards by Toronto Society and left in Infants' Home temporarily	13
In Industrial Schools	13	Disappeared	3
In Refuges	3	Married	1
In Maternity Homes	6	Died	6
In Sanatorium	2	Still in Shelters	115
In Hospital	1		
In Asylum	1		
Infants made wards by Toronto			

Applications for Children.

Although the Provincial Office does not directly receive or place children now, and consequently does not solicit applications, 304 requests for children were sent in. Of this number 126 were for boys, 178 for girls. Of this number, 174 were for boys and girls over 12 years of age; 75 for children between the ages of 6 and 12; 55 for children under 6 years of age. This does not include the large numbers received over the phone, which could not be supplied, and were not entered upon the books.

A total of 90 children have passed through the Provincial Shelter; 47 of them were girls, 43 boys.

Of this number 39 went to foster homes; 20 passed on to other shelters; 13 passed on to relatives; 5 passed on to industrial schools; 4 passed on to Catholic shelter; 2 Working Boys' Home; 2 Boys' Home; 1 asylum; 1 sanitorium; 1 Haven; 1 Sick Children's Hospital; 1 Barnardo Home. A number of the children have been placed two or three times in different homes before they were settled down.

REPORT ON CATHOLIC CHILDREN.

The foregoing figures apply to Protestant children. In addition, during the past year, 155 Catholic children were made wards of Children's Aid Societies in Ontario. Of this number 73 were placed in foster homes. The societies placing the children were: Ottawa, 9; Sault Ste. Marie, 7; Temiskaming, 6; Renfrew, 5; Sudbury, 3; Fort William, 3; St. Vincent de Paul, Toronto, 3; Hamilton, 3; St. Catharines, 3; Kingston, 2; Goderich, 2; London, 2; Barrie, Brantford and North Bay, each one; the Provincial Office, 4, and St. John's Industrial School, 18.

The parentage of the children was: mother living, 14; father living, 19; both parents living, 29; both parents dead, 5; illegitimate, 4; no information, 2.

The number of replacements last year was 61; returned to parents on probation, after having been made wards of Children's Aid Societies, 46; returned to parents after being in foster homes, 24; returned from foster homes, 38; removed from foster homes, 4; ran away, 33; married, 8; died, 3; applications for children received, 202.

In addition to the above, 23 children were reported to this office as having been placed for the first time in foster homes by the following Catholic Orphanages: Sacred Heart Orphanage, Toronto, 12; Mount St. Joseph Orphanage, London, 4; St. Vincent's Infants' Home, Toronto, 3; St. Mary's Orphanage, Hamilton, 2; Peterborough Orphanage, 2; and nine wards of these Orphanages were replaced in foster homes.

The ages of the children placed were: Under two years, 2; two to eight years, 16; eight to twelve years, 26; twelve to sixteen years, 24; over sixteen years, 5. The number of children under twelve years of age who were placed last year was 44. That is about 60 per cent. of the total placed. The reason for this comparatively small proportion of young children being placed is that 18 of the placements were from St. John's Industrial School, and these were all over 12 years of age. The number of replacements last year—61—was large, being only 12 less than the number placed for the first time. This goes to show the great amount of work there is connected with the placement of children. If all remained in the homes where they were first placed, the work would be simplified, but sometimes it is necessary to replace several times before a home is found to fit the child.

The figures in regard to parentage again demonstrates that it is not orphans who are mostly in need of the protection of the Children's Aid Society. Of the 73 children placed by these Societies, only 11 could be registered as being orphans, 29 had both parents living; 19 had father living and 14 had mother living.

The Roman Catholic Orphanages continue to work in unison with this Department. They report placements of children, and through the Department occasionally find homes for their wards. They also assist in finding homes for wards of Children's Aid Societies who are placed temporarily in the Orphanages for shelter. Great care is exercised in making enquiries as to the *bona fides* of those applying for children, and the personal recommendation of reputable citizens in the neighborhood is obtained before placing a child, but it must be admitted that all the homes in which we place children are not everything that we could wish. Not many instances are discovered, however, of children being cruelly ill-treated in their foster homes, but in some cases, where children placed are over ten years of age, it is difficult to obtain a fair amount of attendance at school. Constant iteration and reiteration is necessary to bring these foster parents to a sense of their duty, and sometimes it is necessary to remove a child from his foster home

Gathering fuel when they should be in school.

Picking up firewood—a doubtful occupation.

in order to show that attendance at school will be insisted upon. The obverse of the medal, from the point of view of foster parents, is that many of the children do not want to go to school, are mischievous and troublesome generally; in a word, they are "neglected children." It is a satisfaction to know that the children are better cared for physically and morally in their foster homes than they were in the homes from which they were taken, and the environment of the foster home is always a great deal better than that of the child's own home.

How One Family Turned Out.

An interesting family history that was recently brought under notice was that of four children of one family made wards of a Children's Society in 1896. The prospects in their own home for good citizenship and even ordinary decency were poor. They were placed in separate foster homes and did not see, nor hear of each other for some years. Fortunately the foster homes were good, average farmers' homes, and the children were well cared for. To-day, after sixteen years, the girl is a trained nurse; one boy is engineer on a railroad; one is on a farm with a prospect of inheriting one hundred and fifty acres of good land, and one is in a town, the only boy in a large family of girls, all of whom are proud of their brother. There are few families of poor people who do as well as this, and yet all the work was done with a little direct cost to the community, as the foster parents were not paid anything for maintenance, they apparently being satisfied by the return made from the pleasure of the children's companionship and the few chores they could do as they grew older.

The fact that this work is for our own native-born children is, perhaps, not fully appreciated by the public. The great majority of the children dealt with by Children's Aid Societies are all born in Ontario, and the 312 delinquent children admitted to the Industrial Schools during 1911 were, practically, all born in Ontario. On March 31st, 1912, there were 1,895 prisoners in the penitentiaries of Canada, and of these 957, a little over 50 per cent., were born in Canada. In 1911, 907 prisoners were committed to the Central Prison. Of these 524 were born in Canada, about 58 per cent. In 1911, 15,275 prisoners were committed to the gaols of Ontario. Of these, 8,737 were born in Canada; about 57 per cent. There has been a large immigration into Canada during the past few years, and sometimes people attribute to them the doubtful honor of making up the major portion of our prison population, yet the figures show otherwise. Attention is not called to these figures for the purpose of making a humiliating comparison. In fact it is a question if the comparison would not be a creditable one, if held with another country; yet there are too many Canadians in our prison population, and the work of Children's Aid Societies and other preventative agencies will never be done so long as one Canadian boy or girl is growing up to become an inmate of a prison or gaol.

The number of Roman Catholic children under supervision at end of 1911 was 919. There were 61 new placements in 1912, and 37 were discharged from supervision. The number under supervision at end of 1912 was 943. During the year 631 Catholic wards of Children's Aid Societies were visited, and 5,590 miles of railroad travelled in doing the work. Besides this, a lot of driving was done, as by far the larger number of children placed in foster homes are in the country districts. This work has been under the special charge of Mr. William O'Connor, who has devoted himself unsparingly to the interests of the children.

The children's wading pool.

Kind of playground many children have.

SOME QUESTIONS ANSWERED.

Question 1. Should young delinquents be subjected to the penal procedure applicable to adults? If not, what principles should guide the procedure applied to children and youthful offenders?

No, for the simple reason that they are children—inexperienced and untrained, with hearts that are still tender enough to be influenced by appeals to their latent and but partially developed instincts. The enquiry into their wrongdoing should be without the formality of the ordinary court of law, and should be as nearly as possible of a parental character. The judge should be a man of philanthropic bent of mind, having some knowledge of and insight into child character, and willing to give the time and thought necessary to work out a solution. No standard can be fixed in arriving at a decision as to the best means of dealing with each case, since children are not alike either in disposition or in training. The offence committed is a minor consideration. It is the home life and the environment that must be carefully studied if the remedy for the wrongdoing is to be reached. And one thing is certain—no success can be hoped for until a child is brought to a realization of his position. There must be true penitence, a desire for forgiveness, and a willingness to co-operate with those who desire his best good. There may be the benediction, "Go and sin no more," but there must also be the continuous supervision that will effectually prevent the sinning again. Parents must be warned of their responsibility and culpability—home treatment may have to be materially altered, companionships revised, occupation changed, possibly removal to another home, and even then it is still necessary to maintain a friendly relationship, and to extend an occasional invitation to a social evening.

This procedure is recommended for the first offence. For the second or third offence sterner measures must be resorted to, for to give a boy an impression that his offence is not serious, that it is only a trivial lapse, is to encourage him in his evil ways to set law and order at defiance. Where there is wilful continuance in crime the punishment should be swift and stern—solitary confinement; and, better still, judicious application of the rod. The charge is freely made, and with some reason, that modern philanthropy is becoming spineless in its treatment of criminals, and great harm will be done if this should prove true. As a rule, however, it will be found that with children the right kind of persons can bring about marvellous results through kindness, patience and a proper understanding of boy nature, and can divert the thoughts from crime into healthier and happier channels, turning the overplus of energy into useful instead of destructive courses. This is the great triumph of the successful child-worker.

Question 2. Should special establishments be maintained for abnormal, backward, and feeble-minded children showing dangerous moral tendencies?

Almost too self-evident to need an answer—and yet what community or country is there that has made adequate provision for its helpless and deficient children? We have carefully-planned laws, systems and expenditure for the prompt removal of garbage and material refuse that might prove deleterious to health or comfort, but the human refuse, the burdensome and mentally-lacking children, are picked up at haphazard, and it is always a problem to the social worker what to do with them when they are proven incapable and a menace to ordinary social life. Our civilization is yet far from perfect in its provision for defectives and

degenerates, and as a consequence our police courts and our prisons are time and again called upon to receive and reconvict persons who are irresponsible for their actions. More generous provision should certainly be made in the direction of adequate custodial care. By no other means can we so materially reduce the number of serious crimes that now entail both misery and expense upon the State.

Question 3. What measures should be taken to correct the idleness and vagabondage of children in large cities?

Children and young persons are allowed too much freedom on the streets at night. Street trading should be limited. The selling of newspapers by large numbers of young children is not conducive to steady, industrious habits in later life. Many such lads fail to settle down to a trade, and too often graduate into street-corner loafers, to be picked up here and there by the police for petty thefts and vagabondage. Our child labour laws do not reach this class, and many parents are more interested in the financial gain than they are solicitous of the child's ultimate welfare as a citizen. Newspaper selling might well be handed over to old men unfit for manual labour, and the children kept in the home and at school.

Question 4. Is it desirable to take special measures for the protection of children born outside of wedlock, and, if so, what measures?

The cruelties perpetrated on infants born out of wedlock are barbarous in the extreme. Almost daily one may read of drowned and strangled babies, not to speak of the many who are slowly and more painfully put out of the way by starvation and neglect. The great majority of unmarried mothers are homeless and morally weak girls, who have no true conception of motherhood, and no desire or willingness to discharge their sacred obligations. No record is kept of these births, and on one is charged with the oversight of the equally helpless mother and child. Both should be regarded and treated as children, and proper provision made for their care and oversight.

Under the law as at present, there is no authority given to any official to exercise supervision over this class of children or to compel the mother to properly care for the little one. Often they are advised to go into a public institution, but if they refuse to do so, there is no way in which they can be compelled.

Giving Children Away.

Then again, there is no law to prevent a young unmarried mother from giving away the child to any person who will accept it, no matter how impecunious or disreputable they may be. The payment of money has led to grave abuse, as poor people are tempted to adopt a baby "with means," and then either desert it somewhere or hasten its demise. The whole system is barbarous in the extreme, and many of these unfortunate babies die a slow but certain death through neglect and deliberate starvation.

What is the remedy? Such infants should be recorded and supervised by the Health Department of each city until the first year is past. Of course, where a regular and satisfactory adoption is arranged, such supervision could be cancelled or made quite unofficial. Would also like to see organized a Babies' Home-Finding Association to take charge of friendless infants, and get them homes without delay. There should also be authority to compel a young mother who is without money or friends to accept shelter in an institution, so that she may properly perform her maternal duties.

VISITING FOSTER-HOMES.

READERS of these reports are aware that all children made wards of a society and placed in foster-homes are recorded in the central office, which assumes responsibility for the subsequent visiting and supervision. This is a most important and interesting department of work, and it is gratifying to note that the fifteen visitors who called to make enquiries were unanimous in their praise of the foster-homes and the treatment accorded the children. Some of their reports fairly bubble over with enthusiasm in describing the special advantages enjoyed by young people, and even those who are not so specially favored are reported to be infinitely better off than they were in their original surroundings. The one thing to be feared is lack of affection, without which no child can thrive, and this constitutes a greater reason for removal than absence of material advantages.

Visiting children in foster-homes requires both tact and patience. Officialism should be kept in the background, and the visitor should aim to be considered not only a friend of the child, but of the family, unless, of course, the conditions are found to be undesirable. Grown children should be seen alone and given every opportunity to express their mind and ask questions concerning themselves. This can be done without any reflection on foster parents. When children are over eight or ten years of age it is necessary to ascertain what amount of schooling they are receiving and how far they are advanced; also find out if they have opportunities for attending Church and Sunday School. Undue publicity, such as visiting the school and calling out the child, is undesirable.

The original name of the child should not be mentioned nor should the visitor speak of the child's adoption unless to foster parents alone. Care should be taken also not to discuss the family affairs in other homes in the vicinity. A wideawake visitor should be able by mental observation to size up the situation, and to decide the social status of the child in the home.

One might give pages of testimony concerning these homes and reprint many reports and letters from those daily received. Probably two or three items will suffice:

A Decided Change.

One of the agents, after visiting two children, writes:

It is indeed wonderful the transformation for the better that has taken place. The boy can now recite among other things the Ten Commandments, memory verses, and sings nicely in both English and German. The little girl is also splendidly placed and is growing up to be a great credit to her foster parents. When I remember the hovel of squalor, destitution and depravity from which these children were taken and compare it with their present condition, I am led to exclaim: "Surely this work is blessed of God."

The Rewards of Home Finding.

One of our visitors in paying a friendly call to a youth about twenty-one years of age, writes as follows: "This young man was taken by his foster parents when he was between eight and nine years of age. He has always been known by their name and is vexed if anyone should use his former name in speaking or writing. His foster father has frequently offered him wages if he so desired, but he always replied, 'No. I prefer to be treated as your son.' They have a good, well-kept farm home. This young man is now the finished product of the Children's Aid work, and he is one more of the hundreds of examples of the splendid type of good citizens this work is producing."

A Coming Farmer.

In another case the visitor writes concerning a young man of seventeen: "He is in life, faith and purpose a model young man. Some time ago he made a profession of Christian faith, and his belief is attested by his life. He is saving his money and has ambition to become a machinist."

Still another: "The foster parents are quite devoted to the lad, who is a bright, happy child, and has never given any trouble whatever. His attendance at school is regular and he is making good progress. The foster parents cannot do too much for their boy, and they made no complaint when a year or two ago they had to expend $210 through the lad's illness with appendicitis."

Foster Parents' Testimony.

Foster parents living in the Muskoka district write concerning a little boy of three they adopted:

"We thought we would write you a few lines regarding the little boy you sent us. He is growing like a Muskoka fish story and as brown as a nut. He hasn't been sick an hour since we had him. He talks now of bringing other 'wee, wee sick boys' here to get well—papa to be the doctor and mama the nurse, and he is to plant potatoes and corn for them to eat. He seems to have a talent for both music and drawing. He plays outdoors all the time he isn't sleeping or eating."

And a personal visit emphasized the fact that the boy had got into the right kind of "institution."

Willing to Take a Third.

"We have every reason to be thankful for the two little ones which we obtained from your Society, and we have never for one moment regretted having the care and responsibility of bringing them up. In fact, if we could get a little girl of suitable characteristics and birth we would not object to having another about two years old."

Some people have the idea that all our wards are hired boys on farms. This is not so—quite a number are learning trades, and here is one who in a few years will probably be a distinguished man in the British Navy:

For over two years now our adopted boy has been attending a naval school in England and is a cadet on H.M.S. Huronia. He is 5 ft. 4 in., weighs 132 pounds, and is nearly sixteen. When a boy leaves the training school with a full diploma it guarantees that technically he can taken an extra master's certificate. I met the captain of the ship last month and he gave me a splendid report of Fred. This term he is to be promoted to Cadet Captain, which will give him an extra diploma. I hope then to have him apprenticed on one of the large sea-going liners to put in his three years of sea service. He never showed any particular aptitude for any other occupation than that of the sea, and even when a small boy, if asked what he

intended to do when he got big he always said "steamboat captain." That being his particular bent we allowed it full swing, and when it became necessary to send him away for technical training we sent him to the best school we could hear of. The expense is really more than we can afford, as it comes to about sixty dollars a month for three years, but if it makes a good man of him we will be more than repaid. Before he went away he asked me one day if it was true that he was adopted and I told him the full truth, as it was better he should know.

Recompense for Loss of Foster Father.

One of our wards, having been placed in a good foster-home, made general satisfactory progress. The foster father always took a special interest in her welfare, but he was recently killed in a railway accident and the foster mother felt that she would have to return the child as she could not provide for her. However, as a happy conclusion, the Railway Company, in deciding the allowance, made provision for the girl, depositing three thousand dollars to her account because of the foster parents having had adoption papers, agreeing to keep the child until she was 21 years of age. The interest on the money is being used for the girl's bringing up. It is indeed gratifying to know that her future is thus protected, and is it not worth while to continue this worthy work?

From a Foster Mother.

Dear Friend,—Forgive me for not writing you ere this, but I depended on Ethel to write you and tell you of her marriage, but I find she has never written, so I must tell you. She has been married two months now to a young man from the west. He has land out there, but came back here and bought a farm, so she is just living across the road from us. He is not wealthy, but has a nice start, so she will have, I judge, a very comfortable home. It was all her own choice. She met him at home, for she has always stayed at home till she was married. We gave her a nice little wedding, all we could afford, so she was married from home and went to her own home and Grandma willed her fifty dollars. We gave her two cows. Then she had her feather bed, and pillows, bedding, dishes and other keepsakes, and a nice lot of presents and she did not go away empty-handed.

Girls Marry Young.

Marriages such as the above are constantly taking place but they all seem to be among girls. Twenty girls have been married for every young man who has been a ward. Probably the explanation is that men do not marry at such a youthful age, and very few of the lads have sufficient capital to undertake the expense of housekeeping.

Few Deaths Among Foster Children.

Attention has been called in former reports to the rarity of deaths among wards, and this remarkable record still continues. Three deaths occurred from accident, and two from tuberculosis. The placing of young people in farm homes not only tends to longevity, but restores and builds up children who were, under city and institutional environment, weak and delicate. This argument should have some weight with those who have the control of dependent children in city institutions.

Healthy outdoor sport.

Children needing supervision.

SOCIAL AND CHILD-WELFARE

Evil grows of itself while for goodness we need effort and courage.

The germs of all things are in every heart—the greatest criminals as well as the greatest heroes are but different modes of ourselves.

You must love a person in order to do him any good.

The playground movement leads in the fight against tuberculosis. It makes the child a lover of fresh air and the outdoor life teaches chest expansion, and spreads the knowledge of hygienic principles.

Recreation centres and trade schools are the logical followers of the playground.

Gently to hear, kindly to judge—good motto for the Children's Court.

One can be thoroughly orthodox and yet do absolutely nothing for the good of humanity.

It was said of a social worker: "He was more successful in suppressing ruffianism than ten highly paid magistrates, for while they punished he conciliated."

An up-to-date school should have an assembly hall, a gymnasium and swimming tank, manual and domestic training, special classes for foreign and backward children; evening classes for working children, choral classes, entertainments for parents, boys' clubs and literary societies.—A social leader and the social spirit.

Legislation is important, but we can only uplift and restore the fallen by personal service and fellowship.

Idleness and drunkenness are twin evils—like the Siamese twins, if you kill one, you kill the other.

God will do for people what they cannot do for themselves, but He never undertakes to care for the improvident.

Children like to be usefully employed, and boys can readily be taught carpentering, plumbing and other industries as part of their play life.

Prolonging the play life of girls would improve the general health and avoid physical defects and weaknesses.

Crime is generally the result of bad surroundings, poor education, defective physique, false ideals, lack of employment arising from lack of training; it is rarely due wholly to heredity. Merely to confine a boy or a man in a prison is to bring

him in contact with other bad men, to cultivate a spirit of revenge and the continuance of false notions. Education and upbuilding of character should be the goal of effort, and especially should a strong appeal be made to the better nature that is dormant in every soul. Personal influences of the right kind seldom fail of a response, even though at the moment there should be no visible indication of it.

Wife and family desertion should be made a felony, and such men if found incorrigible put to work upon public improvements with some remuneration that could go to the family.

In social work we should always remember that the poor are entitled to retain their self-respect.

When a man is fined for being drunk, the difficulty is that in most cases the fine has to be paid by his wife or children.

In some of our best organizations valuable social experts spend a greater part of their time trying to collect funds. Popular charities receive most of the money while others, less known but equally if not more important, are passed over.

A social welfare committee surveying the whole field of charity can strengthen the weak places and direct attention to worthy causes. There should be more frequent conference and federation among societies.

It is being increasingly recognized that business men should take a practical interest in social welfare. Workers who have comfortable homes enjoy better health, and are consequently more efficient in service. This adds materially to the general prosperity.

When relief is given to persons in distress it should be adequate. Sometimes a family is compelled to apply to five or six charitable agencies before sufficient is received to meet their need. When a case is recognized as worthy, it is far more economical in the end to give at once all that is necessary to insure self-support.

Helping a family for the first time is a tremendous responsibility and calls for great experience, tact and wisdom.

We should avoid duplication in charitable work, not to save money for the donor, but out of regard for the recipient.

Fond of Horses.

A boy was sent to a reformatory because on several occasions he had stolen a horse and buggy for the purpose of enjoying a ride. What the boy really needed was a situation on a farm where he could have the handling of horses and get all the driving he wanted.

The Spirit of Service.

In social work successful results do not depend so much on the wording of the law, and the perfection of the machinery, as upon the spirit and personality that actuate and pervade the whole movement. Great things have been achieved without either law or machinery, and too often when these have been secured and perfected the spirit of altruistic service has been crowded out.

Study of Social Conditions.

To promote a more active spirit of service among citizens generally is now recognized as the highest form of patriotism, and when various committees take up the study of housing conditions, public amusements, comfort and recreation, food and milk supply, administration of charity, care of dependent and delinquent children and other kindred problems, they will be doing much to advance the best interests of the community.

Faithful Mothering Needed.

If every child born into the world was faithfully mothered until sixteen, and the defectives placed under adequate supervision, the great stream that flows into the police court, the reformatory, the jail, the poorhouse and the brothel would soon be reduced to a rivulet; many lives would be saved to usefulness, and millions of dollars made available for playgrounds, parks, and social centres, equipped with baths, gymnasiums, art galleries, assembly halls, etc. The neglect of the child is undoubtedly at the root of every social evil, therefore it is well to give this branch of Social Service first place.

The Mother's Influence.

A bad mother always means bad children. This is a rule that admits of but slight variation. If the father is bad and the mother good there is a hope not only that the children will grow up fairly well but with a strongly-developed hatred of the evil that caused the domestic misery. History reveals many cases in which the sons of drunkards and profligates have grown up to be men of outstanding ability and character because of the school of sorrow and suffering through which they passed, but the mother's influence and example are so great and so vital to the welfare of the family that it is rarely possible for children to be under her influence for any length of time and not copy her example and follow in her footsteps. A mother called on me to enquire about one of her children—a boy who had been placed in a foster-home. She herself had just been discharged from prison where she was sent for immorality, and at the time three of the daughters were in corrective institutions. How could a boy be expected to do well, with such an example? In another case of this kind, a mother having been left a widow, took to a course of improper living, with the result that her five sons went astray and were all at one time in various reformatories, prisons and penitentiaries. They followed a career of crime because of her baneful influence upon their lives.

Why They Went Astray.

Two young girls guilty of grave misconduct had to be dealt with by the court and from the father's evidence it is quite easy to understand the cause of their downfall:

"I am the father of the two girls, but as I am away from home most of the day, I do not know anything about their conduct. I have asked the children to go to Sunday school, but I do not know whether they go or not. We have six

children altogether, two or three of the older ones are working out. I do not think the mother looks after them properly. She drinks a good deal and her name has been put on the prohibited list. She is always fighting with the children and they run wild. I drink also and I suppose that does not help matters. The girls come home any time they like at night, and they practically do as they please."

Irate Parents.

Occasionally one has to incur the displeasure of people whose children have to be sent to reform schools or foster-homes. Here is a sample of the letters frequently received:

Sir,—We have had no answer to that petition yet, and I want you to bring the boy on Friday. The lawyer has got it in hand and that is the longest we'll wait. I want no fooling, for I mean business, and come and see me when you come to town (East End). I intend shoving it right through. I will wait no longer. I want you to go to the Home and get the boy, and who ever took him I will bring him to the front. Mrs. A. W. D.

Young Man Wants to Get Even.

The word of appreciation and praise is frequently lacking, but when received is always encouraging, and Children's Aid Workers are no exception to the rule. They give much time, attention, and patience, and give it gladly, to the care and assistance of unfortunate children, and while possibly all these children who are benefited realize a sense of thankfulness for these efforts, still the word of appreciation is not often spoken.

A gratifying letter arrived recently from one of our progressive wards. He has risen to a position of trust with his Company, being Inspector for a certain route. He writes: "I have not forgotten you and your kind assistance. If there is anything I can do to help get even with you I would like to do it, because you have done a lot for me in my past life that I will never forget. I am not a perfect model yet, but I am different."

Charitable Institutions.

There is always the danger that an increase in the number of charitable institutions will lead to a corresponding increase in the number of those seeking assistance. Without carefully studying the situation, a few zealous persons can get together and start a new charity. The burden of initiating a new enterprise is not perhaps so great, but the maintenance year after year is a heavy responsibility and possibly an unappreciated mortgage on posterity. Unfortunately this yearly expense is not fully realized until too late, and the benevolently disposed are taxed unnecessarily. Great care and judgment should be exercised before new institutions are started and if in the evolution of social progress changes are found to be desirable, the work of the old institutions should be adjusted to meet new emergencies.

Lifting up the Family.

When the Society is called upon to deal with a family reported to be fairly well meaning but poor or careless, then the church and benevolent societies should be asked to encourage and assist them to do better. Sometimes helping a family to get a house in a better neighborhood will set them on their feet again, or getting a man a situation and encouraging him to show himself worthy of confidence will give him new heart and courage. In these various ways the children are benefited and an immense service is rendered to the community.

Charges of Ill-Treatment.

From time to time harrowing stories appear in the newspapers about boys being cruelly treated and terribly overworked. It is rarely the case that an explanation appears, and often stories that are to a large extent false or capable of a reasonable explanation are accepted, and the farming community denounced in unmeasured terms.

It is true that there are cases of cruelty and ill-treatment, and yet, of the many cases investigated, quite a number were found to be practically without reasonable foundation. One boy who was punished for theft and disobedience ran away from his country home and told the whole neighborhood that he had been frightfully used, being overworked, starved, whipped and otherwise tortured. When an agent went to the district to investigate, the boy was compelled to admit that his stories were untrue, and the parties who had espoused his cause, confessed that they were entirely mistaken and led astray by the boy's romancing.

During the past winter the papers were full of the hardships of a boy who, it was said, had been shamefully used by a farmer. Enquiry revealed the fact that the so-called "boy" was nineteen years of age, did not belong to any children's society but was an immigrant, who was not bright mentally, was employed in the ordinary way, and whose hardships were brought on by his own carelessness, and lack of ability to properly take care of himself.

Quite a number of other explanations might be given and, while as already mentioned, there are occasionally undoubted cases of cruelty and hardship, it should be borne in mind that there are thousands of farmers giving good homes and fair treatment to children placed with them by the various child-protection societies of the Province.

Enquiring for Relatives.

One of the pathetic features of child-saving work is the anxious enquiry that comes so frequently from the adopted child after he or she reaches the age of eighteen or twenty. These letters and visits reveal the heart-hunger that anyone must feel who is left without a blood relative to whom he can turn for friendship and sympathy. Sometimes it is possible to meet their wish and to bestow upon them the great happiness of reunion with a sister or a brother, or possibly an aunt or other relative. As a rule very little encouragement can be given, especially in the case of illegitimacy, and usually one has to be tactfully evasive, in order to avoid greatly hurting them by laying bare the sadness and wretchedness of birth and early environment. Often the most persistent enquirers are the ones to whom the least encouragement can be given.

One fine young man who really believes he comes of good family was the son of an unmarried girl who was a frequent inmate of havens and reformatories, and who, in spite of many friendly influences has never shown any real desire to reform. Another lad who expresses the determination to devote all his time and money to the task of finding his mother was an illegitimate child who in his early days was an inmate of a charitable institution and whose mother was also cared for in the same way. With girls, the situation is even more complicated and sorrowful.

While we cannot prevent these unfortunate conditions they show at least the possibilities that may open up before even the most neglected child, for with many of these young people of unfortunate ancestry there is nothing to distinguish them from the average young person of their own age—nothing to prevent their giving an equally good account of themselves.

Redeeming the Past.

How seldom it is that we know anything of the inner life of those with whom we come in daily contact! Every heart knows its own sorrow, and in every life there is a secret history seldom, if ever, revealed to the world, or even to the dearest friend. In the course of this work many sad stories of error and folly have been revealed, and often it is a privilege to help and encourage those whom the weight of their wrong-doing would have crushed to earth. Who with anything of the spirit of the Master could cherish the idea of further punishment when confronted with the sorrowful penitence and deep humiliation of the erring one! And is it ours to judge, who under similar fierce temptation might have done no better. No, a thousand times, no. In the presence of a repentant and humbled soul our words should be gentle and healing, remembering the example of Him who said, "Go in peace, thy sins are forgiven thee." The highest kind of heroism is not

usually honored. Some there are, once bowed in bitterest anguish, who now are loyally striving to redeem the past, and fighting battles in their own hearts of which the unthinking world has little conception. These are the true heroes, and though never recognized of men, their reward is with One who readeth the heart, and who does not judge after the manner of men.

Education and Crime.

Dr. Daniel Phelan of the Dominion penitentiary at Kingston, in addressing the association of prison surgeons at Baltimore, Md., said:

"Lack of proper education is the cause of a large percentage of crime to-day, and conversely, the encouragement of suitable education must necessarily tend to the diminishing of the number of those enemies of society, who are present so frequently amongst us.

"It is generally conceded that the only way the state can deter permanently the malefactor from the commission of his evil deeds is by educating him, for the weakness of the will power of the youth who is afflicted with evil tendencies can be strengthened by training and suitable education. A large number of the offences that are most severely punished by the State, are to be traced to the lack of proper education, to conditions of squalid want, to temptations arising from privations and exposure, in all of which the State should be greatly interested.

"We must, therefore, educate the young, and through the influence of proper moral training will we be able in at least some degree, to lessen crime and to save untold numbers from a career that leads to disgrace, sorrow, misery, and not infrequently premature death.

"Take a poor, neglected youth, inclined to evil tendencies, and alive with ungovernable passion, and light up for him the torch of knowledge, and touch the hardness of his heart, if such is possible. You will perceive at once the transformation. If he has a spark of goodness in him, his mind becomes clearer, his feelings more tender, his aspirations more elevated, his yearnings more in accord with the inherent nobility of man's disposition, and his conduct more in harmony with the fundamental principles of social well-being. His cruel, heartless desire to prey upon the afflictions and sufferings, as well as upon the property and rights, yes, even upon the lives of others, are at least for a time effaced—he looks upon life with other eyes and other aspirations. This is merely a portraiture of the effects which education would likely have upon one who was possessed of the finer feelings but who had no opportunity for their development.

"Under the best conditions we will always have two classes of criminals, viz., those who should never enter prison, and those who should never be out of it. It has been remarked that it is as hard for a healthy child to do a wrong, as it is difficult for a defective one to do a right act."

Rural Districts Neglected.

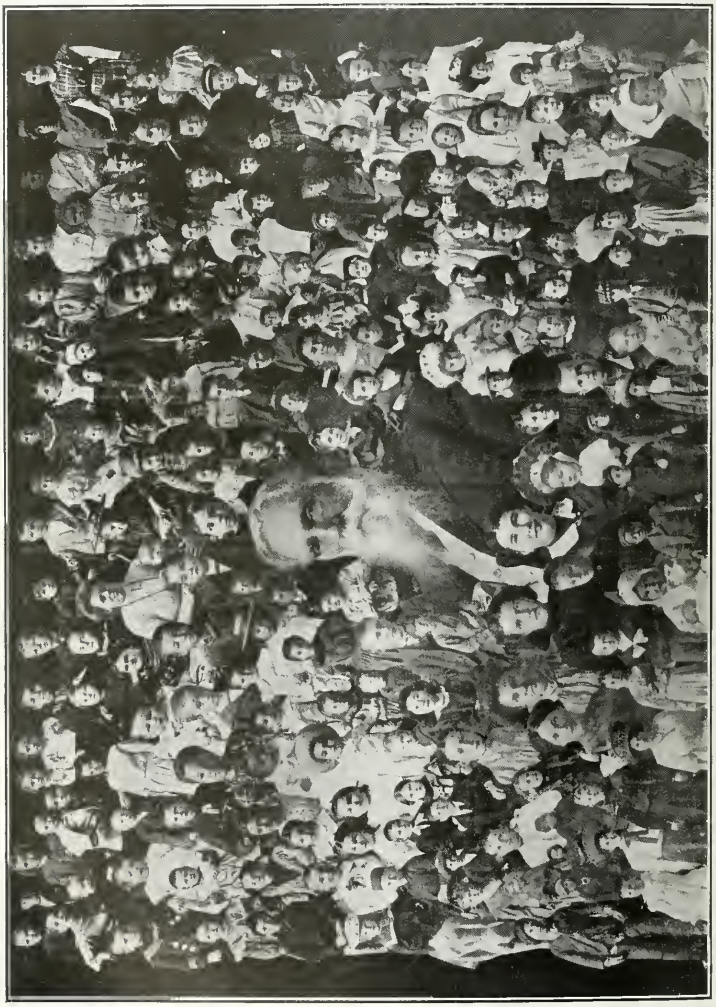
Wealth gravitates to and accumulates in cities, and money for the relief of distress and social amelioration generally is spent there also. The consequence is that there is much suffering and misery in rural districts that is not attended to, and conditions that are manifestly wrong drift on for years until children grow up to be a life-long burden on the community and to perpetuate in their offspring the only life they have known. An appeal was made to a city benevolent organization for some clothing for a family in a neighboring district. The request was refused on the ground that the city poor needed all they could get. Much clothing and relief distributed in the city goes to families where the chief cause of distress is drink, and it is always difficult to properly investigate the history of city families. Strange to say, also, well-to-do people in the country send their charitable contributions to the large city charities, ignorant of or indifferent toward the wretchedness they might substantially relieve in their own villages.

There is need for organized social work in rural districts and a judicious expenditure of funds. How can this be brought about is the problem.

Pure milk for the babies.

Keeping babies well.

Children's Aid Societies



Inspector Joseph Sanders, of London, and some of his friends.

CHILDREN'S AID SOCIETIES

SOME ACCOUNT OF THE GOOD WORK DONE BY THESE ORGANIZATIONS THROUGHOUT THE PROVINCE.

NOTWITHSTANDING the ever-present difficulty of securing sufficient funds to overtake all the good work that is possible, the Children's Aid Societies have made admirable progress during the past year. First of all in importance, I would say, is the preventive influence. No one can ever compute how much of cruelty and neglect of children never takes place because of the knowledge that a Children's Aid Society exists to defend the rights of the child. Then there is the steady moulding of public opinion that turns the thoughts of the whole community away from the sordid and debasing to an appreciation of the value and attractiveness of happy, safeguarded child life. This is pre-eminently "the Children's Age," and child welfare work engages the attention of all classes. Not a little of the credit is due to the persistent and continuous advocacy of the rights of children by the Children's Aid Societies of the Province. More good work is being done for children to-day than ever before in the history of the world, and the prospects for the future are exceedingly bright. All that is needed is more liberal appropriations to link up the neglected districts, and to bring about greater efficiency at a number of points where there is the weakness and lack of organization due to poverty. I would take this opportunity of urging upon active workers in our societies the need for steady progress and a broad line of policy. Homes of poor families should be frequently visited, to encourage both parents and children; boys and girls in danger of drifting into idle, dissolute ways should be kept under constant supervision, and guided into right ways of living, and in every possible way crime and evil should be checked in its incipiency.

Children's Aid Societies should actively promote such important social movements as steady school attendance, ample playgrounds with supervision and leadership, medical and dental treatment of children, custodial care of the feeble-minded, more manual training in schools, vocational employment for children leaving school, the greater use of school buildings for evening clubs and recreation, instruction in hygienic laws, restriction of boys engaging in street trades, the encouragement of motion picture houses to be educational in tendency rather than sensational and emotional, the creation of social centres in villages and towns to meet the needs of young people, etc. There is, in fact, no limit to the good work that can be done by and through the Children's Aid Societies, and friends of this movement have every reason to feel encouraged and to press forward to fresh achievements.

Acting as Child's Next Friend.

The President of a Children's Aid Society who is a lawyer recently took action on behalf of a boy fifteen years old who had been seriously injured while employed with a lumber company, and was successful in obtaining $900 compensation for the lad. This is a movement in the right direction, and will suggest to other societies the active protective role that all such organizations should assume.

Emigrant Provided with a House.

A curious request received by a Secretary of a Children's Aid Society was one from a new arrival in Canada. He stated he had a wife and family, but had been unable to find a home in which to put them. The Secretary immediately called into consultation several citizens, with the result that a house was secured within the means of the applicant, and the family were soon comfortably settled in their new abode.

Boys Admonished.

Some boys belonging to good homes got together and committed various thefts from stores, amounting to a considerable sum. Two of the parents settled with the merchants, and the matter was hushed up, but that was not good for the boys. The Secretary of the Children's Aid Society heard of it, ascertained the names of all concerned, spoke to each boy privately as to the inevitable consequence of such conduct, and made a deep impression upon them. This intervention not only stopped further depredations, but led to the reformation of the leader of the lads.

Relatives Invited to Help.

A woman with a young son had, for years, been dependent upon private charity for her maintenance, and refused to reveal the whereabouts of any relatives. The Secretary of a Children's Aid Society found that she had a brother whom she had not seen or corresponded with for many years. When the matter was brought to his attention he expressed his great willingness to assist, and, although living in a distant city, came at once to the town and undertook the future support of both the sister and her son. A happy reunion took place.

Better School Attendance.

The agent of the Children's Aid Society, in the course of his work, secures better school attendance for hundreds of children. A report recently received says:

"Six other homes were visited in reference to school attendance. A girl living in the township, who has been very irregular in her school attendance, was warned that she must go steadily, and her parents were instructed to the same effect. Two other families in the outlying district were visited to secure school attendance. In one of these cases it is feared that the society may have to use stern means to secure the welfare of the children.

It is deemed most important to keep the children in school to prevent them from forming street habits, and falling into criminal ways.

Restoring Peace in the Home.

One of the Children's Aid agents reports a case he had dealt with recently. There had been some trouble in the home between a man and his wife, so the Chief of Police asked him to do what he could to restore the peace for the sake of the children. He tells that after a lot of talk, composed in equal parts of scolding, preaching and argument, ending with a word of prayer, he left them forgiving each other and promising to live in harmony.

A Persevering Agent.

"I think yesterday I reported placing James B., age 5, with Mr. and Mrs. M. They are splendid people, but I never saw any people so nervous about taking a child. I had been trying for some time to get them to agree to try one, as I knew it would do them good. He is as pretty and as good a little lad as I have ever met. I knew if I could just get *him* there, it would be settled. In one hour after they agreed to try him they 'phoned to say they had changed their minds. I said, 'I can't talk to you now, but will come and see you.' I drove nine miles, took the boy, had dinner and left him there. They called me up last night to say that the child was the sweetest little fellow they ever saw, and they were all happy. I believe I have done these people more good than if I had given them another farm."

Defective Children.

It is the common experience of Children's Aid Societies that there is a certain proportion of defective and ill-favored children without homes who are not eligible for the ordinary foster home. The presence of these children in the shelters retards the work, and something definite ought to be done for this special class. Probably a number might be boarded out in village homes, but for the residuum institutional care should be provided. It would be a good plan if some institution already established for normal children could be induced to change its policy and accept this very needy class—the children whom nobody wants, or some wealthy philanthropist would here find a worthy object for his benevolence.

PRACTICAL HELP FOR CHILDREN.

The following notes are taken from an inspector's monthly report. It gives some idea of the good work that is going on from day to day in all parts of the Province.

Two homes have been visited in which the children were sadly neglected and both the house and children in very dirty condition. The parents were advised that unless conditions improved at once the children would have to be removed.

Fifteen homes were inspected as a result of visit to the school, only one family being found in bad condition. In some carefulness and comforts were apparent.

Two boys were given the option of attending school in town or going to Victoria Industrial; the former was accepted.

The interest of two girls, from different families, will be watched, as they are under age and not attending school. One was working in a factory.

Another home was found in which the children were uncared for owing to the mother going out to work. The husband said this was unnecessary, and they were given a chance to clean up.

One of the resident doctors of the town provided an outfit of school clothes for a poor lad.

The case of an orphan girl, fourteen years of age, working in an hotel in a nearby town, is being looked after.

The eldest girl in a family of children was found much discouraged because of her poor home and surrouudings. Some friends are looking after the family.

The Country School.

EXTENDED REPORTS OF SOCIETIES.

A few of the Societies did not send in their Reports in time for publication, but the following will give useful ideas to those who are engaged in the work:

BARRIE.

A large and representative meeting of those interested in the Children's Aid Society of Barrie was held in November. Mr. Donald Ross, the President, was in the chair.

The Treasurer's report showed that the total receipts for the year amounted to $645.21, made up as follows:—

Balance on hand, Nov., 1911, $117.86; by County for maintenance, $484.84; subscriptions and donations, $31; proceeds Mr. Kelso's lecture, $10.46; interest at bank, 5c. The disbursements were as follows: For maintenance of children in Shelter, $512.52; printing, $15.10; livery hire, $14.40; travelling expenses, $19.09; postage and sundries, $3.75; secretary, $75—Total, $638.86. Although there is a small balance at the bank there are liabilities amounting to over $100. Means for raising this sum were discussed, and before long we expect to see this deficit wiped out.

The Secretary's report covered the last eight months, since taking office. During that time 11 children have been placed in foster homes; 2 returned to their parents, 5 have been made wards of the Society; 11 have passed through the Barrie Shelter. Three boys have been let out on suspended sentences; 1 has been sent to the Industrial school. At present there are two children in the Shelter. Many more applications for children have been received than could be supplied. The work is growing and the need becoming more urgent for a permanent Shelter and for organizing the work along County lines.

The scheme as outlined by Mr. Kelso at his last visit was that steps should be taken immediately for the securing of a permanent and convenient house as a County Shelter in Barrie. Our present accommodation is altogether inadequate, and it is our desire to enlist the sympathy of all our citizens in this important and philanthropic object.

The only discouraging fact about the meeting was the resignation of Mr. Ross as President, which office he has held for four years. He has served the Society and the children faithfully and well, and great regret was expressed at his decision.

Election of Officers.

The following were elected officers:

President—Mr. H. J. Jory.

First Vice-President—Rev. Dr. McLeod.

Second Vice-President—Rev. I. G. Bowles.

Secretary-Treasurer—Rev. Andrew Smith.

Solicitor—Donald Ross.

Agents—Chief King and Constable Lambie.

District Agents—New Lowell, Mr. Bell; Elmvale, Rev. G. J. MacKay; Penetang, Mr. Wright; Alliston, Rev. Mr. Addison.

Visitor—Mrs. McKee.

Executive—Rev. W. Hipkin, Donald Ross and J. Sissons.

In point of numbers and interest this proved the best annual meeting for a long time. The discussion in regard to the Shelter was a most animated one, in which the Mayor, Mr. Sissons, the ministers of the town, and several ladies joined. All were agreed that a Shelter was most desirable, and a canvass for funds will be inaugurated.

BELLEVILLE AND HASTINGS COUNTY.

The annual meeting of the local Children's Aid Society was held in the City Hall, at which a good number of our interested citizens were present. The programme arranged for the evening was one of interest, and all present were well pleased by the reports read and the general work accomplished during the year.

Following prayer by Rev. Mr. Kerr, Dr. J. J. Farley, the President, spoke briefly on the aims of the Society and the good work it is doing in Belleville and throughout the country, asking assistance and sympathy in the work, and explaining how the citizens can assist, either in the way of donations or by adoption of the children.

Mr. Wrightmyer, the agent, submitted his report for the year ending October 31st, 1912, showing the number of children looked after by the Society during the year, and the way in which they were disposed of, and giving details of other work in connection with the Society.

Agent's Report.

As we have each month given detailed accounts, so far as possible, of the work dealt with, it will be unnecessary to take up the present time with a repetition of these details. The objects and accomplishments of the Children's Aid Societies can be but feebly expressed in figures, yet in order to be brief the agent has thus condensed his report and the following statement gathered from the monthly reports must represent the work of the past year:—

Number of children in the Shelter at the close of last year, 24; committed to the Society during the year, 56; committed to Industrial Schools, 5; children returned from foster homes, 43. Total, 128.

These children have been disposed of as follows: Placed in foster homes, 79; sent to Industrial Schools, 10; to "The Haven," Toronto, 1; to the Weston Sanitarium for Consumptives, 1; to Mr. Kelso, 1; left with the parents on probation, 15; children still in the Shelter, 18; deaths, 2; one boy left (without saying good-bye). Total, 128.

Personal and 'phone interviews in the interest of children, 1,429; calls on behalf of children, 1,127; letters received, 866; letters written, 889; complaints received, 131; complaints investigated, 98; attendance at court, 48; applications for children, 189; children visited in foster homes, 91.

Mr. Thomas Ritchie, Honorary President, congratulated the local Children's Aid Society on the good work which had been accomplished in the last three or four years.

Rev. Robert Wallace said that if only one child had been saved from circumstances of misery and unhappiness and wretchedness, having no chance in this life, and no hope of the life beyond, and placed in a kindly Christian home such as these children are placed in, it would have been well worth all the efforts that have been spent in the work.

Following this address came the report of Mr. H. F. Ketcheson, the Treasurer, showing the receipts and expenditures for the year.

Receipts—Balance, Oct. 31st, 1911, $160.02; donations and memberships, $919.70; maintenance, $2,044.35. Total, $3,124.07.

Expenditures—Maintenance of Shelter, $1,936.90; salaries and help, $1,042.00. Total, $2,798.90. Balance on hand October 31st, 1911, $145.17. Total, $3,124.07.

Mr. J. W. Johnson, M.P.P., spoke along the lines of the good work of the Society. He thought this work was entirely in line with what this country is doing generally for thousands who are in distress or misfortune. We should particularly aid the children, who have probably a greater claim upon us than the adults have.

Mr. W. L. Scott, of Ottawa, then gave an extremely interesting address along the lines of dealing with delinquent children, the influence of environment upon their lives and what kindness would do for them.

Mr. H. F. Ketcheson made an appeal for increased membership of the Society. The membership at present is two hundred. As the membership fee is only $1.00 a year, he thought they ought to have a membership of one thousand.

Rev. A. M. Hubly moved a vote of thanks to Mr. Scott, the speaker of the evening, for his coming to Belleville and delivering such an excellent address; to the Belleville Male Quartette, and others who so kindly assisted.

Officers elected:—

Hon. President—Thomas Ritchie.

President—Dr. J. J. Farley.

Vice-President—Rev. A. M. Hubly.

Treasurer—H. F. Ketcheson.

Secretary—C. B. Scantlebury.

Agent—W. H. Wrightmyer.

Campbellford (Hastings County).

As a result of a meeting called to hear an address of Mr. Wrightmyer, County Agent, a branch society was organized in Campbellford, with the following officers:

Hon. President—Mayor J. A. Irwin.

President—J. D. Vosper.

Vice-President—W. J. Armstrong.

Agent—O. A. Eaton.

Secretary—Rev. W. Cross.

Treasurer—Rev. W. B. Tucker.

Board of Management—Medical profession, teachers of the schools, town council, pastors of the churches, Captain Salvation Army, and Chief of Police.

BERLIN AND WATERLOO COUNTY.

The Children's Aid Society of Waterloo County dealt with 349 children during the past year. This was the outstanding feature of the report presented to the officers by the Agent, Rev. C. R. Miller, at the annual meeting, held in the public library on Monday and attended by Rev. W. C. Boese, Berlin; Mr. D. N. Pannabaker, Hespeler; Rev. L. Graupner, Elmira; Mr. B. W. Zieman, Preston; Mr. J. R. Strickland, Waterloo; Mr. John Wing, New Hamburg; Rev. Theo. Spetz, Berlin; Mr. J. E. Kerr, Galt, and others.

Following foster father's footsteps.

Summer in the sand.

The report showed that 197 investigations had been made, 169 children placed, and 339 applications received for children for adoption.

The financial statement showed a balance of $240.

C. J. Atkinson, of The Boy's Dominion, Toronto, delivered an address on "Boys' Problem" at a largely attended evening meeting.

A Home for Girls out at Service.

"The Society has now in Berlin and Waterloo girls who might well be called young women, working out as domestics, and if the Society could provide a home that each of these girls could claim as her own, and there find a mother's love, our scheme for protecting these girls would be almost complete. While nothing but sincere love and kindness is shown all these girls by the matron and the staff at the orphanage yet it is unreasonable to expect them to entertain so many girls. Another home, looked upon as a private home, is really very much needed, and we might say that this scheme has met the approval of Mr. Kelso, who urged us to bring it about."

So said Rev. C. R. Miller, secretary of the County Children's Aid Society, in promulgating a new and unique idea that he asked the members to express an opinion on. He knows a lady who is available to preside over such a home that would be a real home to those young women, wards of the Society, who are out at service. The project would not cost the Society a cent, as he has promise of ample financial assistance. The institution would be entirely interdenominational.

Rev. Theo. Spetz approved of the idea with "God bless the effort," and a resolution of approval was passed by the members.

The following were named as a committee to arrange the details of the work, as those at the meeting gave the movement their hearty endorsation.

The Committee—Rev. Theo. Spetz, Rev. W. C. Boese; Mrs. (Dr.) H. Lackner; Mrs. J. Kaufman and Mrs. T. Eagon.

Officers elected:—

President—Rev. Theo. Spetz, D.D.

First Vice-President—Rev. W. C. Boese.

Second Vice-President—Rev. J. W. J. Andrew.

Secretary—Mr. J. R. Strickland.

Treasurer—Mrs. Dr. H. G. Lackner.

Inspector—Rev. C. R. Miller.

BRAMPTON AND PEEL COUNTY.

An effective Society has been formed in this town and is already doing good work. At a meeting in Grace Church school room Sheriff Henderson, President of the Society, took the chair and spoke of the important work done by the Society throughout Peel County, the aim being to protect and care for every neglected child.

Mr. C. D. Gordon, who has been actively interested in the work for some years past, addressed the meeting and gave some useful information to those present.

Mayor Duggan, Rev. W. N. Chantler, Dr. Long, and Mr. R. H. Pringle, also spoke on behalf of the aims and objects of the organization.

A committee to take the responsibility of finance in the County were appointed, also a Ladies' Visiting Committee to attend upon the cases of neglect or any other evil reported.

Mr. J. J. Kelso, the General Superintendent of Ontario, recently paid the Society a visit and gave an illustrated lecture with a view to interesting the many friends of the work in the effort to provide a Shelter for the neglected and friendless children.

That the children are the country's greatest asset was brought home to the minds and hearts of those who had the opportunity of hearing Mr. Kelso. Children who are

left orphaned and helpless, children who are neglected, uneducated, and living in squalor and misery, must be rescued and placed in a fitting home. It is the aim of this Society in the Province to find homes for these little waifs.

Should some charitable person open his heart and make a gift of a home in the town the fruits of his unselfish gift would be far-reaching. Such a bequest, or the gift of a sum of money towards this end would be held in remembrance by those who are devoting their lives to the work of rescuing the forlorn and destitute and placing them where they may grow into respectable and honored citizens, who in turn will be ready to assist others to lives of self-dependence and usefulness.

The Tag Days netted the sum of $116.24 for the Society, which since its organization has been laboring under the disadvantage of having little or no funds.

A deputation from the Society waited upon the Town Council and presented the needs of the work, with a request for financial assistance. The matter was very favorably considered, and on the motion of Dr. Sharpe, seconded by Mr. Warr, a grant of $50 was made.

Officers elected—

Hon. President—Richard Blain, M.P.

President—Sheriff Nathan Henderson.

Treasurer—Walter Morphy, K.C.

Secretary and Inspector—C. W. Norton.

Committee—Mayor T. W. Duggan, Canon Walsh, Rev. James Long, Rev. N. A. McEachren, Rev. W. N. Chantler, R. H. Pringle, C. D. Gordon, J. R. Fallis, Ex-Mayor T. Thauburn, David McClure, Mrs. T. W. Duggan, Mrs. E. G. Graham Mrs. Luther Cheyne, Mrs. R. Blain, Mrs. W. Sharp, Mrs. N. Henderson, Mrs. C. Cumberland, Mrs. S. Deeves.

BRANTFORD.

The Children's Aid Society held the nineteenth annual meeting at the Thomson Shelter, the occasion being replete with matters of special interest, and indicating in no uncertain manner the excellent progress of the society made during the past ten months in its useful and often difficult work. The chief features of the meeting were the reports of Secretary Axford and Treasurer Christopher Cook, and the splendid addresses of Mr. J. J. Kelso, Provincial Superintendent of the Department of Neglected Children of the Ontario Government, and Juvenile Commissioner Starr, of Toronto.

The following comparison of the work during 1911 and 1912 may prove interesting: Children at the Shelter in 1911, 50; in 1912, 60. Total days' stay in 1911, 2,679; in 1912, 1,920. Average number per day in 1911, 7; in 1912, 5. Average stay of each child in 1911, 53; in 1912, 32. This shows that the Society is doing a larger work than before the acquisition of the Home. The report of 1911 is for 12 months, while the report for 1912 is for 10 months. The Society had more children, they were able to keep them placed to a better advantage, and thus had a smaller average number per day.

Mr. Gladstone Whitaker, Vice-President of the local Society, officiated in the absence of Mr. Ruddy, the President.

Secretary Axford's report for the year, which dealt with a year of only ten months, showed a record of 459 letters received and 447 written; of 36 children placed in foster homes, of 93 complaints against parents or guardians, of 150 children involved in complaints, of 609 visits made, of 19 children made wards of the Society, 10 from the city and 9 from the county, and of 60 children sheltered during the ten months. $542.95 comprises the total office receipts for the year.

The people of Brantford and Brant County have generously supported the new home by donations of food, clothing and cash, all of which have been acknowledged in the press from time to time. An appeal to take children out for a vacation was made in some of the rural churches during the past summer. The response and results were very gratifying and encourage us to make it more general next summer.

Officer Boylan's Success.

Officer Boylan, who has in past years been devoting a part of each day as truant officer, is now giving his whole time to the work, and the results are sure to bear fruit in the future. The prosecutions were not so numerous as during the previous year. Usually a visit and a warning were all that were needed to bring about the desired results.

It was a privilege to assist several adults to positions where they were able to better their condition and also to help some others to the betterment of their surroundings.

A Grave Question.

Since the occupation of our new home we have been besieged with applications for the admission of illegitimate babies. Some mothers were very persistent that they should be at once relieved of their care, and seemed utterly indifferent as to their duty as a mother and care for their own children. These have been refused and efforts made to help them shoulder their responsibilities.

This condition seems to be on the increase in Brantford and vicinity, and I feel that in taking the children from the mothers we are encouraging immorality and crime.

There have also been several requests from mothers to board their children while they go to service. This has been undertaken in some needy cases as far as our finances and circumstances would permit. These, I also believe, should be discouraged in most instances.

Good Record.

Another year has passed without a boy or girl having been committed to an industrial school.

The need of an associated charity organization in Brantford so as to prevent pauperization and overlapping in giving was urgently recommended; also the immediate establishment and proclaiming of a juvenile court on modern lines.

Grateful appreciation was expressed to the City, County, Town and Township Councils for their usual grants again this year; also to the many merchants who have contributed from time to time. To Drs. Bier, Marquis and Bell for medical attendance and to Mr. Smiley for drugs; also Harley and Sweet for legal advice. It is also a pleasure to acknowledge the courtesy and advice of Mr. J. J. Kelso, the police magistrate, the crown attorney, Chief Slemin and staff, and the press of the city. The interest shown by the President, Mr. Jos. Ruddy, has been a great help and encouragement in the work as has also the untiring efforts of the house committee.

The following officers were elected for the ensuing year:

Officers for 1912-13.

President—Joseph Ruddy.
Vice-Presidents—Gladstone Whittaker, Richard Sanderson.
Corresponding Secretary—J. Leslie Axford.
Recording Secretary—Miss S. Brown.
Treasurer—C. Cook.
Honorary Solicitors—Harley and Sweet.
Council—T. H. Preston, Dr. U. M. Stanley, Very Rev. Dean Brady, G. Kippax, Chief Slemin, Rev. J. M. Whitelaw, Dr. Burt, Paris; N. A. McCollum, Burford; Mesdames G. S. Winter, J. M. Shuttleworth, W. H. Whittaker, John Jefferson, Paris; J. J. Hurley, John Ker, Miss E. Sutherland, Miss E. Witty.
Executive—Jos. Ruddy, Rev. J. M. Whitelaw, G. Kippax, Chief Slemin and Mrs. John Ker.

BROCKVILLE.

The new Shelter building of the Brockville Society was formally opened by the Lieut.-Governor in the presence of many leading citizens. As the picture indicates, it is a building suitable in every way for the work, and will be a great asset to the work of child protection.

The officers of the Society are:

President—A. T. Wilgress.
Vice-President—W. H. Kyle.
Secretary—R. J. Driver.
Treasurer—C. E. Baynes-Reed.
Agent—A. J. Traill.
Solicitor—H. A. Stewart, K.C.

Children's Shelter, Brockville.

BURK'S FALLS.

The annual meeting of the Children's Aid Society of Burk's Falls was held in St. Andrew's Presbyterian Church. Mr. J. N. Dodds, the retiring President, occupied the chair. The meeting opened with singing, followed by prayer by Rev. A. T. Barnard, M.A. Rev. J. D. Rowland read the Scripture lesson. Miss Prior read the minutes of the previous meeting, also presented the Treasurer's statement, after which the President gave a brief and interesting review of the splendid work done by the local branch during the year.

Mr. J. J. Kelso was present. "We must put a halo around the child's life," he remarked at the outset, "and give them the opportunity to grow up good men and women." Much depended upon public sentiment. The mere fact that there was a Children's Aid Society in a community and that it held monthly meetings exercised a great influence for good. Take care of the children in tender years and much is done to lessen the necessity for future enlargement of prisons and reformatory institutions. Mr. Kelso gave details showing the importance and magnitude of the work done by the Society in the past, and spoke hopefully and cheerily of the future. "It is not money

the Society wants so much as workers who will interest themselves personally in children." The meeting closed with the doxology, followed by prayer by the Rev. D. Roy Gray, B.A.

The following officers were then elected for the ensuing year:—

President—Dr. J. J. Wilson.

First Vice-President—Rev. D. Roy Gray, B.A.

Vice-Presidents—Rev. Father Fleming, Rev. Canon Allman, B.Sc., Rev. D. J. Rowland, and Rev. A. T. Barnard, M.A.

Secretary—Miss Prior.

Treasurer—Mrs. C. W. Sharpe,

Agent—Mr. J. N. Dodds.

The retiring committee, consisting of two ladies from each church, were all re-elected.

CANNINGTON.

The work of this Society during its first year has proved to be most beneficial in regard to the moral and physical uplifting of children who were neglected and in grave danger of becoming dissolute and unworthy citizens.

In one case, a mother with two young children was known to be living a life of immorality; a serious warning was given, and the mother listened to the advice with such excellent result that the whole of the unsatisfactory connections were broken up and the family removed far away to another part to begin life anew. Another home was rapidly degenerating through the strength and character of the father being undermined by drink. There was great danger of the large family of young children being seriously neglected. The matter was taken in hand early enough to prevent disaster, and, through kindly visits and strong warnings the father was persuaded to do the right, and now the home and family show signs of being on the rising scale in every respect.

A happy rennion was brought about in another case by the efforts of the Society. A mother who had drifted from the path of rectitude whilst the husband was away in the far West, had by so doing endangered the moral character of the family of young boys. Serious representations were made to the mother as to the consequence of her doings, at first without result; finally the boys were all removed to a Shelter; the father was found and communicted with, he came East, and the family were restored to him, and now they are all happily united in the West. JOS. SINCLAIR, *Secy.*

COBOURG.

The Cobourg Children's Aid Society is one whose field does not afford many cases calling for active interference. Occasionally we have children to be looked after, and we exercise oversight, and by being ready to take action in cases of need our deterrent force is felt to advantage.

During the year we took charge of two girls and a boy who had been abandoned by their fathers, the mothers having been left most destitute. The children were cared for at the Oshawa Shelter and were placed in foster homes from there.

We have been able during the year to direct Children's Aid officers in other places to cases needing attention, such children having previously lived here, and after moving had become more neglected and needy so as to call for the Society's services in their behalf. We hope soon to find houses for one or two children for whom we have had inquiry.

Agent—J. C. Ruse.

Secretary-Treasurer—Jno. W. Bickle.

COLBORNE.

This branch society has enjoyed a visit from Mr. W. H. Wrightmyer, Children's Aid Agent, of Belleville, during the past year, and interest was revived by an illustrated lecture on the child rescue work that is being carried on by so many devoted workers throughout the Province.

Officers were elected, but changes in the church arrangements took Revs. T. Cowan and F. B. Thornton to other spheres of labor, and the Agent, Mr. W. H. Smith, became Deputy Sheriff at Cobourg.

The remaining officers are:

President—Rev. T. J. O'C. Fenton.

Vice-President—Mrs. Dean.

CORNWALL.

During the past few months Mr. Alex. McLaren, Secretary of the Y.M.C.A. community work, has been appointed Agent and Secretary of the Children's Aid branch. He has shown a keen interest in the children of this district, and successfully awakened a number of friends in regard to the wisdom of reorganizing the Children's Aid. A special meeting was held in the Council Chamber of the Y.M.C.A. and resulted in definite action being taken and the election of officers to carry on the work. This was followed up at once by another conference of workers, at which vigorous campaigns were instituted against the ruinous practice of young children roaming the streets late at night; also the purchase and smoking of cigarettes by minors, contrary to the Dominion Act. A deputation of fourteen gentlemen waited upon the Town Council and urged both these matters upon their attention.

The Society is also adding to its activities the prevention of cruelty to animals by incorporating in its working a committee of the Humane Society. All these efforts have been stimulated by encouragement and advice from Mr. Kelso, the Provincial Superintendent, and the supply of literature from the Provincial office.

Officers elected:

President—A. C. Alguire.

Vice-Presidents—Clergy of the town.

Treasurer—H. B. Fetterley.

Agent and Secretary—Alex. McLaren.

Hon. Doctor—Dr. A. Ross Alguire.

Council—Mr. Archibald Adams, Mr. Jas. Alkins, Mr. Turner Gregor, Mr. Geo. Ralyea, Mr. A. J. James, Mr. J. Macdonald, Mr. Jos. Gogo, Mrs. Arch. Adams, Mrs. John Conliffe, Mrs. Turner Gregor, Mrs. R. H. Brown, Mrs. J. Macdonald, Mrs. Brennan.

GODERICH AND HURON COUNTY.

The annual meeting of the Children's Aid Society for Goderich and the County of Huron was held in the court room at Goderich.

Mr. James Mitchell, President of the Society, occupied the chair, and the minutes were read by Rev. Mr. Pollock, the Secretary, who also made a report.

County Agent Elliott then made report of the work for the year, from which are gathered the following items of interest.

Complaints received and investigated, 102; personal interviews: re the work, 326; 'phone interviews, 129; visits made, 325.

Letters received, 322; letters written, 457.

Children taken as wards of the Society, 17.

Other county wards taken, 8; placed in foster homes: 22 given to parents; on probation, 3; replaced, 16.

Total number placed or replaced, 41.

Taken to industrial school, 1.

One boy taken from the court room and placed in a good Christian home in the county is giving the best of satisfaction and is attending school regularly. This is better than sending a boy to jail or to reform school.

A boy of twelve years was taken from a home where it was impossible for him ever to amount to anything. By treating the boy kindly, but firmly, and getting him into the proper home, he is doing well, and there is a splendid chance for him to grow up to be a good citizen.

I think of a bright little boy of five years of age forsaken by those who should be his natural guardians. He was taken as a ward of the Society and placed with foster parents in a country home where he just fits. The people have no children of their own and he is the joy of the household.

At the request of the Provincial Superintendent, J. J. Kelso, about sixty children in Huron County who are wards of the Children's Aid Society have been visited. We sent in to the department a separate report of each child. It is encouraging that we were able to report that in nearly all cases the children were doing well and the majority of them were treated as members of the family. For various reasons some had to be removed from one home to another. We are learning, however, not to be discouraged if a child has to be moved even the second or third time before the place is found where they fit. Often the fault is not in the child, but in the place.

Remarks expressing approval of the report and the work done, and a vote of thanks to the Agent, were made by Rev. G. Ross, Dr. H. I. Strang and Rev. Dr. Medd, and heartily endorsed by the audience.

Mr. G. Bogue Smart, of Ottawa, Dominion Inspector of Immigration Children, then gave a most interesting review of the work of placing and looking after such children, and of the work of the Children's Aid Society in Ontario as seen by him in his own department duties. Mr. Smart is an enthusiast in his work for children, and, as he says, it grows on one's heart the more you see the necessity for it.

Financial Statement.

The Treasurer's report was read as follows, and adopted:

Receipts.

Balance from former Treasurer	$18 58
Seaforth Branch Children's Aid Society	45 00
Town of Goderich	50 00
Brussels Branch	30 00
County Council	200 00
W. E. Elliott, London	7 50
Clinton Branch	35 00
W. W. Walter, S. S. Class	3 00
Wingham Branch Children's Aid Society	38 50
John A. Moynihan	9 00
Goderich contributions	42 00
Contribution boxes	2 72
Total Receipts	$481 30

Expenditures.

Printing and office supplies	$21 82
Care of children at Berlin	20 00
Alexandra Hospital	9 00
Local	2 00
Transportation expenses	20 60
Salary, County Officer	330 00
Doctor's services	5 00
Advertising and organizing	23 65
Telephone calls	18 60
Children's clothing	21 93
Balance on hand	8 70
	$481 30

Mr. A. M. Robertson, on behalf of the Nominating Committee, submitted the following as the Executive for the ensuing year, which was adopted.

Officers Elected.

Honorary President—Judge Doyle.
President—James Mitchell.
Vice-Presidents—The resident ministers of the town.
Secretary—Rev. J. Pollock.
Treasurer—Sheriff Reynolds.
Agent—G. M. Elliott.

The officers of the various branch societies also constitute a part of the Executive, and the ladies who acted as a part of the Goderich branch still remain members.

Pledge cards were distributed to the audience, and with the benediction pronounced by Rev. Mr. Ross the meeting closed.

A CONCERT FOR THE CHILDREN'S AID.

The following item, taken from the Seaforth *News*, gives some idea of the general interest taken in the work. The newspapers have been invaluable in their co-operation and warm-hearted advocacy:

The people of Seaforth and vicinity are going to have an opportunity given them on January 15th of helping a most worthy cause—the Children's Aid Society of Huron County. Many of us remembered this society at Christmas time, yet, no doubt, there are many who could not give as much as they would love to have given. To those we would say, come to the concert on the 15th, and let your mite mingle with hundreds of others, and help make a grand total. One 50c. does not do much good, but when you have 5 or 6 hundred 50c., you can easily see what it means. Besides helping a worthy cause, you will spend a most enjoyable evening, and receive full value for your money.

The *News* from time to time has spoken of the good work done by this Children's Aid Society all over the country, and in Huron County in particular, where G. M. Elliott, Inspector Children's Aid, has worked so faithfully to benefit those less fortunately situated than we are. The officers of the Seaforth branch are:

President—G. F. Rogers.
Treasurer—J. Beattie.
Secretary—John A. Wilson.

Letter to Municipalities.

The Huron County society mailed a copy of the following letter to twenty-six municipalities. It is the intention to follow this up by having representatives appear before the councils later.

To the Clerk of the Municipality:

Dear Sir,—The Executive of the Children's Aid and Humane Society of the County of Huron has instructed me to mail you a copy of its first Annual Report. The Executive desires to call the attention of your Council to the work that has been done for the improvement of child-life in the country, and would like every member to know of this work, so that if any cases requiring attention should be known to exist in your municipality they may be reported to the County Inspector, Mr. G. M. Elliott.

On November 1st, 1911, Mr. Elliott was appointed County Inspector by the society, with the approval of the Provincial Superintendent, Mr. J. J. Kelso, to devote his time to the work of this society. A glance at the enclosed report will give you an idea of the large number of cases that have been found to require his attention, and will convince you of the necessity of having such county officer and of continuing the work of this society. It is the aim of the Executive to establish in each municipality a branch society or a corresponding member, that it may be kept informed of local cases.

A heavy financial obligation has been assumed and the principle adopted in raising funds is that "what benefits all should be supported by all." It is therefore urgently requested that each municipality in the county should make a contribution in aid of this work for our children.

A representative of the society will be pleased to have an opportunity of waiting upon your Council and explaining further the necessity and benefit of the work. The Inspector or Secretary will gladly receive and answer any communications or enquiries.

BRUSSELS.

There is an active branch of the Huron County organization in Brussels, with Mr. James Fox as President, Mr. W. H. Gilroy, Treasurer, and Mr. W. H. Kerr as Secretary. Over $20 was contributed for county work.

GUELPH.

The annual meeting of this Society was held in Carnegie Hall, and the interest being taken in the work of the Society was abundantly reflected in the excellent reports read by Inspector Tovell and Treasurer McMaster. It may be safely said that the past year was amongst the most successful in the organization's history. Its work is increasing and extending in influence all the time, and Guelph is to be congratulated on possessing such an excellent influence in the care and protection of child life and humanitarian work generally.

Sheriff Allen called the meeting to order and asked Rev. W. S. Spence to offer up prayer. Prof. Kelly then delighted the audience by a solo, with guitar-banjo accompaniment.

Tribute to Col. Higinbotham.

Dr. Brock reported for the committee appointed to prepare a suitable memorial to the late Col. Higinbotham. In doing so the doctor paid a warm personal tribute to the character and virtues of the deceased, besides emphasizing the help he had been in the work of the Society and all such efforts as they were engaged in.

The Treasurer's report was read and showed a balance of $497.52. It was gratifying to note $500 had been granted by the county and $700 by the city.

The Secretary reported that the enlarged and improved accommodation has enabled the Society to do much more than was possible in former years. Since the opening of the Shelter, November 6th, 1911, 78 children have been admitted. The number for the preceding year was 41. Of this number 37 belong to the city, 31 to the county, and 10 came from other counties. There were 40 boys and 38 girls. Ten children were made wards of the Society. Twenty children have been kept temporarily during sickness of parents. For some of these the parents have been able to reward the Society. Three boys have occupied the detention ward. Fourteen have gone from the Shelter to foster homes. Four of these were returned and replaced. Thirty-one have been returned to their parents or friends. Three were sent to other institutions. There has been very little sickness in the Shelter, and we are thankful to be able to state that no contagious diseases have gained admission. One child died after being removed to the General Hospital. There has been an increase in the number of delinquent children. Several cases of theft have been dealt with. Boys who were anxious for some pleasure they had not means to provide, others who were covetous, were led to steal. In some cases the parental authority has been so lax that children have become juvenile anarchists. A boy nine years of age refused to go to school, and his parents reported that they could not compel him to go. When he was given the choice between attending the city school and the Victoria Industrial School, he chose the former and is doing well. It has been our aim to give the delinquent child a chance. This has succeeded in many cases, but not in all. One boy was sent to the Industrial School.

Visiting Children in Foster Homes.

One hundred and seventy children in foster homes in Wellington and Halton counties were visited in their homes. This involved much driving, as these children are found in all parts of the rural districts, villages and towns. Additional special visits were made to wards in Elora, Arthur, Mount Forest and Clifford. In almost every case conditions were found very satisfactory. A very few were found unsatisfactory, and in three cases it was thought necessary to remove the children. In a few cases the children were not doing well, and were returned by the foster parents to the homes from which they had come.

Mayor Thorp was called upon to speak, and addressed a few remarks of a congratulatory nature to those present. He complimented the officers upon the splendid reports and the Society and citizens generally upon the progress of the work and the fine Shelter erected. He then went on to speak about the feeble-minded of the Province.

His worship agreed with the inspector regarding little children not being allowed in picture shows without their parents, and remarked that the fact that they were disregarding this point having been reported to him he had instructed the chief of police to have a man present both afternoon and evening, and see that the law was strictly enforced. He also stated that he had forbidden the employment of a policeman at moving picture shows selling or taking tickets, believing that was not a proper proceeding.

Remarks from Mr. Kelso.

Mr. J. J. Kelso, of Toronto, in a brief address paid a warm tribute to the work of the local Society and was glad that public sentiment was behind it. Referring to the Shelter erected in Guelph Mr. Kelso mentioned that Regina had been so taken up with it that they had duplicated the plans, thereby showing how good things spread. He had just returned from the Cobalt district, and was impressed with the courage and optimism that pulsated that district, a few years ago untrod by the foot of man. A thing that delighted his heart was the securing of a man as inspector whose worth was recognized by his election to be mayor. It was a fine experience to walk down the street with "His Worship" and see him talking to boys and taking an interest in

His happy day.

Institution boys out for a holiday.

their welfare. The Children's Aid work was spreading all over the country; at Sudbury they had a gathering of 1,100 people at a meeting, this attendance being due to the fact that the Roman Catholic priest was working with them. The collection amounted to $73. They had 18 Children's Shelters in the Province now; in a year or two they hoped to have more, and before many years one in every county of Ontario. He believed that the municipality ought to take a paternal interest in every family and lamented the treatment too often given the newly arrived emigraut, especially in not helping them to secure proper houses to live in. The community had to pay dearly for such indifference in the creation of slums. We ought to have playgrounds, for if we are to have healthy men and women we must look after the health of the children. He hoped that Canada would never have a poorhouse system, such as England had, which cost $45,000,000 a year. We ought to profit by the past, and he hoped it would not be necessary to have large children's homes or reformatories in the future. Far better for the children to go out and grow up on the farms where they learned to work and become successful men and women. The children to be pitied were the children of the rich, who were not brought up to depend on their own exertions.

Election of Officers.

Honorary President—Dr. L. Brock.
President—Sheriff Allan.
First Vice-President—Mrs. T. Goldie.
Second Vice-President—Rev. C. H. Buckland.
Secretary—Miss Melvin.
Treasurer—Mr. T. J. McMaster.
Inspector—Rev. A. Tovell.
Solicitor—Mr. W. E. Buckingham.
Auditor—Mr. Geo. Chapman.
Physicians—Dr. Walsh, Dr. W. O. Stewart, Dr. Sutherland, Dr. Foster.
Veterinary Surgeons—Dr. Davidson, Dr. Harvey, Dr. Greenside.
Executive Committee—The Mayor, Mrs. Chadwick, Mrs. Foster, Mrs. W. McDonald, Mrs. Rose, Mrs. A. Anderson, Mrs. J. C. Smith, Miss Robertson, Mrs. Jas. Anderson, Miss Mary Howitt, Miss Forbes, Miss Ranton, Mrs. Pentelow, Mrs. Wells, Mrs. Merewether, Mrs. Thorp, Mr. D. Young, Mr. W. H. Hamilton, Major Merewether.

A Timely Gift.

The following is an interesting extract from the Inspector's report to the Society:

Some years ago a kind-hearted woman in the city opened her house and her heart to a poor homeless little girl. The report of her kindness was sent to Mr. Kelso, and his publications sent the message far and wide. One responsive heart at least was touched by this story and a gift was sent through Mr. Kelso for this kind woman. Nor did the memory of her kindness depart from that man. The following year another cheque was sent, and a gold coin with an X on it was carried to the good mother. She said, "I had no money for Christmas, but I thought God would send me some. He has sent this." Tears of joy and gratitude expressed the rest. Thus is kindness sometimes appreciated.

HAMILTON.

About fifty members and friends of the Children's Aid Society of Hamilton attended the eighteenth annual meeting. W. H. Wardrope, K.C., President of the Society, occupied the chair.

The announcement by Adam Brown, Honorary President, that all arrangements and conditions having been complied with in connection with the acquiring of the new children's shelter the Society now had its own building, where it could properly care for the neglected children, was received with much satisfaction.

Mayor Lees handed over the keys of the property to Mr. Wardrope, who in turn thanked his worship on behalf of the society, and expressed a wish that the doors of the new shelter would ever be open for the reception of neglected and needy children.

The new shelter, which is located at the foot of MacNab Street, will be put into use at once, and officers appointed to take charge of it.

Reviewed the Work.

Each of the speakers paid tribute to Inspector Pinch for the excellent work he had done for the society during the past year. Adam Brown, in seconding the adoption of the Secretary's report, gave a brief address.

"We have provided good homes for 362 children," said Mr. Brown. "We have also cared for 1,500 children, and I am proud to know that several of those we have looked after during the past few years have married well, and are to-day living in good homes of their own. The influence of this society in its relation to the future generation is of untold value to the country at large, and when we realize that this work is being carried on all over Ontario, the total result of good done is simply beyond description. We have in Mr. Pinch the best officer possible to secure, and much credit is due him for his excellent work. I have the honor of announcing to-day to you that the question of a shelter, for which we have battled so hard for years, is at last settled, and I now hold the agreement of transfer in my hands, signed by Mayor Lees and the President of this society."

J. J. Kelso, Superintendent of Children's Aid Societies for Ontario, complimented the local officers for the excellent work done, and especially in their success in securing a shelter. He cautioned the society, however, not to depend on the merits of the building only.

"You must select capable people to manage the shelter," said Mr. Kelso, "those who are known to be of the best Christian character, and who will do all in their power to make the best out of the children entrusted to their care. It is not the building but the persons with whom they associate that benefit the children. Boys should not be sent to the reformatory; they should be kept right here and cared for by someone who knows how, by showing them affection and proper treatment to become worthy men and citizens. The community has underestimated the work of this society in Hamilton if one may judge from the amount of contributions and the hard work it has been to raise sufficient funds to feed and clothe what children you have cared for. Inspector Pinch should receive much more money than he is getting; he hardly gets enough for pocket money. Mrs. Urquhart, whose services as secretary have been given for years without charge, has been of great value to your society, and I know you all appreciate it. In handling children from the shelter it should be your aim to secure homes for them in the country. The artificial life of the city is not good either for their morals or their health, and the best boys and girls are those whose early training was in the country. The co-operation of all other societies doing similar work is also desirable. You should work hand in hand one with the other child-helping agencies. By sending your boys and girls to the country they are taught to work, and work is what every boy and girl most needs. The reformatory is filled with boys from the city who never had to work, otherwise they would not have been there. When boys are brought before your courts, get hold of them, give them the loving protection of your shelter. Don't send them to the reformatory or to jail. Give them your personal attention, and make good men and citizens out of them."

Mayor Lees in a brief address said he and the council and controllers were in hearty sympathy with the work of the society, and it was a pleasant duty for him on this occasion to hand over the keys of the new shelter.

Secretary's Report.

Mrs. Urquhart, Secretary, presented her annual report, which showed that fifty-three children had been placed in foster homes, eight returned to parents or relatives,

two sent to the industrial school, one to the sanatorium and eighteen looked after in the institutions, while two infants died.

The report also made touching reference to the death of Mrs. Adam Zimmerman, one of the society's active workers, who was always ready to do anything in her power to help the organization.

Treasurer's Statement.

J. M. Burns, Treasurer, then submitted his report, which was as follows:

Receipts.

Cash on hand commencement of year	$977 10
Subscriptions received	220 00
Donations	299 00
Received from John Thomas	20 00
Bank interest	33 33
	$1,539 43

Disbursements.

Inspector Pinch	$275 00
Sundry items	100 85
Clothing for children	97 28
Printing	99 25
Toronto hospital	21 00
Telephone	14 00
Postage	3 60
Total	610 98
Balance on hand	$939 30

Officers.

The following officers were appointed for the ensuing year:
Honorary President—Adam Brown.
President—W. H. Wardrop, K.C.
First Vice-President—Lieut.-Col. Moore.
Second Vice-President—W. A. Robinson.
Third Vice-President—H. L. Frost.
Secretary—Mrs. Urquhart.
Financial Secretary—Miss Forbes.
Treasurer—J. M. Burns.
Treasurer of Special Funds—Mrs. Dickson.
Inspector—J. C. Pinch.
Visiting Committee—Mesdames Urquhart, Evans, Levy, Duffield.
Clothing Committee—Mesdames Duffield, Kilgour, Harris, Levy, Wardrope, Hendrie.
Hospital Committee—Mesdames Levy, Barker, Whitton.
Honorary Physician—Dr. O'Reilly.
Honorary Solicitors—J. McClemont and T. H. Crerar.
Executive Committee—Sir J. M. Gibson, Adam Brown, W. H. Wardrope, Col. Moore, W. A. Robinson, H. L. Frost, J. J. Greene, George Rutherford, Sheriff Middleton, William Hunter, J. C. Pinch; Mesdames (Lady) Gibson, Hendrie, Evans, Lucas, Bruce, Kilgour, Barker, Levy, Duffield, Urquhart, Henderson, Harris, Emory, New, Dickson, Hobson, Whitton, Malloch, Abbott, Pratt, Glassco, Smart.

CHATHAM AND KENT COUNTY.

The event of the year with the Children's Aid Society of Kent County was the formal opening of the splendid new Shelter by the Lieut.-Governor in November. It was a memorable occasion.

The principal officers are:

President—D. S. Patterson.

Secretary—Dr. R. V. Bray.

Treasurer—J. R. Gemmill.

Executive Officer—W. R. Baxter.

Children's Shelter, Chatham.

KENORA.

The annual meeting of the Humane and Children's Aid Society of Kenora was held in the Council chambers. The President, Mrs. Rebecca C. Pither, during the opening address remarked that the children received by the society are in good homes, comfortable and well cared for. It is necessary, however, for our officers in accepting children as wards of the society to use great discretion and have parents properly understand what it means to themselves, their children and the society that has them in charge. True, there are occasional mistakes, but they are but a fraction of the good work done in building up a nation. This, truly, is a work in which angels might rejoice to have a part, and the few failures which are inevitable in a work of this character are more than compensated for by the many who have done well.

The Secretary, Mrs. A. C. Earngey, reported that a truant officer has been appointed during the year and has done good work in looking up children who are absent from school. A baby boy was made a ward of the society and adopted into a good home.

A girl of fourteen was made a ward of the society. An appeal for money has not been made since Tag Day, 1911, when the citizens responded so generously, but with the ever recurrent drain upon the resources of the society it will soon be necessary to consider the question of replenishing our funds.

A deserted woman who has three small children received five dollars a month for groceries, some meat and wood.

The removal of Rev. G. A. Little from town is much regretted. He was always ready to help whenever called upon and as probation officer had done a great deal of good.

Officers.

The following officers were elected for ensuing year:

President—Mrs. R. J. N. Pither.

First Vice-President—Mrs. Cameron.

Second Vice-President—Mrs. J. Hose.

Secretary—Mrs. Earngey.

Assistant Secretary—Miss Fife.

Treasurer—Mrs. James Horan.

Assistant Treasurer—Mrs. A. J. Parsons.

Convenor of Relief Committee—Mrs. Sherman.

Relief Committee—Mrs. Chapman, Mrs. Cameron, Mrs. Humble.

Board of Management, Children's Aid—Mrs. Hose, Mrs. Machin, Mrs. Scovil, Mrs. Mackenzie, Mrs. Canniff, Mrs. Humble, Mrs. Parsons, Mrs. Robinson, Miss Fife, Mrs. Gunne, Bishop Lofthouse, Mr. J. Johnson, Archdeacon McKim, Mr. A. Parsons, Sheriff Humble, Capt. Machin, Dr. Scovil, Rev. Mr. Wilson, Dr. Gunn, Mayor Brett.

Solicitors—Mr. Kinney, Mr. McLennan.

Agent—Chief Gordon.

KINGSTON.

The annual meeting of the Children's Aid Society was held in St. George's Hall.

The report of J. C. McConachie, who, during the past year, has acted as the Society's agent in this city, stated that the Society's work had increased, partly due to the high cost of living, which had induced some wage earners to give up the task of trying to support their families, through discouragements. Mr. McConachie also found among the beneficiaries of the Society some who deliberately planned to rid themselves of the burden of their children's responsibility and place it on the shoulders of the Society.

The report showed a list of interesting statistics regarding the work of 1912, as compared with that of the year previous. They are as follows: Children dealt with in 1911, 452; in 1921, 860; warnings issued in 1911, 138; in 1912, 216; cases in the juvenile court in 1911, 49; in 1912, 53; children made wards of the Society in 1911, 24; in 1912, 25; sent to the Industrial School, 1911, 6; in 1912, 5; letters received in 1911, 323; in 1912, 814; letters sent out in 1911, 361; in 1912, 910.

Of the number of cases dealt with, 107 were in the County of Frontenac, and nearly all of the wards were placed out in the county in foster homes. This shows that one-eighth of the difficulty is in the county. Eighty-seven cases dealt with were new arrivals in the country.

The Treasurer's report showed a credit account of $833.57, and disbursements amounting to $761.68, leaving a balance on hand of $71.89.

Commissioner J. E. Starr, of the Juvenile Court, Toronto, occupied, in a deeply interesting address, the balance of the evening. He showed, in a most practical light, the importance of the Juvenile Court in dealing with the delinquent minor.

The yearly reports were received and the officers of the coming year elected. A few changes in the executive are due to the resignation of Rev. Prof. Laird, who has for seven years been president of the local Children's Aid Society, and whose close attention and untiring efforts have brought the Society to its present state of efficiency.

Officers.

The following officers were elected:
Hon. President—W. F. Nickle, M.P.
President—Rev. Douglas Laing.
Vice-Presidents—Rev. Dean Bidwell, Rev. Dr. Macgillivray, and Rev. Father Hanley.
Secretary—Rev. John Fairlie.
Hon. Solicitor—G. M. Macdonnell, K.C.
Hon. Physicians—Drs. W. G. Anglin, A. R. B. Williamson, and W. Gibson.
Inspector—J. C. McConachie, M.A.
Treasurer—G. E. Hague.
The Council was chosen as follows: Rev. Canon Starr, Rev. T. W. Savary, Rev. W. F. FitzGerald, C. A. Macpherson, T. F. Harrison, J. W. Corbett, Rev. Alexander Laird, Rev. J. W. McIntosh, Dr. F. Etherington, F. Welch, Mrs. Mowat, Mrs. S. Ross, Mrs. W. L. Grant, Mrs. E. J. Bidwell, Miss Ida Ronan, Miss Muckleston, Mrs. W. T. Connell, Mrs. F. King, Miss Lovick, and Miss A. M. Machar.

In the absence of Mr. McConachie, Rev. A. E. Smart has been acting as Secretary and Agent.

LONDON.

Another year of successful work has been completed by this society, and a well attended annual meeting was held in the Council chamber of the City Hall, when Mr. Joseph Sanders gave many interesting details of the work, from which we gather the following information.

During the year, as you will see by the statistics, entirely apart from the children cared for in the Shelter, 298 children were dealt with as having been in some measure neglected or ill-treated, and an effort was made to remedy the conditions in the homes to which these children belonged. In the previous year 227 such cases were dealt with, making an increase for 1912 of 71. In every one of the cases frequent visits were made to the homes of the children, frequent office interviews were held, other people having a legitimate interest in the case were seen, and the whole represents a large volume of work. Slowly but surely we have brought about an improvement in some of these homes—a steady improvement that speaks well for the future. In other cases there has been a spasmodic improvement, followed by a relapse into former conditions. In some of these we may yet have to resort to an absolute removal of the children in order to insure their future against a dissolute and immoral upbringing. Then another large amount of work is represented by the eighty-eight boys and girls who through waywardness had gotten into various troubles and difficulties, and we have had accordingly to take an interest in their affairs and make an effort to set them on the right path, often with most encouraging results.

The Shelter Record.

The number of children received in the Shelter during the year, and the disposition made of them, etc.:

City children in Shelter at beginning of year, 7; city children in Roman Catholic Home at beginning of year and made wards of the society by police magistrate during the year, 3; city children returned from foster homes during the year, 11; transferred to society's guardianship by parents, 17; made wards by order of police magistrate (in addition to the three mentioned above), 2; received from Juvenile Court until settlement of cases, 6; cared for in Shelter because of illness and poverty of parents, 2; transferred from institution, 1; uncontrollable children disciplined in Shelter, 4; total, 53.

These children were disposed of as follows: Placed in foster homes for the first time, 18; replaced in foster homes, 9; returned to parents, 14; sent to Orillia Asylum, 1; in Victoria Hospital at end of year, 2; in Roman Catholic Home at end of year, 2; in Shelter at end of year, 7; total, 53.

Of these fifty-three city children, forty-two were in the Shelter only once, five were in twice and three were in three times, making a total of sixty-one, by counting each one returned as a new arrival. The number of days passed by them in the Shelter was 1,765, making an average stay of thirty days.

Stray Children Picked Up in the City.—There were four other children, who, while not City of London children, were picked up on the streets here or taken from the Juvenile Court.

Juvenile Court.

The Juvenile Court statistics for the year are as follows:

Offences: Disorderly conduct, 48; theft, 31; damage to property, 13; vagrancy, 2; assault, 5; truancy, 11; breach of by-law, 51; trespass, 10; neglected children, 2; mischief, 2; total, 175.

The sentences were as follows: Discharged, 73; sentence suspended, 61; fined, 36; committed to industrial schools, 4; deported to England, 1; total, 175.

Wards of the society in foster homes given advice, etc., during the year, 52; ex-Industrial School children assisted during the year, 10.

Executive and Officers.

Lady Patronesses—Mrs. C. M. R. Graham, Lady Gibbons, Mrs. Thos. Coffey, Mrs. C. S. Hyman.

President—Sheriff D. M. Cameron.

Vice-Presidents—Mrs. Yarker, Mrs. Leonard, Jas. A. Stevenson.

Treasurer—J. I. A. Hunt.

Secretary and Inspector—Joseph Sanders.

Assistant Inspector—Adam McGuire.

Assistant Secretary—Helen Tufts.

Honorary Solicitors—Messrs. McKillop & Murphy.

Board of Management—Mrs. W. C. Allen, Mrs. Thos. Baker, Mrs. F. P. Betts, Miss Boyd, Mrs. G. T. Brown, Mrs. H. S. Blackburn, Miss Bullen, Mrs. T. H. Carling, Mrs. F. P. Drake, Mrs. Dreaney, Mrs. T. C. Duncan, Mrs. W. T. Edge, Miss Elliott, Miss A. Elliott, Mrs. Hume Cronyn, Mrs. H. E. Gates, Miss Helen Gibbons, Mrs. J. H. Ginge, Miss Graydon, Mrs. F. R. Hardie, Mrs. F. F. Harper, Mrs. (Col.) Hodgins, Mrs. J. I. A. Hunt, Mrs. J. W. Jones, Mrs. E. N. King, Miss Dora Labatt, Mrs. Leonard, Mrs. Talbot Macbeth, Mrs. McGarvey, Miss S. Macklin, Miss Mitchell, Mrs. Mulkern, Mrs. Patterson, Mrs. A. Purdy, Mrs. Regan, Mrs. D. McLean, Miss Macfie, Mrs. F. A. Reid, Mrs. W. B. Richardson, Mrs. E. B. Smith, Mrs. G. N. Spencer, Mrs. A. Thompson, Mrs. Jas. Thorpe, Mrs. John Weld, Mrs. W. E. Wismer, Mrs. Yarker, Mrs. W. A. Young, Geo. W. Armstrong, Sheriff Cameron, V. Cronyn, Dr. F. R. Eccles, T. B. Escott, F. H. Heath, J. I. A. Hunt, Rev. J. G. Inkster, Jas. A. Stevenson, G. Chadwick, E. R. Wilson, M. P. McDonagh, W. H. Wortman, H. Snell, Rev. J. V. Tobin, Rev. Mr. Harrison, Ald. Ashplant, Ald. Bennett.

NOTE.—Inspector Joseph Sanders is now assisted in the work of the society by his son, Mr. R. Sanders. So widespread has the work become that it will eventually mean that Inspector Sanders will retire on account of age and leave the burden of the increasing work to his son and the many efficient helpers in the society. Inspector Sanders has had a noble career, and his devoted work for neglected children means that large numbers of little ones are now in comfortable homes and receiving a Christian training, instead of being left in degrading circumstances and moral danger.

A reminder of school days.

Playgrounds for little folks.

MERRITTON.

As the result of a visit from Mr. Kelso and Mr. Webb, the Children's Aid Secretary at St. Catharines, a number of friends of the children in the neighbouring town of Merritton organized a branch Society, which will at once set to work in the interests of neglected children. The following ladies and gentlemen will serve as officers and executive committee:—

President—Rev. Mr. Wise.

Vice-Presidents—Rev. Mr. Almon and Rev. W. R. Smith.

Secretary-Treasurer—W. E. Bradley.

Executive Committee—Mrs. G. Gott, Mrs. H. A. Bradley, Mrs. R. Phelps, Mrs. W. Badger, Mrs. J. Richardson, and Mrs. B. Malpost.

NAPANEE.

The interest taken in the annual meeting of the Children's Aid Society, held in the Town Hall, should be an encouragement to the members of this Society. The chair was occupied by the President, Dr. Simpson, and the meeting opened with prayer by Rev. W. E. Kidd. Rev. Mr. Hubly, of Belleville, in his address, dealt with the importance of looking after neglected children in time to prevent them growing into paupers or criminals, while Mr. Wrightmyer gave some account of cases he had dealt with in the immediate vicinity, where the surroundings tend to degradation and vice. Both emphasized the great help the Children's Aid Society is in making good Canadians of scores of children, and urging all true citizens to give hearty support to this important branch of philanthropic work. The pictures shown were an education of what can be done for neglected children.

Magistrate Rankin moved a vote of thanks to the speakers, the soloists, the accompanists, Mrs. Black and Miss Marion Paul, the Town Council for the use of the Town Hall, and the Ladies' Musical Club for the use of the piano. The motion was ably seconded by Rev. Mr. Kidd.

Officers elected:—

President—Dr. T. W. Simpson.

First Vice-President—Mrs. McGurn.

Second Vice-President—Mrs. R. G. H. Travers.

Secretary—Mrs. F. L. Hooper.

Treasurer—Mrs. A. W. Grange.

English Church Rep.—Miss Checkley, Mrs. E. Wilson, Mrs. G. F. Ruttan, and Mrs. Jno. Ham.

Presbyterian Church Rep.—Rev. A. MacDonald, Miss J. Mair, Mrs. J. M. Fuller, Mr. Jas. Gordon, and Mrs. D. C. McNaughton.

Trinity Church Rep.—Dr. Wartman, Mrs. J. R. Dafoe, Mrs. J. L. Boyes, and Mr. T. Jamieson.

Grace Church Rep.—Mr. and Mrs. Thos. Gibbard, Mr. M. S. Madole, and Mr. F. L. Hooper.

Roman Catholic Church Rep.—Mrs. McGurn, Mrs. Walsh, Mrs. Fitzpatrick, and Mr. P. Gleeson.

Resident ministers are members of the Executive, also the Captain and Lieutenant of the Salvation Army.

Agent—Chief Graham.

First Assist. Agent—Mrs. C. Wartman.

Second Assist. Agent—Mr. Jas. Gordon.

NIAGARA FALLS.

That the people of Niagara Falls are beginning to realize the good work being done by the Children's Aid and the Humane Society, and that they are taking a great deal of interest in the affairs of the Society was evidenced by the large attendance at the annual meeting, held in the City Hall.

The meeting was one of the largest in the history of the Society, and all present thoroughly enjoyed the address delivered by Mr. J. L. Hughes, Inspector of Public Schools, of Toronto.

Mayor C. C. Cole acted as chairman, and the meeting was opened with a prayer by the Rev. Andrew Robb. The platform was occupied by the members of the clergy, principals of the different schools, Chairman Price, of the Public School Board, Dr. Musgrove, Chairman of the Collegiate Board, and others.

Many teachers of the public schools were also present, and, at the invitation of Mr. Hughes, they remained a short time after the meeting had been closed for the purpose of becoming better acquainted with the methods of the penny bank that is a feature in all the Toronto schools.

On motion of Rev. James Barber and President Chas. Black, a vote of thanks was extended to Mr. Hughes, and, at the suggestion of Mayor Cole (chairman), Ald. Stephens and Mr. John Logan took up a collection for the proposed shelter.

Among the other speakers of the evening were Mr. Marshall, Inspector of Public Schools, Dr. Musgrove, of the Collegiate Board, and W. P. Price, of the P. S. Board.

The election of officers for the ensuing year then took place. Only a few minutes were required for the election, all of the officers being returned to office.

On motion of Rev. James Barber and Mr. Wm. Delaney, President Chas. Black then gave his annual report, from which we extract the following summary of work accomplished:—

Boys returned to parents from Industrial School, 6; placed children in homes with foster parents, 4; placed boys on farms, 7; placed boys in Industrial School at Mimico, 6; placed girls in foster homes, 7; rescued girl from being chained to stove; stopped cruelty of parents to children, 3; effected re-union of married couples, 2; prevented wife-beating, 3; visits to children in their homes, 158; attendance of Inspector at Magistrate's Court, 8; meetings of Board of Management, 8; Visits made for Mr. Kelso by Inspector in County of Welland, not including Niagara Falls, 76; letters written concerning work of this Society, 206; total, 495.

Officers for the year:—

President—Chas. Black.

Secretary—Miss M. E. Smith.

ORILLIA.

The annual meeting of the Orillia Children's Aid Society was held in the Council Chambers. Mr. H. T. Blackstone, President, occupied the chair. Mr. J. D. Knox, Secretary, read his report, from which we take the following:—

Many visits have been made by the Agent and the Secretary to homes where conditions were not proper. These visits have been invariably conducive of good results In the correction of abuses and improvement of homes, we find an extensive field open to zealous officers. Many inquiries from other branches concerning wards who have been moved into this vicinity have received attention, and numerous charges of neglect and cruelty have been investigated. Some of these were found to be the result of quarrels among neighbours. Two children have been in the shelter and have been placed in good foster homes. One girl was returned to the Society, and is now on probation with a farmer. At the present time, your officers are endeavouring to reconcile the parents

in two homes, both of which involve the welfare of children. Two families in town are under the surveillance of the Agent, having moved to Orillia from other places. On November 26th, a meeting was held at Barrie for the purpose of considering the question of establishing a county shelter, but no representative was sent from Orillia. One of our wards has been allowed to live with her father, after an absence of several years. The Secretary wishes to acknowledge the willing help and wise counsel of both Agent Reid and the President, Mr. Blackstone. This is an appropriate time in which to express our regret at the departure from our midst of an ex-president, Mr. George McKee, who was ever ready to advance the work of the Society. In conclusion, let me say that we feel thankful for being allowed the privilege of doing some small good for neglected and suffering humanity. Let us go on in the good work with renewed energy, in the assurance of receiving the commendation, "Inasmuch as ye have done it unto one of the least of these my brethren, ye have done it unto me."

This report was adopted, with a vote of hearty thanks to Mr. Knox, moved by Mr. William Grant, who testified from experience to the arduous nature of the work so modestly told by the Secretary. Mr. Grant's report, as Treasurer, was adopted. Mrs. Stroud, who has hitherto cared for the children awaiting adoption, tendered her resignation, because she finds that other duties require her whole attention. The resignation was accepted with expression of regret at losing her services, and of a sense of gratitude for what she had done for the homeless and neglected. A committee was appointed to arrange for another shelter. No action was taken in regard to the county shelter proposed by the Barrie branch. Chief Reid promised to notify the President when children are to come before the Police Magistrate. He reported that there had been an exceptionally large number of juvenile offenders before the Court during the past year. The Rev. J. R. S. Boyd closed the proceedings with prayer.

Officers elected:—

President—H. T. Blackstone.

Secretary—J. D. Knox.

Treasurer—William Grant.

The Executive will fill vacancies in the Committees.

PARRY SOUND.

The annual meeting of the Parry Sound Society was held in the Court House. The Rev. C. W. Watch took the chair and introduced the speaker of the evening, Mr. J. J. Kelso, who, he said, had been a worker in the interest of the Society ever since its inception.

Mr. Kelso gave an interesting address on child welfare. Among other things he stated that the main object was to obtain good country homes for children who had to be taken from evil surroundings. The work was co-operative; there were 1,500 to 2,000 people aiding the officers of the association throughout the Province. Children needed playgrounds and rational amusement; there should be social centres established in our towns by good citizens, so that girls need not walk the streets, hang around the post office and railway stations at night as they did at present. He spoke in favor of moving picture shows that were clean and amusing. Schools and churches should be open every week day and evening for healthy amusements. A well-equipped children's shelter was needed here to take care of children, instead of sending them to jail. Keep them from getting worse; sympathize with children going bad and turn them to what is good and wholesome.

Mr. Jos. Ryder related the difficulties of the work in this district. The financial side was the greatest. He had dealt with twenty-four cases and travelled 2,000 miles in connection with his work. He regretted to see so many girls out at night without guardians, also that there was no place for the boys and young men to spend their evenings instead of being on the streets or at the hotels.

The chairman then introduced the Rev. J. Binnie, who had been chairman of the Children's Aid at Tweed for a number of years. The reverend gentleman spoke in favor of the Society and said he was willing to do what he could for the cause in Parry Sound now that he resided here.

Mr. Jos. Farrer, Police Magistrate, said that a good deal of work had been done here in the past, but that as all the investigations were held privately the press did not report the cases, therefore the public did not know what was done. He said he was sorry that parents neglected their children to such an extent; they were more careful of their cows and chickens to see that they were safe after dark and let their children run wild.

Chief Forder on being asked to speak, said that the curfew was not observed as strictly as it should be, but it was the older children that needed looking after. He had often taken girls from fifteen years up off the streets at night and taken them home. A place was needed for boys and girls to go to for amusement if the parents did not keep them off the streets at night.

Miss L. W. Brooking, Superintendent of Alexandra School, Toronto, gave a resumé of the work done at that place. She said that some of the older girls sent there were very depraved, and had to be kept there and trained before they were fit to send out to foster homes. It was the fault of their parents not looking after them.

The Rev. R. A. Cowling also spoke of the good the Society was doing and the great need there was of funds to carry on the work.

A vote of thanks was tendered to Mr. Kelso, and the benediction pronounced, after which the meeting closed.

PEMBROKE.

The annual meeting of the Children's Aid Society of Pembroke was held in the community Y.M.C.A. rooms. A forward policy was inaugurated recently when Mr. E. D. Otter was elected Secretary. Work of a preventive character has been vigorously undertaken and improvement is already noticeable in the social and official life of the town.

Officers.

The following officers were elected:

Hon. President—Judge Fisher.

Hon Vice-Presidents. G. V. White, M.P., E. A. Dunlop, M.P.P.

President—J. H. Reeves.

Vice-Presidents—The local clergy.

Secretary—A. Grigg.

Agent—E. D. Otter.

Treasurer—H. S. Walker.

Committee—Mrs. Booth, Mrs. A. Dunlop, Mrs. English, Mrs. Gray, Mrs. W. A. Hunter, Mrs. Walker, Mrs. S. Sutton, Jr., Mrs. Roney, Mrs. W. A. Markus, Mrs. Meyer.

PICTON.

The Children's Aid Society of Prince Edward has held, during the year, ten regular monthly meetings of its Executive, and one special meeting. The work of the Executive has been, almost without exception, promptly and faithfully performed.

The present Agent, Mr. H. C. McMullen, was appointed in December, 1911, and began his duties on the 18th of that month. Since that time, we have helped, to a greater or less extent, forty children. Only five of these have been made wards of the

Society. We have not taken children from their parents except where it seemed plainly necessary for their safety and best welfare; but have striven to aid and encourage both parents and children to do their best for themselves In some cases the chief difficulty was to secure attendance at school. By drawing attention to the law and urging parents to do their duty in this matter, the difficulty has been fairly met. In other cases, food, clothing and fuel were needed. When these were secured the children were relieved, and able to go to school quite regularly as well as live more comfortably.

Of the five made wards of the Society, one was a two-year-old, of a widow. Several years ago our Society rescued five or six of her children and sent them to your Shelter in Toronto. From there they were placed in foster homes. The other four wards belong to one family. The father was recently sent to the penitentiary for fourteen years. The mother is a weak person and consented to transfer all the children to our Society. The two older ones—a boy of eleven and a girl of nine—are in good homes, and the two younger ones—girls of five and two years respectively—are temporarily with the mother and grandfather. We intend to place them in homes later on.

To strengthen our position as well as our finances, a vigorous canvass for membership was made a year ago. It resulted in procuring over one hundred dollars and many new members. In June last the County Council voted $200.00 for our use. With these amounts we have been able to prosecute our work without serious hindrance. The canvass for membership this year is not yet completed, but bids fair to exceed that of last year in members and money.

Hitherto our membership has been drawn almost wholly from the town. It was felt that this should not continue, as those outside of Picton were as much interested in the work as its own citizens. A request was made of the outside ministers to let us bring the work and claims of the Society before their congregations on Sunday. Their permission was cheerfully granted and the campaign began in August. Quite unexpectedly the whole task devolved upon the Agent. It required eleven Sundays to finish the work, twenty-nine congregations being addressed. The special purpose was to give information regarding the aims and efforts of the Society, and to urge their co-operation by giving information regarding destitute children or parties desirous of adopting such. Very much interest was manifested at the meetings and our Society has already felt the good results of the campaign.

Officers.

President—Rev. J. A. Shaver, B.A.

Vice-Presidents—Rev. W. H. Emsley, Rev. W. D. Harrison, Rev. F. L. Barber, Rev. Father Carson, Capt. Ruston, S.A.

Secretary—Miss Lena Monaghan.

Treasurer—Mr. A. E. Wilson, Manager Bank of Montreal.

Agent—Mr. H. C. McMullen.

Assistant Agent—Miss E. L. Cunningham, Deaconess.

The Executive is composed of the officers and twenty-four additional parties, including the Warden of the County and Mayor of Picton.

PORT HOPE.

The fourth annual meeting of the Children's Aid Society was held in the Council Chamber of the Town Hall. There was a good turn-out to show their great interest in the work of child-saving. The officers presented their reports for the past year.

Mr. W. A. Gunton, special officer from Toronto, was present and gave a splendid address on the work of the Society.

During the year three children have been made wards of the Society. At the seven meetings which the Board of Management held during 1912, a number of complaints about neglected children were considered and such assistance given each case as was thought best

Foster homes have been found for two boys from other places. One boy from the Industrial School was placed with a farmer residing near Port Hope, and another boy from Belleville was placed in a home in the township of Hope.

There are always many applications for children which cannot be filled. Many kind-hearted people want little girls for company, while others just wish to do all they can to help the little folk along in the world, while many farmers are looking for help on the farms, labor being scarce and wages high.

In four years eighteen neglected children have been made wards of the Society But besides these there are in the vicinity of Port Hope over fifteen more children belonging to other branches of the Society. And about these we receive many enquiries.

Four children have been placed in new homes. For various reasons many children have to be transferred from one home to another.

In view of the needs of Port Hope and district, it was arranged to hold a luncheon. Through this a number of citizens became interested in the needs of the Society. So much so that a citizens' committee was appointed, viz.: Messrs. H. Hume, F. Outram, R. Devell, J. H. Helm, and Col. H. A. Ward, and this Committee recommended that a committee be appointed to interview the Council of these United Counties of Northumberland and Durham with a view of having the counties undertake the work, as the expense of a paid agent and upkeep of a Shelter would be more than the Town of Port Hope could undertake.

They also reported that "In the event of the Counties' Council deciding to carry on a Shelter, this Committee is of the opinion that the citizens of Port Hope would provide a building if it was decided to have the Shelter here, and the cost is not too great."

The annual meeting was made a public meeting, and the whole question of a detention home and paid agent was discussed by the citizens of Port Hope, and the following resolution, as expressing the feelings of the citizens in regard to the matter, was put to the meeting and carried unanimously, viz.:—

"That we, the citizens of Port Hope assembled at this public meeting of the Children's Aid Society, urgently request the Provincial Government to so amend the Act as to make it compulsory for counties or groups of counties to support a Children's Aid Society agent and supply a Shelter for neglected and dependent children. And that a copy of this resolution be sent to the Hon. W. J. Hanna, Provincial Secretary."

The officers were elected for the ensuing year as follows:—

President—Rev. Dr. E. C. Laker.

First Vice-President—Mrs. F. Philp.

Second Vice-President—Mr. J. H. Helm.

Secretary—G. A. Dickinson, M.D.

Treasurer—Mr. R. Gray.

Hon. Solicitor—Mr. H. White.

Agent—Mr. A. J. Chesher.

Board of Management—Mrs. (Dr.) Laker, Mrs. C. Sheriff, Mrs. R. A. Mulholland, Mrs. F. W. Wilson, Messrs. H. Hume, Harold Fulford, F. Outram, Rev. Mr. McCullough, Rev. F. J. O'Sullivan, Rev. J. S. LaFlair, Rev. Canon Daniel, Rev. Canon Montgomery, Mrs. Strathy, Capt. Jones.

RENFREW.

The achievement of the year at Renfrew was the opening and equipping of a Children's Shelter and the purchase and presentation of the building by a former resident. Mr. Quartermaine has worked incessantly in this good cause, and as always happens where there is well directed effort, the good people of the district rallied to his support. Speaking of the work recently, the local newspaper said:

"There was opened in Renfrew on Monday with fitting ceremony a comfortable home to provide temporary shelter for the children of this county who through parental neglect or other unfortunate circumstances are placed in conditions or surroundings which necessitate the intervention of that province-wide organization, the Children's Aid Society, which is now doing a noble work throughout Ontario. Credit for the pioneer work in Renfrew County must go primarily to the people of Renfrew, and, as Rev. Mr. Quartermaine said at Monday's opening ceremonies, particular thanks is due the ladies of the National Council of Women of that place, who have done much to put the organization on a sound basis and arouse interest in the work. Rev. Mr. Quartermaine, too, as County Superintendent, has succeeded in accomplishing a great deal, and now that a suitable shelter has been secured, centrally located, there is more opportunity for the different societies throughout the county to co-operate and do effective work in their respective communities. The up-keep of this Shelter is a matter which will devolve upon the people of the whole county, and as the object is most worthy it is to be hoped that it will receive generous support. There is no charitable work which can have greater reward than that which is helpful to dependent or neglected children, and it is to be hoped that throughout this county it will be encouraged and liberally supported."

Officers of the Society:

President—Rev. W. M. H. Quartermaine.

Vice-Presidents—John Devine, I. E. Pellow, W. H. Kearney, and Clergy of the Town.

Secretary-Treasurer—A. E. Stewart.

Honorary Solicitors—Messrs. McGarry & McVittie; Messrs. Chown & Geale.

Honorary Physicians—The physicians of the Town.

Ladies' Committee—Mrs. Duncan Graham, Mrs. John O'Brien, Mrs. W. C. Carruth, Mrs. Rochester, Mrs. McDonald.

SARNIA.

The annual meeting of the Children's Aid Society was held in the schoolroom of St. George's Church.

The President, Geo. A. Proctor, occupied the chair. After the singing of a hymn, Rev. Canon Davis led in prayer and read the scripture lesson.

In opening the meeting the President spoke of the important work the society was doing through the agent in home finding and in directing and encouraging the wards of the society; also of the permanency of the results, as the boys and girls become men and women, establishing for themselves homes of their own. Having now been President of the society for four years, he was glad to state that the society was an active organization which did things, and he sometimes wondered at the amount of work the agent found to do in a month and commended the agent for the good work accomplished.

Mr. John Wilkinson, the Inspector, was pleased to report one hundred and forty-nine children have now been made wards of this society since its organization.

During the past year nine new wards have been received—six girls and three boys. Two were committed by the county judge, one by Police Magistrate H. Gorman, two by Robert Fleck, P.M., and four by Police Magistrate C. Mackenzie, of Petrolea. These were all provided with homes, four returning to parents as wards of the society, after temporary care.

Fifteen transfers to new homes occurred.

Chance for a Social Worker here.

Fresh air for babies.

The agent had 252 interviews *re* children; 53 applications for children, 29 complaints to investigate; he made 178 calls in town and 158 in the country. He also visited in London City and Middlesex County for the Superintendent, returning 178 reports for this work. Attended court 13 times in the interest of children, received 270 letters and wrote 415, besides cards, etc. Supplied clothing to 48 families or individuals. Dealt in some measure with 74 children other than wards.

One ward, a girl of 18, died.

The work of the society has now become better known. The agent has been frequently called upon to make visits in the county and has always received valuable assistance from the local people in dealing with the cases in hand.

It was found necessary to keep one little girl in the shelter a considerable time, that she might be helped and trained before taking a home. A satisfactory home has now been secured for her, in which she appears to be doing well. Other children have only been in the shelter a few days, while a transfer was being arranged.

You will note with pleasure in the report of the Treasurer that the society this year has received the bequest from the R. P. Smith estate of $500.

Canon Davis, in addressing the meeting, said in part that the work of the Children's Aid Society was worthy of our support. He was personally acquainted with some instances of the good being accomplished by the society. While we may regret that conditions are such as to require this work, he observed in his own visitation what he thought were the causes of this need, and spoke of inconsiderate marriages, the meeting of people unfit and incapable of the responsibilities involved, and said for himself he was increasingly careful in performing the marriage service for those coming to him. The results of poor marriages was apparent in divorce, poverty, intemperance and improvidence, and these led to the necessity of dealing with the children.

The late hours children were allowed out by their parents on the streets also called out comment.

Rev. W. H. Barraclough, in his address, spoke of the value of help to needy children. The value of a good home and the gratitude that should be in our hearts that such had been our portion. He spoke specially of the peace of the mother, the blessing of good mothers, but also included the father's place in the home. Mr. Barraclough recalled the fact of how a little boy lost his life in the Sarnia Bay by the boathouses; of a girl whom he had known in one of the Indian schools connected with the church in British Columbia. This girl afterward got into prison, and when she knew of his presence wished to speak to him and had then said to him: "O, if I only had had a mother." This brought out the sad experience of some unworthy mothers.

Mr. Barraclough recalled also the pleasant memory of a certain young lady, a foster daughter who was now showing in her life the love and devotion to her parents.

Mr. W. W. MacVicar, speaking of the work of the agent, thought that in view of the extra cost of living that his pay should be increased $5 per month. He also moved that this be done. The motion was seconded by F. C. Watson and carried. Br. Wilkinson thanked the society for this kindness and appreciation of his work.

Officers Elected.

The election of officers was as follows:
President—George A. Proctor.
First Vice-President—G. L. Phillips.
Second Vice-President—J. F. Elliott.
Secretary and Agent—John Wilkinson.
Treasurer—F. C. Watson.
Solicitor—R. V. LeSueur.
Physician—Dr. Wm. Logie.
Auditors—George S. Samis and J. F. Elliott.

Mr. H. Ingram, having been treasurer since 1901, asked that another appointment be made. In doing so the society recognizes the faithful services of Mr. Ingram.

Executive Committee—R. G. McArthur, A. McLean, H. Ingram, C. L. Crassweller, Rev. J. R. Hall, George S. Samis, W. W. MacVicar, Mrs. A. J. Johnston, Mrs. D. Clark, Mrs. T. F. Towers, Mrs. Hanna, Mrs. Ingram, Mrs. Wm. Ellis, Mrs. Stratford, Mrs. Samis, Mrs. Dyhle, Miss M. C. Bucke, Mrs. George Brown, Miss Julia Poussette.

Rev. John Morrison was then asked to close the meeting with the benediction.

SAULT STE. MARIE.

The annual meeting of the Sault Ste. Marie and Algoma Children's Aid Society was held in the lecture room of the Central Methodist Church. The chair was occupied by the President, Mr. T. E. Simpson, and Mr. J. P. Reed acted as secretary.

The Secretary and Inspector, Mr. Reed, then read his report for the year ending September 30, 1912. The report was adopted on motion of Mrs. E. King, seconded by Mr. J. Bassingthwaighte.

Children's Shelter, Sault Ste. Marie.

Ladies and Gentlemen,—The year just closed on September 30th has been one of progress in every department of the society's sphere of usefulness. Many more children have been cared for either as wards of the society or as boarders in the Shelter Home than during the preceding year. The premises at 118 Biggings avenue became altogether too small, as there were as many as twenty-six inmates at one time, and there was not sufficient accommodation either inside or outside of the building. On account of the generosity of the late William Keenan a way out of the difficulty presented itself, and it was decided to secure larger quarters, using his bequest as a nest egg, feeling sure that other golden eggs would supplement his liberality. The society was extremely fortunate in securing the property known as the Wawanosh Home, a large, commodious building with five acres of land attached, situated on the Great Northern Road. Here the children are practically in the country, and will have an opportunity to grow strong and healthy on the rich milk, eggs, vegetables, etc., produced on the premises; expand their lungs in the pure ozone and shout and play without disturbing anyone.

The public generally have been sympathetic and have responded liberally by contributing funds and gifts of clothing, food, etc., for which the society feels very grateful and trusts that the character of the work will merit the continued confidence of the citizens.

The following is a synopsis of the year's work: Calls in the interest of the children, 728; personal interviews, 557; letters received, 175; letters sent, 190; complaints received, 22; cases investigated, 22; applications received, 24; children placed, 21; children replaced, 4; committed as wards, 17; court cases, 20; public addresses given, 13; sent to St. John's Industrial School, 2; children cared for in shelter, 59.

Treasurer's Statement.

The report of the Treasurer, Mr. R. G. Campbell, for the year ending October 14th, 1912, was next presented, and adopted on motion of Mr. A. M. Peters, seconded by Mr. W. H. Harper. It showed the total receipts to be $6,273.92, expenditures of $5,276.41, and a balance on hand of $997.51. The liabilities, including the amount due for the Wawanosh, are $5,500.

Officers.

The report of the Nominating Committee was then read and received and adopted on motion of Mr. A. M. Peters, seconded by Rev. E. N. Baker. It follows:

President—T. E. Simpson.

First Vice-President—W. J. Detweiler.

Second Vice-President—L. P. Tischart.

Third Vice-President—Mrs. J. O'Boyle.

Secretary and Inspector—J. P. Reed.

Treasurer—R. G. Campbell.

Honorary Solicitor—P. T. Rowland.

Honorary Physician—A. A. Shepard.

Executive Committee—The above officers and three ladies from each of the churches of Sault Ste. Marie and Steelton, and the following gentlemen: Messrs. J. Bassingthwaighte, S. W. Fawcett, R. Brydges, J. A. Furse, J. H. Haining, L. A. Hinsperger, F. A. King, T. McQuaid, M.D., A. M. Peters, D. Robertson, G. W. Rudlen, H. Sargeant, M. Sheridan, C. E. Sullivan, P. V. Symes, and ex-officio, Mayor J. Lyons, of Steelton, Chief R. C. Vincent and Officer Commanding Salvation Army.

SMITH'S FALLS.

During the year 1912, the work of the Society has increased in importance. The town is growing, and both Police Magistrate and police have learned the value of the Children's Protection Act. Your Agent has had repeated calls to attend Court in the interests of children, and bears grateful testimony to the genuine sympathy of the authorities in the work of child saving. Early in the year we were able to break up an alliance between a widow with three small children and a married man, who had left his own wife. The children are now wards of the Society, and the man has left the country. The child of another woman of ill-repute was also made a ward. All of these children have been left in the custody of the parents during their good behaviour. Your Agent was also able in the spring time to save a young Ottawa girl from falling into the hands of a bad man who had enticed her from home, but who failed to meet her at the railway station. It seemed to be a clear case of trafficking in girls.

We have had a great many Court cases, in which boys have been involved. For some time, the boys had a perfect mania for imitating Buffalo Bill. In the case of some boys charged with theft, the cigarette habit seems to be behind their lapse from the

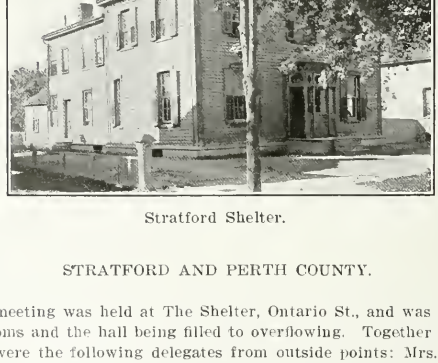
path of rectitude. A good many cases of truancy have been dealt with. We have found that the use of "suspended sentence," together with a monthly visit to the Chief of Police to get his signature to the school report, has proved a salutary device. One boy, aged sixteen, was sent to the Industrial School for systematic burglary.

The Agent has also been called upon to visit some other municipalities in the county of Lanark. Two girls, aged 13 and 15, were taken from Glen Tay to the Alexandra School, the moral conditions of the home being bad. A family of three children were taken out of Sherbrooke Township. These children had never slept in a bed, and had always lived in deserted lumber camps. Being made wards, they were turned over to the Parish priest and by him sent to the House of Providence, Kingston. A little girl was removed from Bathurst Tp. also. In all these cases, your Agent has received every consideration from the Perth authorities.

All of our wards are doing well. We have now twenty-seven of them, three being children of a wealthy farmer.

I may also add that we have on several occasions, in co-operation with the police, used the Children's Aid Act to compel shiftless, drunken fathers to care for their families, and have thus dealt with some cases that could not be reached in any other way.

Agent—Rev. E. J. Stobo, Jr.



Stratford Shelter.

STRATFORD AND PERTH COUNTY.

The annual meeting was held at The Shelter, Ontario St., and was largely attended, the two front rooms and the hall being filled to overflowing. Together with the citizens from Stratford, were the following delegates from outside points: Mrs. T. L. Hamilton, of Listowel; Mrs. B. Grosch and Miss H. M. Schaefer, of Milverton; and Mrs. (Dr.) Smith, of St. Mary's.

The President, Sheriff Magwood, occupied the chair, and, in calling the meeting to order, took the opportunity of giving a brief outline of the work, of the success they were meeting everywhere, and the evidences of their labor that was springing up on every hand. Instead of losing our grip on the people of the community, said the President, we have won our way into their good graces. Their hearts and purses are open to us. He closed by testifying warmly to the good work done by the Agent, Rev. Hugh Ferguson.

In the case of neglected children, Mr. Ferguson cited several instances where warnings were sufficient to bring the parents to a sense of their duty. In cases of parents

not having control over their offspring, a sympathetic authoritative talk with the boy or girl in the presence of their parents, brought them to a better realization of how they should conduct themselves. Cases of idleness, dirt and immorality were reported, and, after warnings and visits had been made by the Agent, the families moved into more respectable quarters, with apparent improvement in their manner of life.

More serious cases, such as a sick woman being left with the care of two small children, were looked into, and, through the interests of outsiders, they are provided with the necessaries of life. A mother was found drinking and neglecting her children. A warning, in her case, passed by her unheeded, with the result that the children were made wards of the Society. This brought the mother to time, and her children were allowed to go home, after she had used soap and water and good resolutions.

Other cases, too numerous to mention, were read, and, in each case, Mr. Ferguson had done good service, and his visits had a wonderful salutary effect in stimulating neglectful mothers or fathers.

Following this report, Mr. Ferguson read the following statistics: Phone interviews, 892; personal interviews, 561; pieces of mail sent out, 1,630; pieces of mail received, 797; calls and visits made in the interests of the Society, 1,061; addresses delivered, 52; police court attendants, 25; children placed and children replaced, 31; children visited, over 200; wards visited in foster homes, 75; children made wards by police magistrates' orders, 18.

Treasurer's Report.

This report was submitted by the Treasurer, Mr. Wm. Maynard, and showed the total receipts to be over $3,775.32, and the total expenditures, $2,978.98, thus leaving a credit balance of $796.34.

Several of the auxiliaries reported as follows: The Listowel branch showed a membership of 75, with 9 wards, and a balance in the bank for the year of $26.74, which they intend to donate to a fund to help pay the debt of $500 that the Shelter has. The St. Mary's branch report showed the Society to be flourishing, with 44 members, and the total receipts of $132.50.

Mr. J. J. Kelso gave an excellent review of the Society's work throughout Ontario, and pointed out where they could improve. In brief, some of the pithy thoughts advanced by Mr. Kelso are as follows: The wonderful progress that has been made in the social life of our country is due, to some extent, to the work of the Children's Aid and Humane Society. The speaker referred to England, and said that the annual burden of forty-five million dollars that they were carrying for the support of workhouses had given rise to a new class of politicians, who were devising ways of remedying this. He advocated advanced social education before we build up charitable institutions.

The place that the Children's Aid occupies in this work is that it sees that the child gets a start in this world under proper conditions. In the Shelter, they are given a touch of home life, and brought into a family where the flame of parental love is fanned. Mr. Kelso spoke also on the health of the children, and thought that this important factor should be dealt with more largely throughout the province; medical inspection in the schools should be more widespread.

At the conclusion of Mr. Kelso's address, a vote of thanks was tendered him on behalf of those present by Mr. Wm. Buckingham, seconded by Mr. Marshall.

Representatives were not present at the meeting from Mitchell, Milverton and Atwood.

Officers Elected.

Mayor Brown reported on behalf of the nominating committee, and recommended the re-election of the most of the old officers, with the exception of a few, who have moved from the city. He also spoke a few words of praise for the work the Society is doing in the city and county, and thought that this was largely due to the good work of the Agent, Rev. Hugh Ferguson.

The officers elected were as follows:—

Hon. Presidents—Judge Barron, the Mayor of the City of Stratford, and Warden of the County of Perth.

Hon. Vice-Presidents—Police Magistrate O'Loane and Mr. Wm. Buckingham.

President—Sheriff Magwood.

Vice-President—R. S. Robertson.

Recording Secretary—Mrs. J. Bottomley.

Treasurer—Mr. R. T. Mussen.

Hon. Solicitor—Mr. J. J. Coughlin.

Inspector and Corresponding Secretary—Rev. H. Ferguson.

Finance Committee—Mr. Wm. Maynard (Chairman), Sheriff Magwood, Geo. McLagan, W. P. Zick, Ald. Knechtel, J. J. Coughlin, Mrs. McLagan, C. Carter, W. S. Dingman, and F. A. Copus.

Humane Committee—Wm. Steele (Chairman), Rev. J. W. Hodgins, Thos. Dunseith, Rev. Robt. Martin, Rev. O. C. D. Klaehn, Rev. W. J. Zimmerman, Mrs. A. C. McLeod, and Mrs. Wm. Hepburn.

Shelter Committee—Mrs. Thomas Ballantyne (Chairman), Mrs. Jos. Rankin, Mrs. Megan, Mrs. H. J. Cotty, Mrs. Geo. McLagan, and Mrs. Pfeffer.

City Executive—The Officers of the Society, with the Hon. Solicitor.

County Executive—The Officers of the County, with the President of each branch Society in the county.

REORGANIZATION AT MILVERTON.

Milverton Branch of the Children's Aid and Humane Society elected the following officers for the ensuing year:

President—John Rothaermel.

Secretary—W. D. Weir.

Treasurer—R. J. Ranney.

Ladies' Committee—Miss Barbara Grosch, Mrs. Kate Sproule, Mrs. (Dr.) Parker, Mrs. H. M. Schaeffer, Mrs. P. Ducklow.

LISTOWEL.

Here we find that our annual meeting and three special meetings at other seasons of the year are a great stimulus to the work. As a result of the lecture given by Rev. H. Ferguson we received applications from sixteen persons to become members; the work appealed to them in such a way they felt they could not go away without first becoming "helpers" in this God-like work. We in Listowel have still nine children as wards of the society. Mr. Hugh Ferguson has been most devoted to all the cases that have been written to him either by the Secretary or some other friend. He is also present at our regular meetings, instructing and educating us in the work, besides giving a synopsis of all the work done in all parts of the county, making our meetings very interesting. The Secretary also sends postcards to all the members two or three days before the meeting, and there is not a doubt this has helped to bring more to our meeting. This society has tried to be of some use in both the Truancy Act and when children are not being sent to school. Still there is a great deal to be done, and we hope by not being weary in well doing we shall yet do larger and better work as the years go by. We have a membership of seventy-five. Mr. Ferguson, our Superintendent, of Perth County, together with the committee for work, makes a canvass of the town, and in this way is our money given for the work. We hope this year to try a new plan, and that is this: About March, have a ceraln date

fixed, and then the committee for work will go (two and two) into every home in Listowel, having the districts divided, and take even the smallest offering for the work. We will have it given out two weeks ahead in the churches, so that one day a year shall be known as Children's Aid Day for Listowel, so that people can have the happiness of contributing something to the society; and it will make more plain to the people the work and object for which the society stands. This, like all other similar philanthropic work, must be "agitation," "education," and then organization, to make it successful.

The following are the officers for 1913:

President—Mr. Geo. Melrose.

Vice-Presidents—All the ministers of the town.

Treasurer—Mrs. J. J. Foster.

Secretary—Mrs. T. L. Hamilton.

Committee for Work—Mrs. W. R. Logie, Mrs. J. Purcell, Mrs. H. Ellis, Mrs. J. Bayne, Miss Gillespie, Mayor W. Climie, Mr. F. W. Hay, Mr. J. L. Scott, Mr. Bonis, Mr. E. G. Macdonald.

Total amount sent to Mr. Ferguson this year as Listowel's share, $105.00 Balance on hand, $26.74.

OWEN SOUND AND GREY COUNTY.

This Society has been in existence for eighteen years and has had the joy of rescuing and befriending hundreds of children who are now men and women. Rev. James Lediard was for years its efficient Secretary and Agent, and since his lamented death the work has been faithfully carried on by his widow. Her report of the past year's work will be read with interest:

The number of children committed to the Society is smaller than in 1911, being only twenty-two, as against thirty-seven in that year. Of this number, nine boys have become wards, but were allowed to remain in their homes for another trial, or have been sent to the Victoria Industrial School. Seven other children were committed because their homes were either unfit or did not exist at all.

One baby girl, whose parents belonged to a distant part of the County, was committed because the mother had become violently insane. The father had gone out West, and the authorities at the Asylum had no means of caring for the child. The father will provide for her either in the shelter or among his friends.

Five illegitimate children have been sent to the Shelter. Three have died, but in each case it was a merciful release, as they were extremely delicate and deformed. The mother of one was out of her mind, and the child's life in danger.

Thirty children have been in the Shelter for longer or shorter periods, while twenty-two have been placed, or replaced when either the home or the child, or both, have been unsatisfactory.

There are ten children in the Shelter at present, and six of these are babies under the age of two years.

Seven children have been placed in good homes and are doing well. The most serious case of our experience is that of a boy of fourteen who was left homeless by a fearful tragedy. His mother was murdered, and his father is in prison charged with the crime. He is a fine lad, has passed the Entrance, and is attending the Collegiate Institute while he awaits the trial.

A young Syrian girl who was saved from the ill-fated *Titanic*, while her friends were lost, was traced to Owen Sound by the Red-Cross Relief Association, with a request that the Children's Aid Society would take charge of a sum of money, and use it for her benefit under certain conditions. As she failed utterly to meet the requirements, instructions were sent by the Director that the balance of the money be returned to the Association, which was done.

The wards of the Society resident in and near Owen Sound, are well and doing well.

Upwards of three hundred letters and post-cards have been written; homes have been visited; complaints investigated, and efforts have been made to improve conditions wherever possible.

The value of the work done by the Children's Aid Society is becoming more fully understood, and the assistance given by its friends, not only financially, but by sewing-circles, Women's Institutes, Ladies' Aid Societies, etc., in providing suitable clothing, cannot be too thankfully acknowledged.

Just before going to press word was received of the sudden death of Mrs. Lediard.

Owen Sound Shelter.

Hon. President—R. B. Miller.

President—H. H. Burgess.

Vice-Presidents—Dr. Allan Cameron, Owen Sound; M. Forhan, Owen Sound; James Shaw, Owen Sound; Mrs. D. R. Dobie, Owen Sound; Mrs. Bridgewater, Owen Sound; H. H. Miller, Hanover; N. W. Campbell, Durham; E. Y. Godfrey, Meaford; Mr. Huff, Meaford.

Treasurer—Sheriff Moore, Owen Sound.
Secretary—A. E. Trout, Owen Sound.
Hon. Solicitor—John Armstrong.
Agent—Mrs. James Lediard.
Special Constable—S. G. King.
Executive—Mrs. H. H. Miller, Hanover; Miss Julyn, Brookholm; Mrs. E. Y. Godfrey, Meaford; Mrs McArthur, Durham; J. C. Ryan, Rev, Father Burke, Mrs. Burgess, Miss M. Fox, J. E. Doyle, Miss Dobie, Miss Spragge, Rev. W. J. Cadman, Mrs. A. E. Trout, Mrs. Robert Shaw, Mrs. D. M. Butchart, Mrs. J. C. Foster, Miss May Notter, Rev. J. L. McCullough, Jas. Manning, Owen Sound; W. H Ball, M.P., Hanover.
Corresponding Members—Mrs. Gardner, Kemble; Dr. Hamill, Meaford; D. Knechtel, Hanover; Miss Breese, Mrs. John McDonald, Chatsworth; Mrs. Pickle, Markdale; Rev. Mr. Wellwood, Mrs. J. B. Egan, Dundalk; J. O. Rourke, Shallow Lake; Carson Price, Holland Centre; Mrs. W. H. Thurston, Flesherton; Mrs. W. N. Campbell, Durham; Miss Mattie Moore, Clarksburg; Mrs. J. E. Butchart, Meaford.

ST. THOMAS AND ELGIN COUNTY.

The annual report of this Society, presented by W. J. Shaw, shows very encouraging results.

During the year many cases have been investigated and action taken, but several other cases had to be left unattended to for want of the means to pay the expense.

The Shelter statistics are:

Children received: 14 boys and 14 girls.

They were disposed of as follows: Placed in foster homes, 13; Sent to Victoria Industrial School, 2 Sent to Woodstock Society, 1; Died, 2; In Shelter at end of year, 4; Returned to parents, 5.

The thanks of the Society are due to Dr. McKillop for his services in attending the children at the Shelter when ill, and also to J. M. Glenn, city police magistrate, and F. Hunt, county police magistrate, for their readiness to assist in carrying out the objects for which we as a Society exist.

The Councils of the City and County have been generous in their treatment of the Society. In 1911-12 the County Council paid for boarding children, $368.77, and made a special grant of $128.00, making a contribution altogether of $496.77. The City Council paid for boarding children, $95.81, and a special grant of $150.00, making a total contribution of $245.81. The two municipalities together contributed $742.58. During the same time the Society received from private donations, proceeds of rummage sale and other such sources, $706.71.

Officers elected:—
President—Dr. C. W. Marlatt.
Vice-Presidents—Dr. A. Leitch, A. M. Hutchison, F. B. Holtby, G. K. Crocker.
Secretary—W. J. Shaw.
Treasurer—H. S. Wegg.
Board of Management—Mrs. G. K. Crocker, Mrs. W. E. Youmans, Miss J. E. McColl, Dr. C. W. Marlatt, A. M. Hutchison, F. B. Holtby, G. K. Crocker, H. S. Wegg, W. J. Shaw; K. W. McKay, county representative; R. N. Price, Mayor of the city.
Shelter Committee—Mrs. J. E. Shepherd, Mrs. E. B. Benson, Mrs. C. St. Clair Leitch, Mrs. F. W. Cowley, Mrs. N. Ryan, Mrs. Roger Black, Mrs. J. H. Coyne, Mrs. John Farley, Mrs. W. J. Green, Mrs. George Stacey, Mrs. E. Pavey, Mrs. W. J. Shaw, Mrs. W. E. Idsardi, Mrs. J. Henning, Mrs. A. McKenzie, Mrs. T. L. Gray, Mrs. G. K. Crocker, Mrs. W. E. Youmans, Miss J. E. McColl, Miss E. Brierly.

SUDBURY.

At the earnest request of the local Society Mr. Kelso visited Sudbury in November and addressed four public meetings. The Sunday evening gathering in the Opera House was attended by over 1,100 persons when stereopticon views of the work were shown. Mr. C. McCrea, M.P.P., presided, and the collection netted the Society over $73. The movement to establish a shelter was heartily taken up, and in addition to a free site generously donated by a resident, over $2,000 in cash has been promised by friends of the work.

The following editorial endorsing the Children's Aid Movement appeared in the Sudbury *Journal*, December 5. It is representative of many editorials, and it is a pleasure to acknowledge the newspaper fraternity as valued contributors to the success of the work:—

Recently there was held in Sudbury the annual meeting of the local branch of the Children's Aid Society, which is annually accomplishing a good work in our midst, a work which is highly commendable, in that it consists of looking after our best assets—our children.

Generally speaking, the Society's aim is to protect society against its greatest foes—ignorance and vice—by securing proper home training and education for destitute little ones. The Society seeks to urge upon parents their supreme responsibility for the proper care and training of children, so that they may grow up into good citizens and do credit and honor to their country. It also seeks to rescue homeless, abused and neglected children in the earliest age of their misfortune, finding homes for them in well approved families; and to continue a watchful care over them. Assurance is also given to the poor and needy that their children, if left destitute, shall be taken care of. The home life of neglected children may be greatly improved by kindly intervention, and, failing this, the strong arm of the law can be invoked.

We as citizens should remember in the midst of our prosperity that there still remain some unfortunates in the community. In some cases it is a distressed mother left alone with a large family, and very often the children are sorely neglected because of the liquor traffic in the home, hence the required work of our town. The Children's Aid Society is deserving of encouragement and support.

At the annual meeting, held in the Gagne Hall, the President, Mr. George Elliott, occupied the chair and called on the Secretary, Mrs. P. S. Frawley, to read the annual report. This showed that a great deal of practical work had been done, and no less than thirty-six cases had been looked after, the greater portion of whom had been placed in comfortable homes. After a discussion regarding the necessity of a Children's Shelter, it was decided to endeavor to arrange for this very necessary building. A permanent agent of the Society will be appointed, providing sufficient financial help can be secured from the citizens.

The election of officers resulted as follows:—

President—Mr. George Elliott.

Vice-President—Mr. R. H. McCarten.

Secretary—Mrs. P. S. Frawley.

Treasurer—Dr. W. R. Patterson.

Solicitor—Mr. Jas. A. Mulligan.

Committee—Dr. H. Torrington. Dr. Cook, Mr. J. F. Black, Mr. J. H. Ormiston, Mrs. R. R. McKessock, Mrs. Struthers, Mrs. Kehoe, Mrs. Doyle.

TEMISKAMING DISTRICT.

At the annual meeting of the Children's Aid Society of Temiskaming District, in Haileybury, the Provincial Superintendent dealt with various cases which have come before his attention during the years that he has been associated with the work, and many pathetic incidents were given during the lecture. He urged strongly the support

of the work that the Society was doing throughout the Province, and concluded his lecture with several views of Shelters throughout the district, and advised one for the Temiskaming District, situated at a central point.

George T. Smith was chairman for the evening and read letters of regret from several throughout the district. The report of executive officer N. J. McAulay, of Haileybury, who is also Mayor of the town, was received and adopted.

The following is a brief sketch of the work done by the Society during this year:—

Complaints received, 120; children involved in the complaints, 180; calls or visits, 110; interviews held, 220; children's cases attending court, 46; made wards of the Society, 24; placed in foster homes, 12; returned to parents, under supervision, 12; sent to Industrial School, 1; returned from Industrial School, 3; sent to hospital for feeble-minded at Orillia, 1; cases of non-support, 9; children re-placed, 1; number of cases of theft, 12; truants, 16; helped with clothing, etc., 16; notice of warning served, 110.

There are, of course, a number of other cases dealt with by the Society during this year of a similar nature, each case having been given in detail in the monthly reports to the Board of Management.

Votes of thanks to Mr. Kelso and Rev. J. A. Donnell, the latter for running the lantern, were passed before the meeting adjourned.

A telegram was received from Col. A. M. Hay, last year's President of the association, expressing regret at being unable to be present, and expressing the desire to have some one at the head of the Society who would be at home more than he was.

The following officers were then elected:—

Hon. President—Col. A. M. Hay.

President—E. C. Kingswell.

Treasurer—S. H. Logan.

Vice-Presidents—Clergy of the district.

Executive Council—The Mayor and Reeve of each municipality, with one resident from each as representative.

TWEED.

The annual meeting of the Children's Aid Society was held in the town hall. President Rev. J. Binnie occupied the chair.

The Secretary's and Treasurer's reports were respectively read, and on motion were adopted. The books of the Treasurer show a cash balance on hand of a little over $51.

Dr. Bowlby showed how the work of the society was not so much in taking the children out of their homes as in influencing the parents to so direct their home life and home economy that the little ones will have a chance.

In closing a hearty vote of thanks was tendered the retiring chairman, Mr. Binnie, for the able manner in which he had looked after the interests of the society children, and for the splendid thought, advice and service he had devoted to this part of the community's social life.

Officers.

Honorary President—Reeve J. W. Shaw.

President—Rev. F. G. Kirkpatrick.

First Vice-President—Dr. P. T. Bowlby.

Second Vice-President—Mrs. F. J. Black.

Secretary-Treasurer—Mrs. Frost.

Agent—P. K. Newton.

Executive Committee—Mrs. Wallace, Mrs. Leeworthy, Mrs. E. R. Huick, Mrs. Tuttle, Mrs. Mather, Chas. Clark, Dr. Farrell, S. B. Rollins, Geo. Clare, Rev. A. J. Terrill, Mr. Joseph James.

WALKERTON.

The annual meeting of this Society shows a revival of interest in the Children's work.

Forty-eight cases have been reported through various channels; this meant that one hundred and sixteen communications had to be made by various means, in regard to the complaints. Investigations were conducted which resulted in six children being made into wards of the Society and passed into foster homes.

One little girl died, and the Society still has two boys under its care.

The finance of the Society is in excellent condition, the Treasurer's report showing a balance in hand of $330.73.

President—Mr. J. Morgan.

Agent—Rev. D. McLennan.

WINDSOR.

It is to be hoped that in the near future this town and neighborhood will have the services of a well organized branch of the Children's Aid Society, with an Inspector who would give all his time to the great work of conservation of child life. That there is a great need for such a work, including a Shelter, is abundantly evident from the following editorial in the *Windsor Record:*

Need of a Shelter.

Only the other night a drunken father returned to his home on the west side of the city and kicked his children out of doors. They had no place to go, except to the neighbors. One of the children, a bright little girl, appealed to Magistrate Leggatt for protection, but for lack of a children's shelter there was no accommodation that could be provided.

This was a singularly pathetic instance of the need of a shelter in Windsor for neglected or dependent children. The *Record* has pointed this out before, but nothing has been done, owing to the amazing public apathy that exists.

It is so difficult to get the people interested in the practical welfare of the children. All we seem to care about is our own selfish aims and advancement in life. The *Record* has not lost hope, however, that there are sufficient people in Windsor to lend their support for the establishment of a children's shelter.

The best way to go about it is to take up the suggestion of Magistrate Leggatt and form a good, strong active Children's Aid Society for Windsor and Essex County. Such an organization should then have a shelter built and a probation officer appointed to look after the work.

As to the funds, we believe it is possible to obtain good-sized grants from the city council, the county council and the town councils of Walkerville and Sandwich. Perhaps the other county towns would contribute something. Then there would be membership fees and personal donations to the cause.

Other progressive cities are taking up this work; Windsor cannot afford to lag behind.—*Record*, December, 1912.

LATER INFORMATION.

Fresh interest has been taken in the Children's Aid Society of Windsor and Essex County, and at the annual meeting held recently it was reported that as a result of Mr. Kelso's visit the sum of $600 was subscribed in a few hours for the purpose of engaging an Inspector. Mr. W. F. H. Hackney, a former Inspector for the National Society in England, has been engaged for this work, and will enter upon his duties in February.

The following were elected officers:—

Hon. President—Judge McHugh.

President—A. McNee.

Vice-Presidents—F. Gavin, E. G. Henderson.

Treasurer—W. C. Kennedy.

Secretary—F. M. Allworth.

Hon. Solicitor—Hy. Clay.

Committee—Wm. Robins, E. S. Wigle, F. Cleary, A. R. Bartlett, Rev. Thompson, Chas. Barker, H. Mallinder, Rev. A. Carlisle.

THUNDER BAY DISTRICT.

The annual report for the above Society, which includes Fort William and Port Arthur, gives the following up-to-date details of work during the past year. There have been 91 cases investigated, some of which had to be dealt with many times before any satisfactory result was arrived at.

Thirty-one cases of neglect were reported to the Society, in addition to 13 cases of children absenting themselves from school.

Juvenile delinquents were represented in the case of thirteen boys dealt with in the Courts for serious offences, most frequently theft and damage to property; only a few, however, had to be sent to any correctional institution.

During the year twenty-five children have been placed in foster homes.

Twenty-two cases have been dealt with by assisting parents to control unruly children, and, in four special cases, older children were assisted.

Financially, the work has prospered, and it is satisfactory to note that three municipalities have made grants in aid of the work, namely: Paipoonge, $50.00; Fort William, $500.00; and Port Arthur, $600.00.

Fort William Officers.

President—A. Snelgrove.

Vice-President—W. A. Armstrong.

Treasurer—F. W. Bell.

Hon. Solicitor—John Dyke.

Secretary—Frank Blain.

Executive—The Officers and Mrs. John King, Mrs. Garrity, Mrs. A. D. Dennis, Mr. G. H. Williamson, Dr. A. D. Stewart, Mr. H. Murphy, and Mr. John Palleck.

Port Arthur Officers.

President—Dr. C. N. Laurie.

First Vice-President—Mr. J. Bowman.

Second Vice-President—Mr. Geo. Gibbon.

Treasurer—Dr. C. N. Simpson.

Hon. Solicitor—Mr. John Reeve.

Secretary—Mr. Frank Blain.

Executive—The officers, and Rev. Father Grenier, Mrs. A. Mooney, Mrs. Geo. Slipper, Mrs. Geo. Dent, Mrs. T. Wilson, Rev. A. P. McDonald, Miss M. Maunsell.

FORT FRANCES.

After consulting with Mr. Blain, the agent at Fort William, we held a meeting on Monday evening, September 23, and organized under the name of the "Children's Aid Society of Rainy River Electoral District." The officers elected at this meeting were as follows:

President—Mr. P. A. Smith.
First Vice-President—Mr. M. McLeod.
Second Vice-President—Mr. Wash. Bishop.
Secretary—Mr. W. J. Clark.
Treasurer—Mr. O. Jalbert.
Agent—Mr. Frank Blain.
Executive—Mrs. W. H. Elliott, Mrs. W. G. Johnson, Mrs. E. Clairmont, Mrs. G. A. Stethem, Mrs. M. E. Neads, Rev. J. R. Harris, Rev. F. C. Middleton, Rev. H. V. Maltby, Rev. Father Costion, and Rev. Mr. Duff.

I wish to thank you for sending us the copies of the Annual Report and other literature on the subject. I am sure that we will find work to do, and the fact that a society of this kind has been formed will have a good moral effect throughout the whole district.

W. J. CLARK, *Secretary.*

TORONTO.

Mr. Duncan, Secretary of the Children's Aid Society, of Toronto, gives the following report:—

There were 2,408 cases of neglected, dependent and delinquent children which came under the Society's notice, involving the interests of 4,027 children. The number of delinquent children coming under the direct notice of the Society's Officers was 1,496, although there was quite a number more cases tried in the afternoons by Commissioner J. E. Starr, in the Juvenile Court, when the Society's Agent was not present.

The number of complaints coming to our office, through the police, our visitors, and from private parties was 912, involving the interests of 2,513 children. The number of cases exceeded those of 1911 by 304, and of children by 957.

The 912 cases were disposed of as follows:—

Made Wards	131
Assuming Custody of Children	30
Mediation and Advice	255
Warning	242
Discipline	70
Co-operation of other Institutions	108
Lost Children	20
Spite or Unfounded	29
In Abeyance	27
	912

The Society has been much helped in its work by Commissioner Starr charging and punishing the parents, under the new Act, for contributing to the delinquency of their children. The warning given in this way should in time act as a deterrent force to offenders of this kind.

Since the organization of our Society in 1891, it has attended to 21,591 cases, affecting the interests of 30,125 children.

The number of children placed in foster homes during the year was 82. The income of the Society was over $20,000.

Children of poor families buying fuel.

Taking home a bag of coke.

The Society has still difficulty in placing boys from 5 to 10 in foster homes. This we partly attribute to the fact of other agencies bringing in boys of the ages mentioned to Canada, and paying so much per month for the care of these children.

Our lady officers have been energetic in attending to complaints and finding cases of neglect. The newsboys working late at night is a problem yet unsolved, although a movement is on foot to have a time limit, and the age at which he can obtain a license raised to 10 years, instead of 8.

No relief, so far, has come to us regarding a home for the care of mentally defective children. The longer this is delayed, the more and more is the sore festering.

The Society, after urgent appeals from its medical staff, has built a receiving home on its premises, where the children on their arrival will stay for a short probationary period, to allow any infectious disease to develop, before putting them into the Shelter proper, and thus be a preventive of any such epidemic of measles as we have been undergoing this winter. The Society has also purchased some sixteen acres of land on the Lake Shore, west of Oakville, which will be used in child-welfare work, but the plans have not been formulated as yet.

Again we have to thank you and your department for the visits made and reports received from the many foster homes our children are occupying in Ontario.

The public has appreciated the work of our Society and has liberally supplied us with funds.

The Society heartily thanks the Police for their sympathetic help in our work with the neglected and dependent children of Toronto. Also Commissioner Starr and his officials for their cordial co-operation in our work of saving the children to good citizenship.

The officers of the Society are as follows:—

Patrons—H.R.H. the Duke of Connaught, His Honor Lieut.-Governor, Sir J. M. Gibson, Sir Wm. Mortimer Clark.

Patronesses—H.R.H. the Duchess of Connaught, Mrs. J. M. Gibson, and Lady Mortimer Clark.

President—J. K. Macdonald.

Vice-Presidents—W. Harley Smith, M.D., T. Millman, M.D., R. S. Baird, and Hon. Thos. Crawford.

Treasurer—A. M. Campbell.

Secretary, Superintendent and Inspector—Wm. Duncan.

Hon. Solicitor—W. B. Raymond.

Committee—C. J. Copp, M.D., E. J. B. Duncan, F. W. Gerald FitzGerald, J. M. Foster, D. E. Hughes, Ambrose Kent, Noel Marshall, Herbert Mortimer, R. A. Nisbett, A. B. Powell, James M. Sinclair, C. P. Smith, Henry Sutherland, C. C. VanNorman, Controller J. O. McCarthy (appointed by City Council), Mesdames M. B. Davidson, A. E. Dyment, J. C. Fisher, J. J. Follett, F. C. Jarvis, Ambrose Kent, John Lillie, W. G. Lovering, C. S. Macdonald, R. A. Nisbett, Wm. Oldright, A. F. Rutter, Jas. Ryrie, Jas. Sargant, R. F. Scott, O. B. Sheppard, C. C. VanNorman, Misses Nordheimer and Wardrop.

ST. VINCENT DE PAUL SOCIETY.

The President of the St. Vincent de Paul Society furnishes the Seventeenth Annual Report, as follows:

DEAR SIR,—In compliance with your request, I hereby forward you copy of our agent's annual report to the Management Committee of the St. Vincent de Paul Children's Aid Society of Toronto for past year.

Our agent reports that during the year his official attention was called to 481 cases, affecting the interest of 530 children. Of these cases 370 were from the Juvenile Court, and 111 cases were reported privately at his office.

Since the establishment of our society we have dealt with 6,711 cases, touching the interest of 8,392 children.

Our Wards.

We have now the names and all available particulars of our 182 wards recorded in our history books. Of that number 173 have been given out for adoption, of whom 9 have died, 10 got married, 6 joined religious orders, and 37 have passed the age of 21 years; leaving 111 in foster homes and 9 in our shelters at present time.

The enlargement of the city limits and increase of population will surely add to the calls on our charitable work and compel us to provide more means to meet demands in the future. We have had already to increase our staff of workers, for during the year we found it necessary to employ another agent (a woman), to keep up with the increased charitable work imperatively demanded from our society.

Financial.

Owing to the kindness of the friends of our society and the generous grant from the City Council, we have been able to, so far, meet all reasonable demands on our treasury; but were it not for the assistance we received from our charitable institutions, who give us shelter for our children and wards, we could not possibly conduct the work as effectively as we have been doing. For this shelter accommodation we are indebted to the following named institutions: For the care of infants, St. Vincent Infants' Home; for the care of little boys and girls, Orphanage, Sunnyside; for care of big girls, Good Shepherds, Parkdale; for care of big boys, Industrial School, Blantyre.

As a matter of right we pay for this valuable accommodation, per day or week, as the case demands.

Thanking you for continued kindness from your office, I am, sincerely, etc.,

MATHEW O'CONNOR,
President St. Vincent de Paul Children's Aid Society of Toronto.

Officers and Board of Management, seventeenth year:

President—Mathew O'Connor.

Vice-Presidents—Eugene O'Keefe, Joseph J. Murphy, Thomas Long, Lawrence L. Cosgrave.

Secretary—William T. Kernahan.

Treasurer—Daniel Miller.

Physicians—Doctors Walter McKeown, Charles A. McKenna, Thomas F. McMahon, W. P. St. Charles.

Committee (gentlemen)—His Honor Justice Kelly, John J. Seitz, T. J. Ford, Frank P Lee, John Rogers, Thomas B. Winterberry, James B. Wright, James J. McConvey, James Gorman, James J. O'Hagan.

Committee (ladies)—Lady Falconbridge, Mrs. P. Hynes, Mrs. Elmsley, Mrs John McLean French, Mrs. Thomas Long, Mrs. Justice Kelly, Mrs. W. A. Kavanagh, Misses Walsh, Miss Hart, Miss Macdonell.

Solicitors—L. V. McBrady, K.C., T. Louis Monaghan.

Agent and Assistant Secretary—Patrick Hynes.

Juvenile Court Committee—Very Rev. T. L. Hand, James T. Pope, James J. McConvey, Miss Macdonell, W. T. Kernahan, P. Hynes.

Auditor—William T. Kernahan.

WELLAND.

The Secretary of the Welland branch reports: During the year 1912 we held five meetings, in addition to several conferences of the officers alone. We also called an annual meeting for November 21, but the attendance was so small that no business

was transacted. Our experience has been that we get a better attendance at a regular meeting than we do at an annual meeting. At the five regular meetings during the year the average attendance has been seven.

The cases dealt with during the year were the following:

Mother of two children deserted by husband whose whereabouts is unknown. Excellent foster home found for the elder child.

Letter received from the father of a family who had been deserted by his wife. The father requested the society to help find foster home for one child. He was put in communication with such a home where other children had previously been satisfactorily cared for. We did not learn whether the child was placed or not.

Boy of fourteen or fifteen came before the police magistrate for theft. In the home he had been unmanageable and abusive to his mother. The magistrate let him off on suspended sentence and the society found him an excellent home with a farmer, with whom he stayed part of the summer; then ran away to the West.

Child of foreign parents had had infantile paralysis and lost use of right leg. Had not received proper medical attention. Made arrangements with the father to have child sent to Children's Hospital in Toronto. There a shoe and support for the leg was made. Child can now walk a little.

Destitute family arrived from the Old Country in May or June. Society secured donations of beds, furniture, etc., sufficient for a start in housekeeping, and got the children started to school in September.

Children found in disorderly house by police. Committed by magistrate to care of the society, and placed in Orphans' Home in St. Catharines. Subsequently foster homes found for two of the children.

In addition there were several cases dealt with by Inspector Gunton, and there are two or three cases now awaiting investigation.

President—Mr. J. W. Marshall.

Secretary—J. Flower.

LINDSAY AND VICTORIA COUNTY.

The Lindsay Children's Aid Society held nine meetings during the year. At every meeting the Shelter problem was discussed, and Mr. Kelso paid a visit and addressed four large gatherings, but no action taken other than the sale of tags during the fair to raise funds. This realized about $145. A Sunday School class contributed some money and a resident donated five dollars.

The contributions of clothing in the early spring were destroyed by fire, but recently clothing has been sent in from a neighboring village, from a merchant and some ladies of the town.

Eight children have been received as wards of the Society during the year, the youngest being three weeks old and the eldest under seven. Five of these children have been placed in foster homes and three are awaiting adoption. The case of two other neglected children was investigated, but the family left town and were found in Toronto. Another child, who is mentally deficient, is to be sent to Orillia.

The officers elected for 1913 are as follows:

Hon. President—Dr. A. W. Vrooman, M.P.P.

First Vice-President—John Rogers, Esq.

Second Vice-President—Mrs. H. G. Whiteside.

Third Vice-President—Geo. E. Rea, Esq.

Fourth Vice-President—Wm. McWatters, Esq.

Secretary—Mrs. E. E. Sharpe.

Treasurer—Mrs. Geo. A. Milne.

Solicitors—Messrs. L. V. O'Connor and L. R. Knight.

Auditors—Messrs. A. L. Campbell and Newton Smale.

OTHER SOCIETIES.

Woodstock and Oxford County Society is taking up the work with enthusiasm throughout their district, and the new shelter will be opened in a short time.

President—Mr. Frank Blair.

Secretary and Inspector—Rev. C. S. Pedley.

Report of the Ottawa Society was not received in time for publication, but good work is being done. Mr. W. L. Scott is president and Mr. John Keane secretary.

North Bay and other societies had to be omitted, as reports were not received in time.

Industrial Schools

INDUSTRIAL SCHOOLS

SOME years ago—in 1904—the old provincial reformatory at Penetanguishene having fallen into disrepute, the opportunity presented itself for trying the experiment of placing the inmates in situations and converting the building to other uses. The experiment proved even more successful than anticipated, over 90 per cent. justifying the confidence reposed in them. Since that time boys under sixteen convicted of criminal offences have been committed to the Victoria Industrial School at Mimico. When the change was made the Province had only half the income it now enjoys. There was great need for the extension of the asylums to relieve serious over-crowding, and the Reformatory property, by being converted into an asylum, obviated the immediate expenditure of probably quarter of a million dollars.

By placing out some of the younger inmates of the industrial school under the Children's Aid system room was provided for those formerly sent to the Reformatory, and the plan has worked reasonably well, although it necessarily altered considerably the scope of the industrial school. In recent years the growth of the Province and particularly the great increase in immigration has made it desirable that there should be a reformatory for older boys.

Old Penetang Reformatory for Boys.

Another School Needed.

The time is fast approaching when there should be a new reformatory provided for youths 16 to 21 years of age. This would admit of better classification and would yield more satisfactory results. The industrial school is intended for a younger class of boys—a parental school, with short terms, mild discipline, and to supply the lack of good homes, rather than as a place of punishment. It has grown to be a gathering place for a heterogeneous class of boys—good, bad, and indifferent, and of all ages from nine to twenty, making it extremely difficult for the management to bring about proper classification and adapt the training to the needs of all. It is constantly over-crowded, each cottage containing over fifty boys,

when there should be only twenty-five, and this over-crowding, by preventing the individual and personal contact of the cottage officer with his boys, defeats the purpose for which such a school is intended. The majority of the lads only require kindly parental guidance, but the presence of a number of older, degenerate, and feeble-minded lads who have failed to respond to kind treatment, who constantly run away, and who are returned in disgrace for repeated offences against the law, tends to bring an admirable work into disrepute, and make the innocent suffer for the misdeeds of the few. As the Province continues to increase in population the needs for an additional institution will become more pressing.

Large Institutions Ineffectual.

Where children of the delinquent class are concerned two or three small schools are infinitely to be preferred to one large institution. The argument of economy should never be used here, for it is the individual, not the group treatment that is effectual in moulding and reshaping character. Under the over-crowding of the past boys have been known to go through a long course of disciplinary training without being influenced for good in the slightest degree. In many cases the officials did not get below the outward surface to ascertain the youth's real attitude of mind. It might indeed be said that they never even got acquainted with him. The boys themselves realize this, and it tends to still further harden them when they pass out into the world again. To do the best kind of work, therefore, we should try to get back to the family plan, with its small numbers, individual training, duties to perform, and responsibilities to carry. All children learn best by doing, and their sense of honor is developed by reposing confidence in them.

Brief Detention for Small Boys.

Experience amply demonstrates that young boys should not be kept long under institutional restraints. They lose the benefit of contact with actual life and the many lessons of thrift and industry that can only be gained under normal conditions. A few months or a year or two at most should be sufficient to give them a start in right living. All experienced social workers recognize the danger there is in taking from young people their initiative, ambition, and will power, and substituting through institutional care an idle, indifferent habit, that will make them a burden on the community in later years.

Older and More Hardened Boys.

But with a certain class of advanced youth a different policy must be pursued. In spite of various social preventive measures there will always be boys who escape observation and drift on in dissolute and criminal ways until at fifteen or sixteen these are in a fair way to become habitual idlers and criminals. They require a special institution, and a longer period of training to overcome and eradicate the neglect of years. Their case is not by any means hopeless, if special and adequate means are taken for their reclamation. Another school for delinquent boys is, then, one of the advance steps that should be considered in the near future.

Wayward Girls.

The same views might also be extended in a lesser degree to the work for wayward girls. In the Alexandra School an attempt is being made to reform hardened and rebellious offenders of seventeen to twenty in company with young girls of twelve and fourteen who have only made a wrong beginning and are much more susceptible to good influences. The serious danger is that the young and inexperienced may learn far more evil within the sheltering walls of the institution than they hitherto dreamt of. No work is worth doing unless it is done efficiently. Smaller numbers, careful classification, individual teaching are absolutely necessary if good results are desired.

The removal of the provincial reformatory for women to the country, with ample grounds and cottages for the different classes of offenders, might relieve the school of the older girls who return in disgrace and who show by their actions that they have no immediate desire for a pure life.

Population of the Schools.

The population of the four Industrial Schools of the Province is as follows:

Victoria School for Boys	290
Alexandra School for Girls	102
St. John's School for Catholic Boys	75
St. Mary's School for Catholic Girls	29
	496

There are forty-eight less children in the schools than at the same date last year—December 30, 1912.

Victoria Industrial School.

J. J. Kelso, Superintendent Neglected and Dependent Children, Toronto.

Sir,—I beg to present the following report of the Victoria Industrial School for the year ending December 31st, 1912: On December 31st, 1911, there were 319 boys in attendance, and there were received during the year 133, making a total of 452 who received training and instruction for a portion or the whole of the year. Of this number 159 were paroled, transferred, etc., and 2 died.

The number in attendance on December 31st, 1912, was 291. From these figures it will be seen that fully one-half of the boys in attendance at the beginning of the year were sent out. The average time spent in the school by these was one year and five months.

Whence Committed.

40	came	from	Toronto.	3	came from Ottawa.
14	"	"	Hamilton.	2	" " Berlin.
4	"	"	Belleville.	2	" " Windsor.
2	"	"	London.	2	" " Peterboro.
2	"	"	Kingston.		

The rest came from thirty-five municipalities throughout the country.

Panoramic View of Victoria Industrial School.

CAUSE OF COMMITTAL.

69 for incorrigibility and truancy.
47 " stealing.
8 " burglary.
7 for vagrancy.
1 " false pretences.
1 " forgery.

AGE.

4 were 8 years of age.
8 " 9 " "
9 " 10 " "
12 " 11 " "
19 " 12 " "
17 were 13 years of age.
26 " 14 " "
18 " 15 " "
14 " 16 " "
6 were over 16 years.

Average age, 13 years.

I am pleased to report a good year in shop and school. The output has been fully up to the standard of former years, both in quantity and quality. The boys show a commendable spirit in their work. In the school of letters we have seven classes. The number in these in December last was:—

Junior First Book Class	54	Junior Third Book Class	37
Senior First Book Class	36	Senior Third Book Class	36
Junior Second Book Class	35	Junior Fourth Book Class	40
Senior Second Book Class	39		

These classes are too large to do the best work from the fact that many of the boys, either through neglect or other cause, are very backward in their schooling. Quite a large number may be classed as mental defectives. These require individual attention. In each of the classes will be found boys ranging from 10 to 18 years. Under such conditions our teachers cannot be expected to do their best work with such large classes. There should not be more than 20 or 25 in each class. Some of the boys who have attained the highest grade are permitted to work all day, as we could not possibly make room for them with our present accommodation. The smaller boys attend all day. Notwithstanding these and other handicaps our teachers are doing excellent work, and a large majority of the boys show marked improvement in the subjects taught. These do not include all that are found on the Public School curriculum, as the half day system of school and work prevails. Still I am fully satisfied that in the subjects taught the larger number of our boys make as much progress as the average pupil does who attends school all day. Academic work for the half of each day and manual work for the other half should give a boy a good, all-round training that should make for good citizenship.

The boys are employed in farming and gardening, printing, shoemaking, tailoring, carpentering, baking and laundry; while the younger find employment in kitchen, dining-room and cottage work. These young lads are the "*maids*," and are taught all kind of housework, at which some of them, after patient instruction by the matrons, become fairly competent helpers. During the year there have been approximately in training in the

Printing Department	30	Baking Department	10
Tailoring Department	60	Engineering Department	8
Shoemaking Department	75	Laundry Department	25
Carpentering Department	25	Farming and Gardening Department	45

These departments are all under the direction of skilled and capable instructors. Many of the boys show marked skill and become efficient workmen. When it is considered that the hours of work are from 7.30 to 12, and from 1.30 to 5, that a boy only works, as a rule, in any department for half-time, and that the average time spent in the school is 17 months, it will be seen that all the time an instructor has to teach a boy his trade is less than one year; and yet it is surprising to see what many of them accomplish in such a short time. The tailors make all the school uniforms, averaging two suits a year per boy; overcoats, band suits, and a large number of the civilian suits required for parolled boys; all the work in this and other departments being done by hand. The shoemakers make for each boy an every-day boot (two pair for each boy in the year), a finer Sunday boot, a hockey boot and a house slipper, making four different kind of boots for every boy. The printers print all the stationery required, the annual report, a monthly magazine and a large quantity of local job work.

The carpenters are busy at repair and construction work. Under the direction of the Deputy Superintendent a large, commodious barn was built during the year. The cost of this was slightly in excess of $7,000.00, and was taken from maintenance account.

During last summer we connected with the Hydro-Electro system for both lighting and power. We have also erected new and improved fire escapes to all our cottage dormitories. The dining-rooms have been redecorated and furnished. A detailed statement of these expenditures is appended under the heading of permanent improvements. We have six cottages, or groups of boys. These are classified according to age and size, so that all the younger boys are housed by themselves; the intermediate boys in other cottages, while the oldest and largest boys find accommodation in the "Beverley Jones" cottage. These six cottages have had an average during the year of 50 boys each.

Those familiar with the class of work will readily see that this is too large a number for a cottage, if the best work is to be accomplished. The ideal cottage system makes provision for 25 boys. Our instructors are also cottage officers, taking care of the boys mornings and evenings, while the care of the cottage during the day is looked after by the matrons.

The general health of the school has been good. We have had few cases of serious illness. There were two deaths from tubercular decline. Our school hospital is looked after by a capable trained nurse, while our physicians are careful in looking after all cases requiring their attention. The result is seen in the excellent health of the boys. Indeed, it is remarkable how little sickness we have.

The school has also a dental inspector, who visits the school when required and cares for the teeth of the boys. Our visiting inspector is kept busily employed visiting boys on parole, and has accomlished a great deal of good work during the year. In this way the school is kept in more direct touch with the boys who are thus encouraged to do their best.

I have the honor to be,

Sir,

Your obedient servant,

C. Ferrier.

RECEIPTS.

Municipalities	$17,752 01	
Government	27,583 92	
Boys' parents	206 99	
Printing	269 96	
Farm	615 87	
		$46,428 75

EXPENDITURE.

Maintenance:		
Farm	$1,450 25	
Provisions	11,756 16	
Clothing	4,899 25	
Furnishings	1,661 20	
Household supplies	1,221 03	
Fuel and light	4,383 14	
Printing	315 51	
Salaries	9,147 54	
Insurance	367 50	
Interest	1,402 25	
Repairs	4,430 30	
Miscellaneous	2,483 77	
		$43,517 90
Permanent Improvements:		
Barn	7,259 86	
Fire Escapes	557 00	
Sidewalks	316 05	
Hydro-Electric	844 90	
		8,977 81
Total Expenditure		$52,495 71

ALEXANDRA INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL.

J. J. Kelso, Esq., Superintendent Neglected and Dependent Children, Ontario.

DEAR SIR,—Allow me to present the following report of the Alexandra Industrial School for Girls, East Toronto, for the year ending December 31st, 1912:—

Number of girls in attendance on January 1st, 1912	115
Number committed during the year	36
Returned as having broken parole	22
Returned by courts	2
Returned temporarily through illness	2
Total number of pupils during the year	177

The number paroled during the year was 75. These were provided for as follows:—

Placed in situations	38
Returned to their homes	21
Sent to High School	1
Died	1
Sent to Homes for Feeble-minded	7
Sent to other institutions	7
	75

The number remaining in the School December 31st, 1912, was 102.

Why Committed.

Of those committed during the year, the causes of committal were as follows:—

Mentally defective	7	Theft and vagrancy	1
Neglected	3	Incorrigibility	5
Bad homes	12		36
Immoral and of bad habits	8		

Whence Committed.

City of Toronto	10	Town of Stratford	1
City of Hamilton	4	Town of Parry Sound	1
City of Ottawa	2	Town of Lindsay	1
City of Belleville	1	County Welland	4
City of London	1	County Lanark	2
		District of Muskoka	2

And one each from the counties of Grey, Simcoe, Lennox and Addington, Lincoln, Hastings, Ontario, Carleton.

The parentage of those committed is as follows:—

Canadian	10	Irish	2
English	11	American	2
Scotch	4	Colored	1
German	3	Russian Jew	1
French	2		36

The average age of committal was 14 years.

The health of our pupils is almost perfect from May to December; most of our troubles coming in the winter and spring months. We hope to overcome some of our winter difficulties by organized exercise, rendered possible when we get into our new gymnasium. Heretofore, during muddy or stormy weather, we have had no spot for regular exercise. In spite of this difficulty, the general health has been very good. During the winter we had one case of scarlet fever and several cases of appendicitis—all of these being successfully operated upon at the General and St. Michael's Hospitals. Several cases of specific infection have had to be more or less isolated for a considerable time.

One of our youngest pupils—a poor, little, neglected child—defective in sight, hearing and breathing, was taken dangerously ill with pneumonia, and was sent, for more constant medical treatment, to the Sick Children's Hospital. She died there, and as she had no known relatives, we purchased a lot in St. John's Cemetery, Norway, and she was buried there—all the pupils walking in procession—after a sweet and solemn service at the school. The management paid for the grave and for the funeral expenses; the pupils for the little white casket, and the officers for the flowers.

Dr. Rowena Hume visits the school regularly; Drs. Walters and Penny stand by us in every emergency; and Dr. Clarke, of the General Hospital, has been unfailing in his kindness, especially with reference to the placing of some of the most difficult of the mental cases.

In addition to all this medical care, and the watchfulness of our own nurse, we have the doctors and nurses on the regular Public School staff visiting us weekly for inspection.

Dr. Margaret Donald Gordon has been with us almost every Monday during the year attending to our dentistry, in addition to which we have had Dr. Henderson here on several Saturday afternoons for the extraction of teeth. Many of our pupils come in very great need of attention in this respect.

Several cases of enlarged tonsils and adenoids were treated at the Out-Door Department of the Sick Children's Hospital, and cases of defective vision treated by Drs. Colin Campbell and W. E. Harvey.

The examination into the mentality of our pupils, authorized by the Ontario Government, and conducted by Dr. Helen MacMurchy, has given us the following table:—

Of 100 pupils examined, 54 were normal, 22 were border line, 24 were absolutely defective.

We would once more emphasize the terrible dangers consequent upon placing these poor defectives in the world—not only to the wretched individual, but to the future population of our Province.

We have had some difficult cases to deal with during the past year—degenerate, epileptic, or insane—cases pronounced by experts so degenerate as to make it criminal to let them loose upon the country, and yet we find it almost impossible to place them in any institution or home for custodial care.

Our School of Letters is doing exceedingly good work, especially when it is taken into consideration that many, if not most of the pupils, are very backward for their age when admitted to the school. During the past year we have also been hampered by crowded rooms and many like difficulties, which, we hope, will be i the past when we get into our enlarged school building now nearly ready for use.

Miss McGowan had an Entrance Class of seven, five of whom passed the examination, making an exceedingly good record.

Miss Smith, in the Junior classes, has also done good work, though the more backward, and nearly all the defective children being in this room, there is, perhaps, less encouragement.

The Commercial Class—bookkeeping, taught by Miss McGowan, and stenography and typewriting by Miss Grey—also did good work. One of our girls is now attending High School and another in an office in the city.

Several others are now taking this course, which is a reward for steady, good conduct, and which privilege is lost by any distinct lapse of manners or morals.

The Choral Class has always been satisfactory—the singing of the girls being noted by all our visitors as being especially good. There is, perhaps, nothing in all our programme so much enjoyed and appreciated as our singing classes.

Our piano lessons and practice have been greatly interrupted by our building operations, but the weekly classes were regular until July, when we had a little entertainment at which fourteen of our pupils took part—some very creditably. One of our senior girls passed the Junior University Examination (pianoforte) very creditably.

Our new and enlarged buildings, which are now on the eve of completion, consist of school and laundry. The school contains two large, well lighted, well ventilated class rooms, separated by folding doors, which, when open, give us a good sized assembly room. This building has a much-needed gymnasium in the basement, and a flat containing 19 bedrooms above the school; this upper flat opening into No. 2 Cottage, where it will give us not much more room, but better and safer accommodation, as we are doing away with basement bedrooms and cubicles as being greatly inferior to separate rooms.

We are also rejoicing in our separate laundry building, which is a great improvement from a sanitary as well as from an industrial point of view. This is well equipped with an electric mangle and washer, and with good drying apparatus.

The usual occupations and industries and amusements fill the hours spent outside the school room for our pupils. We endeavor to teach all girls in our charge the different branches of housework, including laundry work and sewing, from mending up to dressmaking, and for recreation, embroidery. At our annual meeting in June, we had a sale of the girls' work, which brought in over $50. All our older girls of normal mentality are able to make their own dresses before leaving the school. We are still in great need of a bakery, where we may give to a greater number of our senior girls a thorough training in baking and cooking. At present we strive to train as many as possible in the kitchens of our four cottages to be good, plain cooks.

We also need more cottage room for better classification, in order that the younger and more innocent may be kept apart from those of more vicious habits. But more thorough classification means more money; we have only the same per capita income as when all articles of food were much cheaper. It is costing more to feed them than it did a few years ago; therefore, as we only have the same income, we have less to spend on housing and training them.

A human being may be housed and given sufficient food to keep life within him, and enough clothing to be within the law, for 25 or 30 cents per day, but that same human being cannot be attended to thoroughly in the matters of dentistry, state of throat, sight, hearing, also educated and given a fair amount of technical training; also a thorough moral and spiritual training—in short, made over physically, mentally and morally, and turned into a good citizen—for anything like that sum. Therefore on our present financial basis we are only attempting to do the work committed to us, instead of doing it efficiently; not the first case in the world's history of being set to make bricks without straw.

Our daily life follows the usual programme—rising at 6.30; prayers, altogether, at 7.30 in the morning, and in the different cottages in the evening; half the day at school, and half the day at some one of the industries taught; two hours spent in exercise and recreation; the evenings in study, choral classes, enter-

tainments, etc., and the Sabbaths fully occupied by morning service in the churches, and Sunday School and evening service at the school.

Our girls greatly enjoy our winter sports, especially skating and tobogganing, but we hope to add to our playground facilities during the coming summer, as we are very anxious to develop sane outdoor life and a healthy love of innocent sport, which is noticeably lacking in most of those committed to our care. During the summer holidays our girls went out picking cherries and small fruit on the neighboring farms, from forty to fifty being out each day, the girls taking it in turn to do the indoor work and go fruit picking. This provided healthy work, which was also a change from the usual routine, and we made enough money to buy a piano for our new gymnasium, and something over for our playground next summer.

We have 122 pupils out on parole, still under our care, regularly visited when at all within reach by our Miss Lugsdin; most of them frequently visiting, and all continually corresponding with the school. We are now helping two girls to prepare their wedding outfit, which serves two purposes, one of sharing in the joys of our "old girls" and that of providing an object lesson to those still in our care.

Of those paroled during the last year, sixty-three per cent. are doing well; about three per cent. doubtful; most of the rest brought back for us to have another trial at the work of making over, and some few either lost sight of or dropped as being past our help.

For the sixty-three per cent. we thank God and take courage, not counting upon them absolutely, but hoping that we may see them safe at last. Perhaps the most pitiful feature of all the work is the *obligation* to place out in the world, and exposed to all its dangers and pitfalls, those who from degeneracy and defective mentality are absolutley unfit to cope with life. While the cry of "Save the children" is always on our lips and in our hearts, in this children's age, why deny the right of the protection of the State to her pitiful, perpetual children?

I have the honor to be, Sir,

Respectfully yours,

Lucy W. Brooking.

St. John's Industrial School.

Mr. J. J. Kelso, Superintendent of Neglected and Dependent Children of Ontario.

Sir,—I have the honor to submit the following report of the St. John's Industrial School for the year ending December 31st, 1912:—

On January 1st, 1912, there were 86 boys in attendance. Received during the year, 65 boys. Returned temporarily, 14. Total number, 165.

The number of pupils placed was 92. Of these 52 were returned to their homes, and new homes were found for 38. Two pupils were placed in other institutions.

There were in the school on December 31st, 1912, 73 pupils.

Average time spent in the school, 15 months.

Average age at entrance, 13½ years.

Whence Committed.

Toronto	15	Cobourg	1
Ottawa	6	Cumming's Bridge	1
Kingston	3	Embrun	1
Perth	3	Grimsby	1
Fort William	3	Humberstone	1
North Bay	3	London	1
Cornwall	2	L'Orignal	1
Hamilton	2	Porcupine	1
Atikokan	1	Port Arthur	1
Blind River	1	Sault Ste. Marie	1
Byng Inlet	1	Sudbury	1
Cobalt	1		

Nothing outside of the ordinary routine of the school occurred this year. The health of the boys was satisfactory. More than one of those committed reached the school with evident signs of neglect; but after having been subject to the discipline of a regular life with plenty of wholesome food for two or three weeks, there was a notable physical improvement.

As the foundation of all true character building depends on a thorough inculcation of the principles of Christian morality, the greatest importance is attached to the suitable religious instruction of the boys. They are taught to respect their manhood, made by the Almighty but "a little less than the angels," and to avoid evil, not merely for its own sake and because of its baneful consequence, but most of all because of the offence given to the Divine Lawgiver Himself.

By means of training in habits of cleanliness, neatness, and order in the home-life, and through the considerable moral influence of a well-equipped reading-room where suitable books and periodicals are at their disposal, and of an attractive and tastily arranged chapel where morning and evening prayers are said and Sunday services held, the boys are led to cultivate the higher ideals of life and conduct.

Nor is the old adage, "Mens sana in corpore sano," overlooked; for while much is done for the moral and intellectual welfare of our boys, their healthy physical development is being attended to and, as a result, we had no serious case of ill-health.

The usual outdoor sports are thoroughly enjoyed and the swings and handball alleys are well patronized. An interesting feature is our hockey rink, which was recently provided with electric lights for occasional evening games.

I am, faithfully yours,

BROTHER ABNIS.

FINANCIAL STATEMENT TO DECEMBER 31, 1912.

RECEIPTS.

To Cash in Bank	$516 55
Municipalities	5,153 06
Government Grant	7,301 40
Other Sources	139 00
Interest on Bank Balances	31 24
Bank Overdraft	159 57
	$13,300 82

EXPENDITURE.

By Wages	$2,846 58
House Expense	7,720 92
Building	2,733 32
	$13,300 82

ST. MARY'S INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL.

At the present time, January 1st, 1913, there are twenty-nine children in the school, the youngest eleven years of age, the oldest seventeen years.

Their school course is from primary to senior fourth, inclusively, following as nearly as their mental attainments will permit the regular course prescribed by the Education Department for Public and Separate Schools.

The School Inspector, Mr. J. F. Power, visits the children each school term, examining and inspecting. They are taught sewing (plain and fancy), dressmaking, housekeeping or Domestic Science cooking, and everything that goes to form a useful woman. Some of them take kindly to this course of training; others find it irksome.

About 20 per cent. of the children committed each year are weak-minded and immoral. This type cannot be reformed, that is permanently, and go astray sometimes against their better will, but impelled to it, in about a year after being freed from restraint.

About 15 per cent. come with the merest rudiments of learning—the alphabet and counting as far as twenty being their limit.

We received news of the deaths of two ex-pupils of the school during November, 1912. Their correspondence with the sisters had been very faithful during the years they had been away, and both had kept themselves good and respected.

At present there is not any trouble or sickness among the children, who seem to be using every means to advance in virtue and good conduct. They appear very happy and contented.

Yours respectfully,

SUPERINTENDENT.

Juvenile Immigration

JUVENILE IMMIGRATION

THE work of the different societies bringing children to Ontario remains about the same as the last few years. There has been a general falling off with the larger societies, such as the Barnardo and the Macpherson Homes in the number of children brought out.

The former had nearly 100 and the latter over 200 fewer children than last year. The exceptions are the Knowlton Distributing Home of Quebec, they having brought out 184 boys and girls, an increase of 84 over the year previous, and the Salvation Army have increased their number by 70.

Mr. G. Bogue Smart, of Ottawa, has the supervision of the various homes and societies. The children have been visited by the Society's Inspector at least once during the year, and, as a rule, the homes and conditions have been satisfactory.

The following will show the numbers brought out by the various societies:

Agencies.	Boys.	Girls.	Totals.
Dr. Barnardo's Homes	539	372	911
Marchmont Home, Belleville	33	16	49
McPherson Home, Stratford	23	30	53
Fegan Home, Toronto	104	..	104
Stephenson Home, Hamilton	99	1	100
The Coombe, Hespeler	19	5	24
Knowlton Distributing Home	150	..	150
Salvation Army	66	15	81
Fairknowe Orphan Home, Brockville	100	84	184
Catholic Emigration	88	28	116
Niagara-on-the-Lake, Western Home	..	48	48
	1,221	599	1,820

For four years.

Number of children brought to Ontario:—In 1909, 2,029; 1910, 1,930; 1911, 2,227; 1912, 1,820.

DR. BARNARDO'S HOMES.

Dec., 1912.

J. J. Kelso, Esq.,
Supt. Neglected and Dependent Children.
Parliament Buildings, Toronto.

Dear Sir,—In response to your request for some information regarding the progress of our work during the past year, I beg to report that the total number of children brought out from our English Homes and placed in Ontario during the past year is 911. This total included 539 boys and 372 girls. The boys were received and distributed from our headquarters in Toronto, the girls from the Home

in Peterboro. Out of the 539 boys, 230 were placed in service, 295 boarded out, 3 were handed over to relatives, one returned to England, and ten boys are at the present time on tour through the Province under the charge of Rev. W. J. Mayers, who is engaged in holding a series of meetings with the accompaniment of a musical entertainment in the interests of the work. These ten boys included hand-bell ringers, bagpipers, and other musicians.

I think I may say that the standard of health and general fitness for emigration has been very fully maintained amongst our arrivals of the past year. There is no desire on the part of the managers of our Homes to send out any children who are not physically and mentally sound and give promise of proving useful and creditable citizens of a new country, but if they wished to do otherwise it would be almost impossible for any undesirable child to pass the numerous inspections and examinations which at the present time all newcomers have to undergo.

Once again we are able to record a steady growth in the demand for both boys and girls, and to those of us who long to see a wide development of the work of juvenile emigration, it is pitiable to be obliged month by month, indeed, day by day, to refuse so many thousands of excellent openings for the lack of anyone to fill them.

The supervision of the boys has been actively maintained. Five gentlemen are now exclusively employed in travelling about visiting boys in their situations or foster-homes. Each of these gentlemen has his territory allotted to him, but otherwise there are members of the staff always available for special journeys if required, as when a report reaches us of dissatisfaction or of improper treatment of a child. We have also our Medical Inspector who deals with all cases of sickness or health troubles among the young people under our care.

In connection with the Girls' Branch the work has been exceedingly heavy during the past year, especially in the direction of correspondence. All the children are encouraged to write to us frequently and regularly, and most of the girls, at any rate, avail themselves of this privilege. The six lady inspectors have been kept fully employed throughout the year and the majority of their reports have been of the most gratifying character, as showing that the girls whom we have placed out are in most cases happy and thriving in their homes and giving excellent satisfaction. The demand for girls, especially those of an age to render useful service, seems to be unlimited, alike in town and country, and if, instead of three parties a year, we could bring out a good-sized party of girls every week, there would be no difficulty in providing for them. The average age of the girls brought out during the past year is about thirteen. Out of the 372, 188 were placed in service, 180 boarded out, while 4 were handed over to relatives who were already established in this country.

Yours faithfully,

Alfred B. Owen.

THE SALVATION ARMY.

The following information concerning children brought to this country under the auspices of the Salvation Army during the year 1912 is supplied by Major D. L. Creighton:

(a) Total number placed 81
(b) Average age 12-13
(c) Number placed in foster homes 21
(d) Sex: Male, 66. Female, 15.

The district in which these are placed is North and West Ontario, including Toronto.

The provision for visiting is under the direct supervision of a member of our Staff here, whose work is that of making periodical visits to each of the above places, together with a representative of our Boys' Department from International Headquarters, London, England, who visits Canada for the sole purpose of getting final reports as to the well-being of all children brought out to this country under our auspices.

I might also add that most of these young people have been visited more than once, and things generally have been found quite satisfactory indeed.

Re *Foster Homes.*—You will notice that we are careful in securing at least two references and other information, as per form submitted, and in almost every case the home has been visited prior to, or very shortly afterwards, the placing of the children therein.

With respect to the on-coming year's business, I am pleased to say that an Officer of our Staff here has been appointed for the purpose of keeping proper records, and all necessary particulars regarding child emigration, together with keeping in touch, by visitation, of all homes wherein children are placed. This is in addition to the oversight given by our representatives at Montreal and London, Ont.; also assistance from time to time by a representative from our International Headquarters, London, England.

KNOWLTON DISTRIBUTING HOME.

This agency is located in Quebec Province and works in conjunction with the Sheltering Home, Liverpool, England, and, whilst the majority of children are placed in Quebec Province, there are many comfortably placed in Ontario.

Mrs. Lilian B. Birt, who directs this work, mentions that Mr. Drummond is the visitor for Ontario, and Miss Rollo, with other ladies, care for the girls and visit them.

One hundred and fifty children were brought from Liverpool this past year, and during the coming twelve months a new visitor, Mr. John S. Rough, will visit throughout Ontario.

MARCHMONT HOME, BELLEVILLE.

Mr. Robert Wallace, the Superintendent, reports: We received at the Home 49 children this year, 33 boys and 16 girls, the ages ranged from 10 to 18. They were placed between Bowmanville and Gananoque, and north to Peterborough and Lindsay. We do not board out at all. We have one visitor, Mr. Bott, the same as last year. There are four boys at College, several girls training as nurses, and one for the foreign field. Another boy will enter Albert College at the New Year, and several others are looking that way. The health of the children has been good, with the exception of two or three cases of appendicitis, and these have happily recovered.

THE ANNIE MACPHERSON HOME.

The following information concerning the work of the Macpherson Receiving Home, Stratford, is furnished by the Superintendent, Mr. W. H. Merry:

Three parties sailed from Liverpool this year, bringing over a total of 229. The first party arrived in May, on the s.s. "Corsican," and brought 70 boys and 34 girls, a total of 104. The second party arrived in the beginning of August, also on the s.s. "Corsican," and had 42 boys and 30 girls, or 72 all told. The third party arrived in September on the s.s. "Victorian," bringing 23 boys and 30 girls, 53 altogether. The total immigration for the year is 135 boys and 94 girls.

The average age of these girls is nearly twelve in the case of both boys and girls. They were mostly placed on farms in the neighbourhood of Stratford, some of the big girls, however, going to work as general servants in towns. Our regular territory is confined to Western Ontario, west of Toronto and Allandale, and as far as the American boundary. It is only occasionally that a child of ours is placed outside this territory.

None of the children were boarded—*i.e.*, we have not arranged with persons to board any child under a certain age for a money consideration. Those under school age are taken by people who are willing to board and school them and supply them with everything, just as their own children. We do not have difficulty in finding enough homes for all our children under twelve or thirteen, on this arrangement.

We have had two men visitors and one lady during the most of the summer. At present we have one man and the lady, the other man having left us in the fall. This staff does most of the visiting, Mrs. Merry and myself occasionally visiting in special cases.

One of our wards passed away last spring. He came to Canada in 1909, and died in Stratford Hospital from appendicitis. We were glad to have his only living relative in Canada at the time (his elder sister) by his bedside during his last illness, and also to his funeral.

We deported six children during the year. There were four boys and two girls. Five of these children required medical treatment, while the other, a boy, was returned as unsatisfactory.

As in former years, we have had the satisfaction of seeing several family reunions among our people. One young man, who arrived in 1911, paid the passages of two sisters and a brother, out of one year's earnings. He is only nineteen and a half years of age now! He is confident of being able to fetch his father and remaining brothers and sisters out next spring. They are a splendid family. Two girls, who came out with our first party, sent home such encouraging reports of Canadian life and prospects that they are to be joined by their parents next year. This is just two of the cases.

MR. FEGAN'S HOMES.

Mr. George Greenway, who superintends the Fegan Distributing Home, George Street, Toronto, gives encouraging reports for the past year regarding the boys received from England and placed out in Ontario.

One hundred and four boys arrived in Toronto, ranging from ten to eighteen years of age; no trouble whatever has been experienced in placing this number, because the demand continues to be far above the supply; good homes prove to be the rule, as very few complaints either from boys or farmers have been received during the past year.

No boys were boarded out. The two visitors employed visit all the boys once a year and find a very satisfactory condition in nearly all cases.

DR. STEPHENSON'S HOME, HAMILTON.

Mr. Frank Hills, the Superintendent of this home for receiving English children, reports a good year of progress. Ninety-nine boys and one girl have been received, and their average age was sixteen years. It is pleasing to note that the reports of visitors attached to the Home are highly satisfactory, the children are well taken care of, receive good wages, and their employers make prompt settlements. The visitation is continued up to the age of 18.

THE COOMBE, HESPELER.

The Superintendent, Mr. Geo. W. Tebbs, sends very encouraging news in regard to the children received during the year from the Smyly Homes, Dublin, Ireland. The report says:

There are now on the books 218 boys and girls. This large number with the possible 100 sent out before we had a Canadian Home makes a total of over 300 boys and girls from our Irish Homes at present resident in Canada.

During the past year we have received a total of 29, nineteen boys and five girls, besides three of our old boys who came with the parties, and whom we placed in situations; 260 applications were received for these.

During 1912 we have placed out 23 in situations for the first time, and 43 exchanges have been made of those placed previous to this year; eight boys and girls have joined their parents who have followed them to Canada. This leaves 152 out of the 218 who have remained *more* than a year in their situations, indeed many placed four and five years ago are still in their first and only situation. At present we have ten boys and seven girls in the Home.

Special attention has been given to the work of visiting the boys and girls scattered throughout the Province. Our boys and girls are, on the whole, doing exceptionally well. They are in good homes, well cared for, and are happy and contented.

"FAIRKNOWE," BROCKVILLE, ONT.

The "Quarrier" Home for Scotch Children received during the past year a party of 100 boys, and another of 84 girls. These were placed out in carefully selected farm homes in the Brockville district; the ages ran from say, eight to eighteen.

About 635 applications for girls and 596 for boys were dealt with, a total of 1,231.

Over 1,000 visits were made, chiefly by Mr. Claude A. Winters, B.A., and Mr. James Gordon, of Napanee; also by Pastor and Mrs. Finlay and myself. Mr. Winters, who is now on the permanent staff, completed his course at Toronto University last spring. His "visiting" has been of a very effective order. The reports about children are very satisfactory, though it is a very hard fight to get the nine months schooling for children under 14. It would be well if something could be done to encourage the Canadian farmer to take the younger children and give full schooling and the needful training. Canada would be the richer if the farmers realized the benefit they would ultimately confer, even on themselves.

This year has been freer than usual from serious trials. The great majority of our boys and girls give us nothing but pleasure. "He's a far better boy than I was at his age," said a well-to-do and much respected farmer to me the other day. "We cannot speak too highly of our Scotch boy" (or "our Scotch girl") is a frequent remark.

We keep in constant touch with our boys and girls through "visiting" and by letter. A fund is being contributed by our children to build "Canada Thanksgiving Home" at Bridge of Weir, Scotland. ROBERT GRIERSON, Superintendent.

WESTERN HOME, NIAGARA-ON-THE-LAKE.

The Superintendent reports that another busy and successful year has been experienced by the visitors connected with this branch of juvenile immigration.

Eighty visits have been made by Mrs. Manning to those already placed in foster-homes throughout the Province, and the majority are reported upon as doing very well.

A goodly number have been placed in Toronto of late under the direct supervision of Miss Bayley. All the young immigrants placed by this home being girls, it is interesting to note that 14 cases are reported as being married last year. Forty-eight girls were brought out from England during 1912. Their ages averaged from fourteen to seventeen years.

All of which is respectfully submitted.

J. J. Kelso.

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REPORT

ON THE OPERATION OF THE

Liquor License Acts, Ontario

FOR THE YEAR

1912

PRINTED BY ORDER OF
THE LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY OF ONTARIO

TORONTO:
Printed and Published by L. K. CAMERON, Printer to the King's Most Excellent Majesty
1913.

Printed by
WILLIAM BRIGGS,
29-37 Richmond Street West,
TORONTO

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REPORT

ON THE OPERATION OF THE

LIQUOR LICENSE ACTS, ONTARIO

FOR THE YEAR 1912

PROVINCIAL SECRETARY'S OFFICE,

LICENSE BRANCH.

TORONTO, 2nd JANUARY, 1913.

To the Honourable SIR JOHN MORISON GIBSON, K.C.M.G.,
Lieutenant-Governor of the Province of Ontario.

MAY IT PLEASE YOUR HONOUR:

I have the honour to submit the Thirty-seventh Annual Report and accompanying Schedules, respecting the operation of the Liquor License Laws of the Province.

The total number of Tavern and Shop Licenses for the License Year, ending the 30th April, 1912, has been reduced by 98, as compared with the previous year, and for the current License Year 1912-13 up to date there have been issued only 1,471 tavern and 218 shop licenses, which represent a further reduction of 70.

Schedule "A" is a statement of the number of licenses issued in the several counties and cities during the past thirty-seven years.

Schedule "B" gives in detail the amounts received for licenses from each city, town, incorporated village and township and unorganized territory of the Province, the number of licenses, extensions and transfers granted, and the amounts divided between the Municipalities and the Province.

The licenses issued during the past seven years are as follows:—

Years.	Licenses.								Extensions and transfers of licenses.		
	Tavern.				Shop.	Wholesale.	Club.	Total.			
	Yearly.		Six months.								
	Ordinary.	Beer and wine.	Ordinary.	Beer and wine.					Extensions.	Transfers.	Total.
1905-6.....	2,366	18	51	3	283	24	.....	2,745	144	751	895
1906-7.....	2,197	10	47	3	267	23	24	2,571	54	281	335
1907-8.....	2,102	8	43	3	265	25	35	2,481	52	420	472
1908-9.....	2,002	8	48	3	253	23	42	2,379	39	319	358
1909-10.....	1,866	7	40	3	245	33	50	2,244	43	315	358
1910-11.....	1,621	9	21	8	226	31	51	1,967	47	264	311
1911-12.....	1,531	6	30	2	221	30	52	1,872	27	258	285

Revenue.

The total amount paid to the Municipalities for the license year 1911-12, as shown by this Schedule, was $344,320.31.

The revenue received by the Province for the license year from retail licenses, transfers and fines amounted to $424,114.51.

A recapitulation of the receipts and expenditures for the year will be found on page 115.

Schedule "C."

The fines collected during the past year, as shown by this schedule, amount to $40,979.80, and in the Local Option municipalities, as shown in Schedule "K," the amount collected was $9,100.00.

Schedule "D."

The cost of commissioners and local inspectors for operating and enforcing the Act in the several districts is given in this Schedule.

The provincial inspectors, with the assistance of special officers, have energetically enforced the License Act.

The expenditure for this service for the financial year 1911-12 amounted to $26,766.11.

Commitments for Drunkenness.

Schedule "I" shows the number of Prisoners committed for drunkenness during the years from 1885 to 1912 inclusive. The number committed during the year 1912 as compared with 1911 shows an increase of 786.

The average yearly commitments for each period of five years from 1876 to 1910, inclusive, are as follows:—

From 1876 to 1880 inclusive.....	3,812	From 1896 to 1900, inclusive.....	1,920
1881 to 1885 "	4,016	1901 to 1905 "	3,186
1886 to 1890 "	3,311	1906 to 1910 "	4,974
1891 to 1895 "	2,703		

Ontario Provincial Police.

The report of the Superintendent of the Ontario Provincial Police for the year ending October 31st, 1912, shows that the members of the Force have initiated, or assisted officers of the Liquor License Department, in 405 prosecutions under the Liquor License Act. In 349 cases convictions were obtained, 55 persons were discharged, 6 cases were withdrawn, and 1 remained to be dealt with.

The fines imposed, in addition to sentences of imprisonment in a number of cases, amounted to $23,000.00.

During the year, the following seizures were made:—

9,295 bottles of whiskey.	75 gallons of wine.
109½ gallons of whiskey.	94 gallons of high wine.
183 bottles of gin.	187 barrels and cases of ale.
110 bottles of brandy.	14,510 bottles of beer.
120 bottles of wine.	

The statement of receipts for liquor licenses, etc., for the fiscal year ending October 31st, 1912, will be found in the last page of this report.

Respectfully submitted,

W. J. HANNA,

Provincial Secretary.

SCHEDULES.

SCHEDULE A.

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT BY COUNTIES AND CITIES, showing the number of (Provincial) Tavern, Shop, Wholesale and Vessel Licenses issued in the several Counties of the Province, and the Cities separated from Counties, for the license years 1874-5-6-7-8-9-80-1-2-3-4-5-6-7-8-9-90-1-2-3-4-5-6-7-8-9-1900-1-2-3-4-5-6-7-8-9-10-11.

County.	Year.	Tavern licenses.	Shop licenses.	Wholesale licenses ***	Vessel censes.	Remarks.
Algoma (including Kenora, Rainy River, Fort William, Port Arthur, Algoma, Sault Ste. Marie, Manitoulin and Sudbury.)	1874	30	14	.....	3	
	1875	36	15	.....	3	
	1876	18	6			
	1877	19	5			
	1878	19	5			
	1879	21	8	1		
	1880	22	6	1		
	1881	29	9	1		
	1882	35	9	1		
	1883	56	6	1		
	1884	74	12	2		
	1885	58	12	1		
	1886	62	16	1		
	1887	78	11	2		
	1888	83	16	1		
	1889	90	17			
	1890	94	15			
	1891	94	11			
	1892	92	11			
	1893	95	13			
	1894	93	12			
	1895	96	13	1		
	1896	99	13			
	1897	108	15			
	1898	111	14	.....	b Licenses	
	1899	120	14			
	1900	118	13			
	1901	116	14	1		
	1902	131	15	1		
	1903	130	15	1		
	1904	140	16	1		
	1905	130	13			
	1906	123	11	.....	1	
	1907	120	11	.....	2	
	†1908	130	12	.....	3	
	1909	135	13	.....	4	
	1910	129	14	.....	4	
	1911	127	14	.....	4	

*** For Wholesale Licenses after 1905 see Schedule of Wholesale Licenses.

† Apparent increase is caused by re-arrangement of districts, decrease of same number in Nipissing.

SCHEDULE A.—Comparative Statement, etc.—Continued.

County.	Year.	Tavern licenses.	licenses.	Wholesale licenses.	Vessel licenses.	Remarks.
Brant (not including City of Brantford).	1874	95	29			
	1875	73	22	2		
	1876	56	14	4		
	1877	.....	.....	7	.....	Dunkin Act in force.
	1878	53	11	5		
	1879	55	14	1		
	1880	57	14	1		
	1881	55	14	1		
	1882	59	13	1		
	1883	58	11	1		
	1884	49	7			
	1885	44	7	1		
	1886	.....	.....	.....	.....	C. T. A. in force.
	1887	.....	.....	.....	.....	" "
	1888	.....	.....	.....	.....	" "
	1889	26	2			
	1890	26	2			
	1891	22	2			
	1892	23	2			
	1893	23	1			
	1894	22	1			
	1895	18	1			
	1896	18	1			
	1897	18	1			
	1898	18	1			
	1899	18	1			
	1900	17	1			
	1901	18	1			
	1902	18	1			
	1903	17	1			
	1904	17	1			
	1905	18	1			
	1906	18	1			
	1907	16	1			
	1908	16	1			
	1909	16	1			
	1910	4	1			
	1911	4	1			

SCHEDULE A.—Comparative Statement, etc.—Continued.

County.	Year.	Tavern licenses.	Shop licenses.	Wholesale licenses.	Vessel licenses.	Remarks.
Bruce	1874	180	25			
	1875	119	22			
	1876	88	13	3		
	1877	83	12	2		
	1878	83	9	2		Dunkin Ac in force for 10 months.
	1879	93	12			
	1880	98	14			
	1881	105	15			
	1882	109	18			
	1883	108	16			
	1884	99	15			
	1885					C. T. A. in force.
	1886					" "
	1887					" "
	1888	97	6			
	1889	102	6			
	1890	98	6			
	1891	97	6			
	1892	96	5			
	1893	97	5			
	1894	90	5			
	1895	90	5			
	1896	88	4			
	1897	87	4			
	1898	83	4			
	1899	81	4			
	1900	82	4			
	1901	81	4			
	1902	80	4			
	1903	80	4	1		
	1904	77	3	1		
	1905	74	3			
	1906	62	2			
	1907	55	2			
	1908	55	2			
	1909	56	2			
	1910	44	2			
	1911	41	2			

SCHEDULE A.—Comparative Statement, etc.—Continued.

County.	Year.	Tavern licenses.	Shop licenses.	Wholesale licenses.	Vessel licenses.	Remarks.
Carleton (not including Ottawa).	1874	89	5			
	1875	79	8			
	1876	44	1	2		
	1877	55	3			
	1878	43	3			
	1879	43	1			
	1880	42	3			
	1881	50	3			
	1882	54	1			
	1883	58				
	1884	58	1			
	1885	55				
	1886	.....	.....	.....	.....	C.T.A. in force.
	1887	.....	.....	.....	.....	" "
	1888	.....	.....	.....	.....	" "
	1889	44	1			
	1890	44	1			
	1891	45				
	1892	46				
	1893	44				
	1894	45				
	1895	45				
	1896	44				
	1897	44				
	1898	46				
	1899	44				
	1900	44				
	1901	43				
	1902	43				
	1903	42				
	1904	42				
	1905	36				
	1906	27			Club	
	1907	25				
	1908	12				
	1909	10			1	
	1910	11			1	
	1911	11			1	

SCHEDULE A.—Comparative Statement, etc.—Continued.

County.	Year.	Tavern licenses.	Shop licenses.	Wholesale licenses.	Vessel licenses.	Remarks.
Dufferin.....	1881	33	7	.....	.....	New County, erected 24th January, 1881.
	1882	33	5			
	1883	34	5			
	1884	34	4			
	1885	.....	....	....	.....	C.T.A. in force.
	1886	.....	.....	.....	.....	" "
	1887	.....	... .	....	.....	" "
	1888	24	2			
	1889	27	2			
	1890	26	2			
	1891	24	2			
	1892	24	2			
	1893	21	2			
	1894	21	2			
	1895	19	2			
	1896	19	2			
	1897	18	2			
	1898	15	2			
	1899	18	1			
	1900	18	1			
	1901	18	1			
	1902	17	1			
	1903	17	1			
	1904	17	1			
	1905	17	1			
	1906	15	1			
	1907	13	1			
	1908	12	1			
	1909	12	1			
	1910	3				
	1911	3				

SCHEDULE A.—Comparative Statement, etc.—Continued.

County.	Year.	Tavern licenses.	Shop licenses.	Wholesale licenses.	Vessel licenses.	Remarks.
Elgin	1874	113	25			
	1875	110	24			
	1876	66	16			
	1877	66	10			
	1878	69	12			
	1879	72	16			
	1880	74	12			
	1881	74	13			
	1882	74	13			
	1883	74	16			
	1884	74	12			
	1885	71	10			
	1886	.....	.....	.....	.....	C.T.A. in force.
	1887	.....	.....	.....	.....	" "
	1888	.....	.....	.....	.....	" "
Not including St. Thomas ..	1889	48	2			
" " ..	1890	44	1			
" " ..	1891	43	1			
" " ..	1892	44	1			
" " ..	1893	42	1			
" " ..	1894	41	1			
" " ..	1895	41	1			
" " ..	1896	39	1			
" " ..	1897	36	1			
" " ..	1898	35	1			
" " ..	1899	36	1			
" "	1900	36	1			
" " ..	1901	35	1			
" " ..	1902	36				
" " ..	1903	36				
" " ..	1904	36				
" " ..	1905	29				
" " ..	1906	23				
" " ..	1907	23				
" " ..	1908	23				
" "	1909	23				
" " ..	1910	21				
	1911	15				

SCHEDULE A.—Comparative statement, etc.—Continued.

County.	Year.	Tavern licenses.	Shop licenses.	Wholesale licenses.	Vessel licenses.	Remarks.
Essex	1874	120	28	6		
	1875	101	25	6		
	1876	62	14	5	1	
	1877	69	18	1	1	
	1878	69	18	2	1	
	1879	71	18	3	1	
	1880	70	19	2	1	
	1881	74	21	2		
	1882	71	20	2		
	1883	74	19	2		
	1884	70	15	1		
	1885	77	13			
	1886	74	16			
	1887	84	15			
	1888	82	10			
	1889	95	12			
	1890	94	8			
Not including Windsor....	1891	68	5			
" "	1892	71	5			
" "	1893	73	5			
" "	1894	70	6			
" "	1895	75	6			
" "	1896	72	6			
" "	1897	73	6			
" "	1898	72	6			
" "	1899	76	5	1		
" "	1900	83	5	1		
" "	1901	81	6	1		
" "	1902	84	6	1		
" "	1903	84	7	1		
" "	1904	84	8	1		
" " ...	1905	84	6			
" "	1906	80	6			
" "	1907	80	6			
" "	1908	76	7			
" "	1909	66	7			
" "	1910	51	5			
" "	1911	53	5			

SCHEDULE A.—Comparative Statement, etc.—Continued.

County.	Year.	Tavern licenses.	Shop licenses.	Wholesale licenses.	Vessel licenses.	Remarks.
Frontenac (not including Kingston)	1874	71	2			
	1875	57	29			
	1876	29	.....	4		
	1877	17	.....	.....	.....	Dunkin Act assumed to be in force until quashed, December 28.
	1878	34				
	1879	36				
	1880	33	1			
	1881	33	1			
	1882	33	2			
	1883	36	2			
	1884	34	2			
	1885	34	1			
	1886	.....	.....	.....	.....	C.T.A. in force.
	1887	.....	.....	.....	.....	" "
	1888	.....	.....	.....	.....	" "
	1889	23				
	1890	25				
	1891	23				
	1892	24				
	1893	22				
	1894	22				
	1895	24				
	1896	21				
	1897	33				
	1898	21				
	1899	22				
	1900	23				
	1901	23				
	1902	22				
	1903	22				
	1904	21				
	1905	21				
	1906	13				
	1907	10				
	1908	7				
	1909	7				
	1910	7				
	1911	5				

SCHEDULE A.—Comparative Statement, etc.—Continued.

County.	Year.	Tavern licenses.	Shop licenses.	Wholesale licenses.	Vessel licenses.	Remarks.
Grey	1874	115	20	.....	3	
	1875	114	16	.....	2	
	1876	77	11	5	2	
	1877	.....	.....	6	2	Dunkin Act in force
	1878	72	7	4	1	Dunkin Act in force until September.
	1879	91	12	1	1	Melancthon and Shelburne attached to new County of Dufferin.
	1880	88	17	1	2	
	1881	84	16	.....	1	
	1882	88	18	.....	1	
	1883	95	20	.....	3	
	1884	91	19	.....	1	
	1885	92	18			
	1886	92	16	.....	3	
	1887	86	14	.....	3	
	1888	84	7	.....	4	
	1889	84	6	.....	1	
	1890	81	6			
	1891	75	5			
	1892	76	5			
	1893	77	5			
	1894	76	5			
	1895	76	5			
	1896	73	5			
	1897	72	3			
	1898	69	2			
	1899	66	2			
	1900	68	3			
	1901	68	2			
	1902	68	2			
	1903	67	2			
	1904	65	2			
	1905	62	2			
	1906	35				
	1907	31				
	1908	27				
	1909	26				
	1910	20				
	1911	20				

SCHEDULE A.—Comparative Statement, etc.—Continued.

County.	Year.	Tavern licenses.	Shop licenses.	Wholesale licenses.	Vessel licenses.	Remarks.
Haldimand	1874	96	16			
	1875	83	13			
	1876	45	5			
	1877	49	4			
	1878	49	4			
	1879	50	5			
	1880	47	5			
	1881	51	5			
	1882	52	5			
	1883	51	5			
	1884	47	5			
	1885	47	3			
	1886	48	4			
	1887	49	4			
	1888	43	4			
	1889	45	3			
	1890	49	3			
	1891	47	3			
	1892	47	3			
	1893	44	3			
	1894	42	3			
	1895	42	3			
	1896	42	4			
	1897	37	4			
	1898	36	4			
	1899	35	4			
	1900	35	4			
	1901	33	4			
	1902	32	4			
	1903	32	3			
	1904	32	3			
	1905	31	3			
	1906	30	3			
	1907	28	3			
	1908	27	2			
	1909	24	1			
	1910	24	1			
	1911	21	1			
Haliburton	1886	7				
	1887	6				
	1888	6				
	1889	7				
	1890	7				
	1891	8				
	1892	8				
	1893	8				
	1894	10				
	1895	8				
	1896	8				
	1897	7				
	1898	6				
	1899	6				
	1900	7				
	1901	7				
	1902	7				
	1903	7				
	1904	7				
	1905	6				
	1906	6				
	1907	6				
	1908	6				
	1909	6				
	1910	4				
	1911	4				

SCHEDULE A.—Comparative Statement, etc.—Continued.

County.	Year.	Tavern licenses.	Shop licenses.	Wholesale licenses.	Vessel licenses.	Remarks.
Halton	1874	61	4			
	1875	58	5			
	1876	39	2	1		
	1877	38	1			
	1878	38	1			
	1879	42	1			
	1880	41	1			
	1881	41	1			
	1882	....	.....	.....	.....	C.T.A. in force.
	1883	.....	.....	.....	.....	" "
	1884	.....	.....	.....	.....	" "
	1885	.....	.....	.....	.....	" "
	1886	.....	.....	.....	.....	" "
	1887	.....	.....	.....	.....	" "
	1888	28				
	1889	28				
	1890	27				
	1891	27				
	1892	26				
	1893	27				
	1894	28				
	1895	28				
	1896	26				
	1897	23				
	1898	22				
	1899	22				
	1900	23				
	1901	21				
	1902	22				
	1903	20				
	1904	20				
	1905	19				
	1906	15				
	1907	17				
	1908	17				
	1909	16				
	1910	13			Club.	
	1911	13			1	

SCHEDULE A.—Comparative Statement, etc.—Continued.

County.	Year.	Tavern licenses.	Shop licenses.	Wholesale licenses.	Vessel licenses.	Remarks.
Hastings	1874	117	23	1		
	1875	100	21	2		
	1876	76	11	3	1	
	1877	82	14	3	1	
	1878	89	15	3	2	
	1879	94	15	3	1	
	1880	91	16	3		
	1881	90	15	3		
	1882	95	13	3		
	1883	97	15	3		
	1884	90	14	3		
	1885	98	17	3		
	1886	104	16	2		
	1887	102	13	2		
	1888	96	13	3		
Not including Belleville	1889	73	9			
" "	1890	74	8			
" "	1891	74	8			
" "	1892	72	7			
" "	1893	70	7			
" "	1894	67	7			
" "	1895	68	8			
" "	1896	66	6			
" "	1897	67	7			
" "	1898	59	7			
" "	1899	57	8			
" "	1900	55	8			
" "	1901	56	9			
" "	1902	56	9			
" "	1903	55	9			
" "	1904	53	8			
" "	1905	49	7			
" "	1906	49	7			
" "	1907	46	7			
" "	1908	43	5			
"	1909	31	4			
" "	1910	29	4			
" "	1911	29	3			

SCHEDULE A.—Comparative Statement, etc.—Continued.

County.	Year.	Tavern licenses.	Shop licenses.	Wholesale licenses.	Vessel licenses.	Remarks.
Huron.....	1874	150	38			
	1875	164	37	2		
	1876	113	16	3		
	1877	124	16			
	1878	127	20			
	1879	134	21			
	1880	131	16			
	1881	128	15			
	1882	124	15			
	1883	124	15			
	1884	111	14			
	1885	.....	.....	.....	.....	C.T.A. in force.
	1886	.....	.....	.....	.....	" "
	1887	.....	.....	.....	.....	" "
	1888	108	11			
	1889	109	8			
	1890	103	5			
	1891	104	5			
	1892	102	5	1		
	1893	94	5	1		
	1894	92	5	1		
	1895	90	5	1		
	1896	88	6			
	1897	85	6			
	1898	83	6			
	1899	84	6			
	1900	82	6			
	1901	80	6			
	1902	79	6			
	1903	77	6			
	1904	76	5			
	1905	73	5			
	1906	72	5			
	1907	64	4			
	1908	62	4			
	1909	56	3			
	1910	47	3			
	1911	46	3			

SCHEDULE A.—Comparative Statement, etc.—Continued.

County.	Year.	Tavern licenses.	Shop licenses.	Wholesale licenses.	Vessel licenses.	Remarks.
Kent.....	1874	128	41	.....	1	
	1875	118	34	.....	1	
	1876	66	13	4	1	
	1877	67	15	.....	1	
	1878	65	13			
	1879	67	14			
	1880	67	13			
	1881	69	13	.....	1	
	1882	69	14	.....	1	
	1883	70	14			
	1884	75	11			
	1885	71	8			
	1886	.....	.....	.....	....	C.T.A. in force.
	1887	.....	.....	.....	.....	" "
	1888	.....	.....	.....	.....	" "
	1889	72	6			
	1890	75	6			
	1891	63	5			
	1892	61	4			
	1893	61	4			
	1894	61	4			
Not including Chatham	1895	44	2			
" "	1896	46	2			
" "	1897	43	3			
" "	1898	42	3			
" "	1899	42	3			
" "	1900	41	3			
" "	1901	41	3			
" "	1902	43	3			
" "	1903	41	3			
" "	1904	28	3			
" " ...	1905	27	3			
" "	1906	28	3			
" "	1907	29	3			
" "	1908	31	3			
" "	1909	31	3			
" "	1910	27	3			
" "	1911	25	3			

SCHEDULE A.—Comparative Statement, etc.—Continued.

County.	Year.	Tavern licenses.	Shop licenses.	Wholesale licenses.	Vessel licenses.	Remarks.
Lambton	1874	89	44	1		
	1875	85	33			
	1876	65	28	1		
	1877	65	25			
	1878	70	27			
	1879	72	26			
	1880	71	25			
	1881	72	22			
	1882	75	22			
	1883	73	19			
	1884	74	16	1		
	1885	70	10	1		
	1886	.... ..	..... .	....	.....	C.T.A. in force.
	1887	.....	.. ..	.....	.....	" "
	1888	. .....	.....	.....	.....	" "
	1889	65	9			
	1890	70	10			
	1891	64	6			
	1892	62	5			
	1893	64	5			
	1894	63	5			
	1895	61	5			
	1896	62	5			
	1897	62	4			
	1898	58	4			
	1899	58	4			
	1900	58	4			
	1901	59	4			
	1902	60	4			
	1903	61	4			
	1904	60	4			
	1905	58	3			
	1906	43	3			
	1907	42	3			
	1908	41	3			
	1909	39	3			
	1910	38	3			
	1911	37	3			

SCHEDULE A.—Comparative Statement, etc:—Continued.

County.	Year.	Tavern licenses.	Shop licenses.	Wholesale licenses.	Vessel licenses.	Remarks.
Lanark	1874	62	20	2		
	1875	62	20	1		
	1876	32	9	2		
	1877	32	9			
	1878	7	4			Dunkin Act in force, except in Perth.
	1879	33	6			
	1880	34	8			
	1881	36	6			
	1882	36	7			
	1883	35	7			
	1884	36	7			
	1885	37	6			
	1886					C.T.A. in force.
	1887					" "
	1888					" "
	1889	39	6			
	1890	45	7			
	1891	44	6			
	1892	44	7			
	1893	44	7			
	1894	44	6			
	1895	44	6			
	1896	44	6			
	1897	43	6			
	1898	43	6			
	1899	43	6			
	1900	44	6			
	1901	44	6			
	1902	45	6			
	1903	43	6			
	1904	42	6			
	1905	40	6			
	1906	37	3			
	1907	35	3			
	1908	35	3			
	1909	32	3			
	1910	22	3			
	1911	21	2			

SCHEDULE A.—Comparative Statement, etc.—Continued.

County.	Year.	Tavern licenses.	Shop licenses.	Wholesale licenses.	Vessel licenses.	Remarks.
Leeds and Grenville.... ...	1874	145	32	1		
	1875	136	23	1		
	1876	79	23	3		
	1877	101	25			
	1878	97	19			
	1879	97	18			
	1880	97	20	1		
	1881	89	18			
	1882	92	21			
	1883	94	21			
	1884	88	17			
	1885	77	17			
	1886	.....	.....	.....	....	C.T.A. in force.
	1887	....	.....	.....	....	" "
	1888	.....	.....	.....	.....	" "
	1889	73	13			
	1890	70	10			
	1891	69	10			
	1892	66	8			
	1893	67	7			
	1894	64	7			
	1895	65	7			
	1896	61	7			
	1897	57	7			
	1898	57	7	1		
	1899	58	8			
	1900	56	8			
	1901	58	8	....	Clubs	
	1902	55	8			
	1903	57	8			
	1904	56	8			
	1905	36	6			
	1906	48	8	.....	1	
	1907	46	6	.....	1	
	1908	47	4	.....	2	
	1909	40	4	.....	2	
	1910	31	4	.....	2	
	1911	27	5	.....	2	

SCHEDULE A.—Comparative Statement, etc.—Continued.

County.	Year.	Tavern licenses.	Shop licenses.	Wholesale licenses.	Vessel licenses.	Remarks.
Lennox and Addington	1874	52	7	....	1	
	1875	46	8			
	1876	28	6	1		
	1877	....	.....	1	.....	Dunkin Act in force.
	1878	36	6			
	1879	37	5			
	1880	37	5			
	1881	41	5			
	1882	43	6			
	1883	45	6			
	1884	44	5			
	1885	42	5			
	1886	.....	.....	.....	.....	C.T.A. in force.
	1887	.....	.....	.....	.....	" "
	1888	.....	.....	.....	.....	" "
	1889	52	3			
	1890	49	2			
	1891	46	2			
	1892	47	2			
	1893	47	2			
	1894	44	1			
	1895	40	1			
	1896	37	1			
	1897	39	1			
	1898	37	1			
	1899	36	1			
	1900	35	1			
	1901	31	2			
	1902	34	2			
	1903	34	2			
	1904	34	2			
	1905	33	2			
	1906	33	2			
	1907	31	2			
	1908	31	2			
	1909	31	2			
	1910	29	2			
	1911	19	2			

SCHEDULE A.—Comparative Statement, etc.—Continued.

County.	Year.	Tavern licenses.	Shop licenses.	Wholesale licenses.	Vessel licenses.	Remarks.
Lincoln (not ncluding St. Catharines).	1874	94	23			
	1875	103	37			
	1876	70	31			
	1877	70	25			
	1878	69	21			
	1879	72	16			
	1880	73	12			
	1881	69	14			
	1882	73	15			
	1883	72	13			
	1884	71	11			
	1885	64	10			
	1886	.....	.....	.....	....	C.T.A. in force.
	1887	.....	.....	.....	....	" "
	1888	.....	.....	.....	....	" "
	1889	36	3			
	1890	36	3			
	1891	35	3			
	1892	34	1			
	1893	29	1			
	1894	28	1			
	1895	28	1			
	1896	27	1			
	1897	27	1			
	1898	27	1			
	1899	26	1			
	1900	26	1			
	1901	26	1			
	1902	26	1			
	1903	25	1			
	1904	21	1			
	1905	21	1			
	1906	13	1			
	1907	11	1			
	1908	11	1			
	1909	11	1			
	1910	14	1			
	1911	14	1			

SCHEDULE A.—Comparative Statement, etc.—Continued.

County.	Year.	Tavern licenses.	Shop licenses.	Wholesale licenses.	Vessel licenses.	Remarks.
Middlesex (not including London).	1874	188	17	1		
	1875	174	33			
	1876	122	26	3		
	1877	139	23			
	1878	143	21			
	1879	141	19			
	1880	134	18			
	1881	138	18			
	1882	133	16			
	1883	130	18			
	1884	126	17			
	1885	128	16		1	
	1886	.....	.....	.....	.....	C.T.A. in force.
	1887	.....	.....	.....	.....	" "
	1888	.....	.....	.....	.....	" "
	1889	82	8			
	1890	93	6			
	1891	93	5			
	1892	90	5			
	1893	80	4			
	1894	73	4			
	1895	69	4			
	1896	68	4			
	1897	67	4			
	1898	65	4			
	1899	67	4			
	1900	68	4			
	1901	67	4			
	1902	66	4			
	1903	63	2			
	1904	60	2			
	1905	56	1			
	1906	55				
	1907	49				
	1908	50				
	1909	44				
	1910	25				
	1911	23				

SCHEDULE A.—Comparative Statement, etc.—Continued.

County.	Year.	Tavern licenses.	Shop licenses.	Wholesale licenses.	Vessel licenses.	Remarks.
Muskoka and Parry Sound..	1874	9				
	1875	23				
	1876	19				
	1877	22				
	1878	29				
	1879	38	1			
	1880	44	4			
	1881	45	4			
	1882	48	5			
	1883	49	6			
	1884	48	4			
	1885	37	1			
	1886	23				
	1887	21				
	1888	32	1			
	1889	45	2			
	1890	47	1			
	1891	47	1			
	1892	53	1			
	1893	50	2			
	1894	56	2			
	1895	60	1			
	1896	60	1			
	1897	59	1			
	1898	58	1			
	1899	57	1			
	1900	59	1			
	1901	56	1			
	1902	58	1			
	1903	55	1			
	1904	52	1			
	1905	53	2			
	1906	53	2			
	1907	50	2			
	1908	45	2			
	1909	44	2			
	1910	46	2			
	1911	41	1			

SCHEDULE A.—Comparative Statement, etc.—Continued.

County.	Year.	Tavern licenses.	Shop licenses.	Wholesale licenses.	Vessel licenses.	Remarks.
Nipissing (including Temiskaming and Sturgeon Falls).	1878	2	1			
	1879	3	1			
	1880	3	1			
	1881	11	8			
	1882	8	5			
	1883	9	5			
	1884	5	5			
	1885	23	6			
	1886	22	4			
	1887	24	5			
	1888	23	4			
	1889	23	4			
	1890	27	4			
	1891	26	5			
	1892	30	6			
	1893	30	6			
	1894	28	5			
	1895	31	6			
	1896	34	6			
	1897	36	6			
	1898	34	5			
	1899	32	5			
	1900	34	5			
	1901	37	5			
	1902	39	5	Clubs.		
	1903	40	7			
	1904	43	8			
	1905	46	9			
	1906	56	8			
	1907	54	9			
	*1908	42	8			
	1909	43	8	2		
	1910	44	6	1		
	1911	42	6			

* Apparent decrease is caused by re-arrangement of districts; increase of same number in Algoma.

SCHEDULE A.—Comparative Statement, etc.—Continued.

County.	Year.	Tavern licenses.	Shop licenses.	Wholesale licenses.	Vessel licenses.	Remarks
Norfolk	1874	73	6			
	1875	74	6			
	1876	51	4	2		
	1877	51	5	1		
	1878	55	5			
	1879	51	7			
	1880	51	6			
	1881	55	6			
	1882	56	6			
	1883	54	6			
	1884	51	4			
	1885	.....	.....	.....	.....	C. T. A. in force
	1886	.....	.....	.....	.....	" "
	1887	.....	.....	.....	.....	" "
	1888	37	4			
	1889	41	3			
	1890	39	2			
	1891	39	2			
	1892	41	2			
	1893	39	2			
	1894	35	2			
	1895	37	2			
	1896	31	2			
	1897	33	2			
	1898	32	2			
	1899	30	2			
	1900	29	2			
	1901	29	2			
	1902	29	2			
	1903	30	2			
	1904	29	2			
	1905	25	2			
	1906	22	2			
	1907	16	2			
	1908	17	2			
	1909	14	2			
	1910	15	2			
	1911	15	2			

SCHEDULE A.—Comparative Statement, etc.—Continued.

County.	Year.	Tavern licenses.	Shop licenses.	Wholesale licenses.	Vessel licenses.	Remarks.
Northumberland & Durham.	1874	135	35	2	1	
	1875	121	32	2	1	
	1876	102	27	4	1	
	1877	103	25	2	1	
	1878	89	21	2	2	Dunkin Act in force for ten months except in Port Hope and Cobourg.
	1879	98	21	.....	1	
	1880	100	22	....	1	
	1881	100	23	. .....	1	
	1882	102	23	.....	1	
	1883	104	23	....	1	
	1884	101	19			
	1885	97	16			
	1886	. .....	.....	....	.....	C. T. A. in force
	1887	.....	.....	....	.....	" "
	1888	.....	.....	.....	.....	" "
	1889	81	14			
	1890	74	13			
	1891	77	15			
	1892	76	14			
	1893	75	10			
	1894	68	9			
	1895	66	8			
	1896	64	9			
	1897	61	7			
	1898	59	7			
	1899	57	7			
	1900	55	7			
	1901	56	7			
	1902	56	7			
	1903	55	7			
	1904	53	7			
	1905	50	7			
	1906	48	6			
	1907	44	5			
	1908	26	4			
	1909	23	4			
	1910	23	4			
	1911	23	4			

SCHEDULE A.—Comparative Statement, etc.—Continued.

County.	Year.	Tavern licenses.	Shop licenses.	Wholesale licenses.	Vessel licenses.	Remarks.
Ontario	1874	86	35			
	1875	87	23			
	1876	60	10			
	1877	58	9			
	1878	55	8	2	.....	Dunkin Act in force for ten months.
	1879	61	9			
	1880	65	11			
	1881	66	12			
	1882	71	13			
	1883	72	12			
	1884	68	11			
	1885	67	12			
	1886	.....	.....	.....	.....	C.T.A. in force.
	1887	.....	.....	.....	.....	" "
	1888	.....	.....	.....	.....	" "
	1889	64	7			
	1890	62	7			
	1891	60	4			
	1892	57	6			
	1893	50	5			
	1894	47	4			
	1895	45	4			
	1896	44	4			
	1897	50	4			
	1898	49	4			
	1899	45	4			
	1900	46	4			
	1901	46	4			
	1902	46	4			
	1903	44	4			
	1904	41	3			
	1905	42	3			
	1906	32	3			
	1907	31	3			
	1908	30	3			
	1909	30	3			
	1910	25	3			
	1911	22	3			

SCHEDULE A.—Comparative Statement, etc.—Continued.

County.	Year.	Tavern licenses.	Shop licenses.	Wholesale licenses.	Vessel licenses.	Remarks.
Oxford	1874	104	39			
	1875	102	25			
	1876	73	9	4		
	1877	70	10	1		
	1878	71	10			
	1879	74	12			
	1880	74	14			
	1881	73	13			
	1882	74	11			
	1883	72	9			
	1884	62	8			
	1885	.....	.....	.....	.....	C.T.A. in force.
	1886	.....	.....	.....	.....	" "
	1887	.....	.....	.....	.....	" "
	1888	.....	.....	.....	.....	" "
	1889	52	6	1		
	1890	58	7	1		
	1891	57	5	1		
	1892	50	5			
	1893	50	6			
	1894	48	6			
	1895	48	5			
	1896	47	5			
	1897	47	5			
	1898	47	5			
	1899	47	5			
	1900	47	5			
	1901	47	5			
	1902	45	5			
Not including Woodstock..	1903	33	3			
" " "	1904	31	3			
" " "	1905	28	3			
" " " ...	1906	24	3			
" " "	1907	22	2			
" " "	1908	19	2			
" " "	1909	20	3			
" " "	1910	16	3			
" " "	1911	16	3			

SCHEDULE A.—Comparative Statement, etc.—Continued.

County.	Year.	Tavern licenses.	Shop licenses.	Wholesale licenses.	Vessel licenses.	Remarks.
Peel	1874	91	15			
	1875	86	15			
	1876	49	10			
	1877	57	9			
	1878	60	8			
	1879	57	7			
	1880	62	7			
	1881	56	7			
	1882	57	6			
	1883	57	5			
	1884	55	4			
	1885	58	4			
	1886	55	5			
	1887	56	4			
	1888	57	3			
	1889	52	3			
	1890	52	3			
	1891	51	3			
	1892	47	3			
	1893	48	2			
	1894	47	2			
	1895	46	2			
	1896	47	2			
	1897	47	2			
	1898	42	2			
	1899	40	2			
	1900	42	2			
	1901	40	2			
	1902	39	2			
	1903	39	1			
	1904	41	1			
	1905	25				
	1906	24				
	1907	20			Clubs.	
	1908	20				
	1909	20	.....	.....	2	
	1910	8	.....	.....	2	
	1911	8	.....	.....	3	

SCHEDULE A.—Comparative Statement, etc.—Continued.

County.	Year.	Tavern licenses.	Shop licenses.	Wholesale licenses.	Vessel licenses.	Remarks.
Perth.....	1874	145	23			
	1875	135	25			
	1876	101	13	3		
	1877	105	17			
	1878	105	17			
	1879	110	18			
	1880	110	19			
	1881	106	19			
	1882	110	19			
	1883	109	17			
	1884	102	14			
	1885	93	14			
	1886	95	12			
	1887	95	13			
	1888	96	10			
Not including Stratford.....	1889	74	5			
" "	1890	72	5			
" "	1891	69	4			
" "	1892	68	5			
" "	1893	65	6			
" "	1894	62	5			
" "	1895	61	5			
" "	1896	58	5			
" "	1897	59	5			
" "	1898	57	5			
"	1899	55	5			
" "	1900	53	6			
"	1901	53	6			
" "	1902	54	6			
" "	1903	53	6			
" "	1904	48	6			
" "	1905	48	6			
" "	1906	40	6			
" "	1907	44	6			
" "	1908	46	6			
" "	1909	43	4			
" "	1910	40	4			
" "	1911	40	3			

SCHEDULE A.—Comparative Statement, etc.—Continued.

County.	Year.	Tavern licenses.	Shop licenses.	Wholesale licenses.	Vessel licenses.	Remarks.
Peterborough	1874	98	16			
	1875	72	16			
	1876	40	11	2	1	
	1877	43	11	.....	1	
	1878	35	11	.....	1	Dunkin Act in force
	1879	42	13	.....	1	in part of West Riding for 10
	1880	46	12	.....	1	months.
	1881	46	14	.....	1	
	1882	50	15	.....	1	
	1883	50	14	.....	1	
	1884	46	13	.....	1	
	1885	43	12			
	1886	.....	.....	.....	.....	C.T.A. in force.
	1887	.....	.....	.....	.....	" "
	1888	.....	.....	.....	.....	" "
	1889	43	10	... .	1	" "
	1890	41	11			
	1891	45	9			
	1892	46	8			
	1893	43				
	1894	39				
	1895	47	6			
	1896	47	6			
	1897	43	6			
	1898	40	6			
	1899	38	6	1		
	1900	38	5	1		
	1901	38	5	1		
	1902	37	5	1		
	1903	37	6	1		
	1904	37	6	1		
	1905	33	5	1		
Not including City of Peterborough	1906	27	4			
" " "	1907	6				
" " "	1908	5				
" " "	1909	2				
" " "	1910	2				
" " "	1911	2				

SCHEDULE A.—Comparative Statement, etc.—Continued.

County.	Year.	Tavern licenses.	Shop licenses.	Wholesale licenses.	Vessel licenses.	Remarks.
Prescott and Russell.....	1874	63	10	1		
	1875	58	11			
	1876	52				
	1877	46	5			
	1878	49	5			
	1879	41	5			
	1880	42	4			
	1881	50	5			
	1882	53	6			
	1883	62	7			
	1884	65	4			
	1885	65	3			
	1886	68	1			
	1887	78	1			
	1888	76	1			
	1889	76	1			
	1890	78	2			
	1891	75	3			
	1892	77	2			
	1893	72	2			
	1894	69	3			
	1895	71	3			
	1896	76	3			
	1897	76	4			
	1898	72	4			
	1899	74	4			
	1900	76	4			
	1901	77	5			
	1902	78	5			
	1903	77	5			
	1904	75	5			
	1905	76	4			
	1906	77	4			
	1907	69	4			
	1908	71	3			
	1909	72	3			
	1910	66	3			
	1911	61	2			

SCHEDULE A.—Comparative Statement, etc.—Continued.

County.	Year.	Tavern licenses.	Shop licenses.	Wholesale licenses.	Vessel licenses.	Remarks.
Prince Edward	1874	22	3	.....	3	
	1875	33	3	.....	1	
	1876	.....	.....	1	1	Dunkin Act in force.
	1877	.....	.....	.....	.....	" "
	1878	.....	.....	.....	.....	" "
	1879	23	2	.....	1	
	1880	24	2	.....	3	
	1881	24	3	.....	1	
	1882	22	3	....	2	
	1883	23	4	.....	2	
	1884	21	1	.....	2	
	1885	23	2	.....	2	
	1886	24	2			
	1887	21	2	.....	2	
	1888	18	2			
	1889	16	2			
	1890	18	2			
	1891	18	2			
	1892	17	2			
	1893	16	2			
	1894	15	2			
	1895	15	2			
	1896	14	2			
	1897	13	2			
	1898	13	2			
	1899	12	2			
	1900	12	2			
	1901	12	2			
	1902	12	2			
	1903	13	1			
	1904	12	1			
	1905	11	1			
	1906	9	1			
	1907	9	1			
	1908	9	1			
	1909	5	1			
	1910	6	1			
	1911	6	1			

SCHEDULE A.—Comparative Statement, etc.—Continued.

County.	Year.	Tavern licenses	Shop licenses.	Wholesale licenses.	Vessel licenses.	Remarks.
Renfrew	1874	100	35	.....	1	
	1875	102	30	1	1	
	1876	51	20	.....	1	
	1877	42	17			
	1878	31	15			
	1879	36	16			
	1880	42	21			
	1881	47	17			
	1882	48	23			
	1883	63	30			
	1884	44	20			
	1885	.....	.....	.....	.....	C.T.A. in force.
	1886	.....	.....	.....	.....	" "
	1887	.....	.....	.....	.....	" "
	1888	55	12			
	1889	55	16			
	1890	56	16			
	1891	55	13			
	1892	58	14			
	1893	60	13			
	1894	66	15			
	1895	65	17			
	1896	63	16			
	1897	62	14			
	1898	58	14			
	1899	60	14			
	1900	60	14			
	1901	60	14			
	1902	59	15			
	1903	59	10			
	1904	58	10			
	1905	56	10			
	1906	57	9			
	1907	56	9			
	1908	52	9			
	1909	46	8			
	1910	35	6			
	1911	34	6			

SCHEDULE A.—Comparative Statement, etc.—Continued.

County.	Year.	Tavern licenses.	Shop licenses.	Wholesale licenses.	Vessel licenses.	Remarks.
Simcoe	1874	223	42			
	1875	196	35	2	2	
	1876	135	24	2	2	
	1877	137	24	1	2	
	1878	149	21	1	1	
	1879	142	20	1	1	
	1880	155	23	1	1	
	1881	144	23	1	1	
	1882	146	23			Mono and Mulmur attached to new County of Dufferin.
	1883	147	26			
	1884	138	24			
	1885	.....	.....	.....	.....	C. T. A. in force.
	1886	.....	.....	.....	.....	" "
	1887	.....	.....	.....	.....	" "
	1888	121	17			
	1889	134	18			
	1890	123	17			
	1891	113	15			
	1892	117	12			
	1893	113	11			
	1894	106	11			
	1895	105	11			
	1896	102	10			
	1897	100	9			
	1898	97	9			
	1899	95	9			
	1900	97	8			
	1901	96	8			
	1902	95	8			
	1903	90	8			
	1904	88	8			
	1905	84	8			
	1906	81	7			
	1907	69	6			
	1908	54	6			
	1909	51	5			
	1910	24	2			
	1911	24	2			

SCHEDULE A.—Comparative Statement, etc.—Continued.

County.	Year.	Tavern licenses.	Shop licenses.	Wholesale licenses.	Vessel licenses.	Remarks.
Stormont, Dundas and Glengarry.	1874	122	31			
	1875	80	28			
	1876	82	22			
	1877	87	17			
	1878	94	17			
	1879	91	16			
	1880	91	18			
	1881	96	18			
	1882	95	18			
	1883	89	17			
	1884	92	15			
	1885	.....	.....	.....	.....	C. T. A. in force.
	1886	.....	.....	.....	.....	" "
	1887	.....	.....	.....	.....	" "
	1888	105	8			
	1889	111	10			
	1890	103	8			
	1891	96	10			
	1892	94	10			
	1893	84	8			
	1894	82	8	1		
	1895	80	4			
	1896	79	4			
	1897	78	4			
	1898	74	3	1		
	1899	75	3			
	1900	73	2			
	1901	74	2			
	1902	73	2			
	1903	71	2			
	1904	72	3			
	1905	64	4			
	1906	54	2			
	1907	54	2			
	1908	53	2			
	1909	40	2			
	1910	38	2			
	1911	21	2			

SCHEDULE A.—Comparative Statement, etc.—Continued.

County.	Year.	Tavern licenses.	Shop licenses.	Wholesale licenses.	Vessel licenses.	Remarks.
Victoria	1874	78	13	1		
	1875	70	9	.....	1	
	1876	55	5	1	.....	Including Haliburton.
	1877	56	5	.....	.....	
	1878	56	6	.....	.....	
	1879	60	6	.....	.....	
	1880	59	5	.....	.....	
	1881	62	4	.....	.....	
	1882	62	3	.....	1	
	1883	62	3	.....		
	1884	58	3	.....	.....	
	1885	54	3			
	1886	.....	.....	.....	.....	C.T.A. in force.
	1887	.....	.....	.....	.....	" "
	1888	.....	.....	.....	.....	" "
	1889	46	2			
	1890	44	2			
	1891	47	2			
	1892	40	3			
	1893	39	3			
	1894	38	3			
	1895	33	2			
	1896	33	2			
	1897	33	1			
	1898	32	1			
	1899	29	1			
	1900	29	1			
	1901	30	1			
	1902	30	1			
	1903	26	1			
	1904	25	1			
	1905	26	1			
	1906	25	1			
	1907	24	1			
	1908	15	1			
	1909	15	1			
	1910	13	1			
	1911	13	1			

SCHEDULE A.—Comparative Statement, etc.—Continued.

County.	Year.	Tavern licenses.	Shop licenses.	Wholesale licenses.	Vessel licenses.	Remarks.
Waterloo	1874	136	21			
	1875	136	20	3		
	1876	86	19	13		
	1877	84	17	10		
	1878	87	17			
	1879	89	15			
	1880	87	15			
	1881	88	16			
	1882	90	17			
	1883	91	15	.....	1	
	1884	92	14			
	1885	90	13			
	1886	87	12			
	1887	87	12			
	1888	90	9	1		
	1889	91	10	1		
	1890	92	10	1		
	1891	91	10	1		
	1892	90	11	1		
	1893	90	10	1		
	1894	88	10	1		
	1895	89	10	3		
	1896	90	10	5		
	1897	88	10	3		
	1898	86	10	2		
	1899	85	11	2		
	1900	86	10	2		
	1901	85	10	2		
	1902	85	8	1		
	1903	81	8	1		
	1904	80	10	1		
	1905	78	10		Clubs.	
	1906	78	10			
	1907	76	10			
	1908	76	10		1	
	1909	75	10		1	
	1910	68	8		1	
	1911	67	7		1	

SCHEDULE A.—Comparative Statement, etc.—Continued.

County.	Year.	Tavern licenses.	Shop licenses.	Wholesale licenses.	Vessel licenses.	Remarks.
Welland.....	1874	145	28	3		
	1875	151	23			
	1876	73	19			
	1877	80	19			
	1878	89	21			
	1879	92	25			
	1880	87	29			
	1881	81	19			
	1882	78	20			
	1883	79	18			
	1884	82	14			
	1885	79	15			
	1886	82	12			
	1887	78	10			
	1888	70	8			
	1889	73	9			
	1890	73	9			
	1891	70	9			
	1892	71	9			
	1893	66	10			
	1894	64	10			
	1895	66	10			
	1896	65	9			
	1897	63	9			
	1898	62	9			
	1899	60	9			
	1900	64	9			
	1901	65	10			
	1902	64	10			
	1903	61	10			
	1904	61	10			
	1905	59	10			
	1906	64	10			
	1907	65	10			
	1908	64	10			
	1909	59	10		Club	
	1910	60	10		1	
	1911	55	10		1	

SCHEDULE A.—Comparative Statement, etc.—Continued.

County.	Year.	Tavern licenses.	Shop licenses.	Wholesale licenses.	Vessel licenses.	Remarks.
Wellington	1874	183	52			
	1875	182	41	3		
	1876	138	29	3		
	1877	130	28	3		
	1878	134	29			
	1879	138	29			
	1880	145	30			
	1881	134	24	.....	.....	Orangeville, Amaranth and East Garafraxa attached to new County of Dufferin.
	1882	128	26			
	1883	126	22			
	1884	116	19			
	1885	104	13			
	1886	.....	.....	.....	.....	C.T.A. in force.
	1887	.....	.....	.....	.....	" "
	1888	.....	.....	.....	.....	" "
Not including Guelph.....	1889	78	5			
" "	1890	77	4			
" "	1891	80	3			
" "	1892	79	3			
" "	1893	76	2			
" "	1894	72	2			
" "	1895	71	1			
" "	1896	71	1			
" "	1897	68	1			
" "	1898	64	1			
" "	1899	63	1			
" "	1900	62	1			
" "	1901	62	1			
" "	1902	61	1			
" "	1903	58	1			
" "	1904	57				
" "	1905	49				
" "	1906	44				
" "	1907	42				
" "	1908	39				
" "	1909	39				
" "	1910	35				
" "	1911	33	1			

SCHEDULE A.—Comparative Statement, etc.—Continued.

County.	Year.	Tavern licenses.	Shop licenses.	Wholesale licenses.	Vessel licenses.	Remarks.
Wentworth (not including Hamilton).	1874	110	32	4		
	1875	107	19	2		
	1876	61	11	2		
	1877	56	10			
	1878	47	6			
	1879	63	6			
	1880	56	6			
	1881	55	6			
	1882	51	6			
	1883	52	6			
	1884	54	6			
	1885	54	6			
	1886	49	6			
	1887	51	5			
	1888	47	4			
	1889	49	3			
	1890	49	4			
	1891	49	3			
	1892	46	3			
	1893	45	3			
	1894	42	3			
	1895	41	3			
	1896	38	3			
	1897	38	3			
	1898	39	3			
	1899	39	3			
	1900	39	3			
	1901	39	3			
	1902	37	3		Clubs.	
	1903	34	3			
	1904	34	3			
	1905	35	1			
	1906	33	1		1	
	1907	30	1		2	
	1908	22	1		2	
	1909	21	1		2	
	1910	17	1		2	
	1911	16	1		2	

SCHEDULE A.—Comparative Statement, etc.—Continued.

County.	Year.	Tavern licenses.	Shop licenses.	Wholesale licenses.	Vessel licenses.	Remarks.
York (not including Toronto).	1874	148	39			
	1875	164	35			
	1876	108	16	1		
	1877	97	15			
	1878	.....	.....	.....	.....	Dunkin Actin force.
	1879	114	15	.....	.....	Dunkin Act in force one month, May.
	1880	117	16			
	1881	128	21			
	1882	131	24			
	1883	132	23			
	1884	121	13			
	1885	114	12			
	1886	116	10			
	1887	109	7			
	1888	107	2			
	1889	112	1			
	1890	108	2			
	1891	105	3			
	1892	108	4			
	1893	104	4			
	1894	103	4			
	1895	102	4			
	1896	100	4			
	1897	100	4			
	1898	98	4			
	1899	97	2			
	1900	92	2			
	1901	92	2	1		
	1902	92	2	1		
	1903	91	2	1		
	1904	84	1	1		
	1905	73	1		Clubs.	
	1906	54	1			
	1907	50	1		2	
	1908	51	1		4	
	1909	46	1		4	
	1910	36			3	
	1911	33			3	

SCHEDULE A.—Comparative Statement, etc:—Continued.

City.	Year.	Tavern licenses.	Shop licenses.	Wholesale licenses.	Vessel licenses.	Remarks.
Toronto	1874	309	184	21	16	
	1875	299	128	28	9	
	1876	216	100	39	9	
	1877	182	100	26	6	
	1878	181	92	20	10	
	1879	195	88	19	6	
	1880	204	94	18	4	
	1881	210	95	15	6	
	1882	216	100	14	7	
	1883	197	98	14	5	
	1884	217	88	13	3	
	1885	227	71	*14	2	
	1886	224	66	13	3	
	1887	150	50	13	1	
	1888	150	50	12	3	
	1889	150	50	14	3	
	1890	150	50	11		
	1891	150	50	11		
	1892	150	50	10		
	1893	149	50	10		
	1894	150	50	11		
	1895	150	50	8		
	1896	150	50	9		
	1897	150	50	6		
	1898	150	50	6		
	1899	150	50	6		
	1900	150	50	5		
	1901	150	50	7		
	1902	150	50	5		
	1903	150	50	6		
	1904	150	50	8	Clubs.	
	1905	147	50	11		
	1906	146	50		12	
	1907	144	50		15	
	1908	144	50		14	
	1909	110	50		20	
	1910	110	50		21	
	1911	110	50		20	

* Dominion issues.

SCHEDULE A.—Comparative Statement, etc.—Continued.

City.	Year.	Tavern licenses.	Shop licenses.	Wholesale licenses.	Vessel licenses.	Remarks.
Hamilton	1874	127	93	.....	3	
	1875	110	72			
	1876	68	61	11	1	
	1877	68	55	7	2	
	1878	68	64	7	2	
	1879	68	61	8		
	1880	74	57	7		
	1881	89	55	7		
	1882	98	58	8		
	1883	105	54	8		
	1884	97	47	4		
	1885	110	48	3		
	1886	112	45	5		
	1887	107	40	4		
	1888	111	37	2		
	1889	91	38	3		
	1890	92	38	3		
	1891	91	37	3		
	1892	94	34	3		
	1893	94	30	3		
	1894	75	20	4		
	1895	75	20	4		
	1896	76	20	4		
	1897	75	20	3		
	1898	75	20	2		
	1899	75	20	2	Clubs.	
	1900	75	19	3		
	1901	75	19	3		
	1902	75	19	3		
	1903	75	19	3		
	1904	73	18	3		
	1905	68	17	5		
	1906	68	17		2	
	1907	68	17		3	
	1908	69	17		3	
	1909	66	16		3	
	1910	67	16		3	
	1911	58	15		3	

SCHEDULE A.—Comparative Statement, etc.—Continued.

City.	Year.	Tavern licenses.	Shop licenses.	Wholesale licenses.	Vessel licenses.	Remarks.
Ottawa.....	1874	120	77	6		
	1875	114	148	6		
	1876	75	77	7	1	
	1877	75	80	2	1	
	1878	73	77	.....	1	
	1879	73	71	.....	1	
	1880	75	72	.....	1	
	1881	75	77	.....	1	
	1882	75	76	.....	1	
	1883	75	84	.....	1	
	1884	75	78	.....	1	
	1885	75	77			
	1886	75	69	1		
	1887	75	68	1	1 B. & W.	
	1888	76	54	2	1	
	1889	80	56	1	1 B. & W	
	1890	88	59	2		
	1891	87	59	1		
	1892	78	46	1		
	1893	72	40	5		
	1894	71	38	5		
	1895	70	33	3		
	1896	76	33	4		
	1897	77	33	5		
	1898	80	33	6		
	1899	78	32	7		
	1900	75	32	9		
	1901	76	32	8		
	1902	76	32	7		
	1903	77	31	6	Clubs.	
	1904	67	31	5		
	1905	67	31	5		
	1906	67	31		3	
	1907	65	31		3	
	1908	65	26		3	
	1909	64	24		3	
	1910	55	20		4	
	1911	55	20		4	

SCHEDULE A.—Comparative Statement, etc.—Continued.

City.	Year.	Tavern licenses.	Shop licenses.	Wholesale licenses.	Vessel licenses.	Remarks.
London.....	1874	75	40	3		
	1875	75	74	2		
	1876	57	34	5		
	1877	58	35	1		
	1878	58	37	1		
	1879	57	36	2		
	1880	45	27	2		
	1881	45	24	2		
	1882	47	26	3		
	1883	47	24	2		
	1884	48	22	2		
	1885	49	23	1		
	1886	61	21	2		
	1887	54	19	2		
	1888	57	14	1		
	1889	58	13	1		
	1890	56	12	1		
	1891	41	10	1		
	1892	34	6	3		
	1893	34	6	5		
	1894	34	6	2		
	1895	35	6	2		
	1896	34	6	2		
	1897	34	6	2		
	1898	34	6	2		
	1899	34	6	2	Clubs.	
	1900	35	6	2		
	1901	35	6	2		
	1902	35	6	2		
	1903	35	6	*1		
	1904	35	6	*1		
	1905	32	5	1		
	1906	26	5		1	
	1907	26	5		2	
	1908	26	5		2	
	1909	26	5		2	
	1910	26	5		2	
	1911	26	5		2	

*6 months.

SCHEDULE A.—Comparative Statement, etc.—Continued.

City.	Year.	Tavern licenses.	Shop licenses.	Wholesale licenses.	Vessel licenses.	Remarks.
Kingston	1874	97	25	....	1	
	1875	75	20	3	1	
	1876	53	23	6	5	
	1877	61	21	3	8	
	1878	61	21	3	8	
	1879	62	20	3	8	
	1880	62	20	3	8	
	1881	64	20	2	11	
	1882	53	22	2	9	
	1883	53	23	3	6	
	1884	39	20	2	6	
	1885	38	22	1	4	
	1886	41	22	1	6	
	1887	43	20	1	6	
	1888	44	15	1	7	
	1889	40	15	1		
	1890	38	15	1		
	1891	39	15	1		
	1892	41	15	1		
	1893	40	14	1		
	1894	38	13	1		
	1895	39	12			
	1896	37	12			
	1897	37	12			
	1898	36	12			
	1899	34	11			
	1900	34	11			
	1901	34	10			
	1902	34	10			
	1903	33	10	.....	Clubs.	
	1904	33	8			
	1905	33	7			
	1906	31	7			
	1907	28	7			
	1908	28	7		2	
	1909	28	7		1	
	1910	25	6		1	
	1911	25	6		1	
St. Catharines	1886	26	7			
	1887	29	7			
	1888	23	7			
	1889	26	6			
	1890	26	5			
	1891	26	4			
	1892	26	3			
	1893	26	3			
	1894	26	3			
	1895	26	3			
	1896	26	2			
	1897	26	2			
	1898	22	2			
	1899	24	2			
	1900	22	2			
	1901	21	2			
	1902	24	2	... .	Clubs.	
	1903	19	2			
	1904	19	2			
	1905	18	2			
	1906	19	2		1	
	1907	19	2		1	
	1908	19	2		1	
	1909	16	2		1	
	1910	10	2		1	
	1911	10	2		1	

SCHEDULE A.—Comparative Statement, etc.—Continued.

City.	Year.	Tavern licenses.	Shop licenses.	Wholesale licenses.	Vessel licenses.	Remarks.
Brantford	1886	19	5	3		
	1887	18	5	3		
	1888	18	5	3		
	1889	18	5	3		
	1890	18	5	2		
	1891	18	5	1		
	1892	18	5	1		
	1893	18	5	1		
	1894	18	5	1		
	1895	16	5	1		
	1896	16	5	1		
	1897	16	5	....	1	
	1898	16	4			
	1899	16	4			
	1900	17	4			
	1901	17	4			
	1902	16	4			
	1903	17	4	.....	Clubs	
	1904	16	4			
	1905	17	4			
	1906	16	4			
	1907	16	4		1	
	1908	16	4		1	
	1909	16	4		1	
	1910	9	3		1	
	1911	9	3		1	
St. Thomas....	1889	20	6			
	1890	18	4			
	1891	18	4			
	1892	18	4			
	1893	18	4			
	1894	18	4			
	1895	18	4			
	1896	18	4			
	1897	18	3			
	1898	17	3			
	1899	17	4			
	1900	17	3			
	1901	17	2			
	1902	17	3			
	1903	17	3			
	1904	17	3			
	1905	16	3			
	1906	16	3			
	1907	16	3			
	1908	16	3			
	1909	16	3			
	1910	16	3			
	1911	16	3			

SCHEDULE A.—Comparative Statement, etc.—Continued.

City.	Year.	Tavern licenses.	Shop licenses.	Wholesale licenses.	Vessel licenses.	Remarks.
Stratford	1889	21	4			
	1890	21	4			
	1891	21	4			
	1892	21	4			
	1893	19	4			
	1894	16	2			
	1895	16	2			
	1896	16	2			
	1897	16	2			
	1898	16	2			
	1899	16	2			
	1900	16	2			
	1901	16	2			
	1902	16	2			
	1903	15	2			
	1904	15	2			
	1905	13	2			
	1906	15	2			
	1907	16	2			
	1908	16	2			
	1909	15	2			
	1910	16	2			
	1911	15	2			
Guelph	1889	16	2			
	1890	16	2			
	1891	16	2			
	1892	16	2			
	1893	16	2			
	1894	16	2			
	1895	16	2			
	1896	16	2			
	1897	16	2			
	1898	16	2			
	1899	16	2			
	1900	14	2			
	1901	15	2			
	1902	15	2			
	1903	15	2			
	1904	15	2		Clubs.	
	1905	15	2			
	1906	15	2		1	
	1907	15	2		1	
	1908	15	2		1	
	1909	15	2		1	
	1910	14	2		1	
	1911	13	2		1	

SCHEDULE A.—Comparative Statement, etc.—Continued.

City.	Year.	Tavern licenses.	Shop licenses.	Wholesale licenses.	Vessel licenses.	Remarks.
Belleville	1889	25	3	2		
	1890	25	3	2		
	1891	25	3	2		
	1892	25	3	2		
	1893	24	3	2		
	1894	24	3	2		
	1895	25	3	2		
	1896	26	3	1		
	1897	26	3	1		
	1898	21	2	1		
	1899	17	2			
	1900	18	2			
	1901	18	2			
	1902	18	2			
	1903	17	2			
	1904	16	3			
	1905	16	3			
	1906	16	3			
	1907	16	3			
	1908	16	3			
	1909	16	3			
	1910	16	3			
	1911	15	3			
Windsor	1891	22	4			
	1892	25	5			
	1893	27	4			
	1894	27	4			
	1895	27	4			
	1896	27	4			
	1897	27	3	1		
	1898	24	3	1		
	1899	22	3			
	1900	21	3			
	1901	23	3			
	1902	23	3			
	1903	23	3			
	1904	23	3			
	1905	19	3			
	1906	23	3			
	1907	23	3			
	1908	23	3			
	1909	23	3			
	1910	23	3			
	1911	23	3			

SCHEDULE A.—Comparative Statement, etc.—Continued.

City.	Year.	Tavern licenses.	Shop licenses.	Wholesale licenses.	Vessel licenses.	Remarks.
Chatham	1895	17	2			
	1896	18	2			
	1897	17	2			
	1898	16	2			
	1899	15	2			
	1900	15	2			
	1901	15	2			
	1902	15	2			
	1903	15	2			
	1904	15	2			
	1905	12	2			
	1906	13	2			
	1907	13	2			
	1908	14	2			
	1909	14	2			
	1910	13	2			
	1911	13	2			
Woodstock	1903	12	2			
	1904	12	2			
	1905	9	2			
	1906	9	2			
	1907	8	2			
	1908	9	2			
	1909	9	2			
	1910	7	2			
	1911	7	2			
					Club.	
Peterborough	1907	20	4	.....	1	
	1908	19	4	.....	1	
	1909	18	4	.....	1	
	1910	12	3	.....	1	
	1911	12	3	.....	1	

SCHEDULE A.—Comparative Statement, etc.—Concluded.

RECAPITULATION, showing the total number of Provincial licenses issued in the several counties in the province, including the cities, during the license years 1874-5-6-7-8-9-80-1-2 3-4-5-6-7-8-9-90-1-2-3-4-5-6-7-8-9-1900-1-2-3-4-5-6-7-8-9-10-11.

Years.	Tavern.	Shop.	Wholesale	Vessel.	Club.	Total.
1874	4,793	1,307	52	33	.....	6,185
1875	4,459	1,257	78	24	.....	5,818
1876	2,977	787	147	27	.....	3,938
1877	2,845	739	65	27	.....	3,676
1878	2,910	724	52	29	.....	3,715
1879	3,199	757	42	22	.....	4,020
1880	3,227	760	40	22	.....	4,049
1881	3,311	764	34	24	.....	4,133
1882	3,317	787	35	24	.....	4,163
1883	3,363	781	36	21	.....	4,201
1884	3,253	675	28	14	.....	3,970
1885	2,574	525	24	9	.....	3,132
1886	1,567	367	28	12	.....	1,974
1887	1,496	325	28	13	.....	1,862
1888	2,066	336	26	17	.....	2,445
1889	3,073	445	37	15	.....	3,560
1890	3,071	428	24	.....	.....	3,523
1891	2,990	403	21	.....	.....	3,414
1892	2,966	378	25	.....	.....	3,369
1893	2,888	357	31	.....	.....	3,276
1894	2,785	337	29	.....	.....	3,151
1895	2,779	327	26	.....	.....	3,132
1896	2,747	323	26	.....	.....	3,096
1897	2,725	317	22	.....	.....	3,064
1898	2,641	312	23	.....	.....	2,976
1899	2,611	308	21	.....	.....	2,950
1900	2,621	303	24	.....	.....	2,948
1901	2,613	308	26	.....	.....	2,947
1902	2,628	307	22	.....	.....	2,957
1903	2,577	300	22	.....	.....	2,899
1904	2,516	298	22	.....	.....	2,836
1905	2,384	283	24	.....	.....	2,691
1906	2,207	267	23	.....	24	2,521
1907	2,110	262	25	.....	35	2,432
1908	2,010	253	23	.....	42	2,328
1909	1,873	245	32*	.....	50	2,200
1910	1,630	226	31*	.....	51	1,938
1911	1,537	221	30	.....	52	1,841

The Six Months' Licenses and the Licenses *extended* do not appear in the above Schedule or recapitulation. Beer and Wine Licenses are included with the ordinary licenses, under the heads of Tavern Licenses and Vessel Licenses respectively. An *extended* License is good for a period not exceeding three months. It is not in the nature of a new License, but simply a permission, granted by the Board of Commissioners to the holder of a License expiring in April, to continue his business under the old license for the specified period, that he may be able to dispose of his stock on hand and quit the business without loss. Six Months' Licenses run from the first day of May to the thirty-first day of October, and are not valid after the latter date. They are granted to localities which are largely resorted to in summer by visitors, where the Board of Commissioners is of the opinion that increased tavern accommodation for the summer months is necessary.

* A change in the Act, compelling firms outside of the Province to take out a License to sell to the trade in Ontario, is the cause of the increase. Eleven Wholesale Licenses were issued to firms and chartered companies, who formerly sold to the trade in Ontario without having to procure a license in this Province.

SCHEDULE B.

SCHEDULE B.

STATEMENT BY MUNICIPALITIES, showing the number of Provincial Licenses, whether ordinary, Beer and Wine, or Club, issued; the number extended or transferred; number of bartenders' licenses issued; the sums deposited to the credit of the License Fund Accounts for licenses only; the revenue paid over to the Municipal treasurers, and the amounts received by the Province from licenses for the license year 1911-12.

License District.	Municipality.	Tavern.		Six months.	Shop.	Club.	Total.	Extensions		Transfers.	Bartenders.	Amount received for licenses in each municipality	Proportion paid to each municipality	Proportion received by the Province
		Ordinary.	Beer and Wine.					Tavern.	Shop.					
												$ c.	$ c.	$ c.
Addington ...	*Newburg, Village	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	*Camden	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Sheffield	5	.....	.....	.....	.....	5	.....	.....	1	.....	600 00	105 00	105 00
	Kaladar and Anglesea	1	1	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	210 00	36 75	36 75
	Barrie	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	120 00	21 00	21 00
	*Kennebec	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Olden	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Oso	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	240 00	42 00	42 00
	Hinchinbrooke	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Palmerston and Canonto	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	120 00	30 00	30 00
	Clarendon and Millar	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Abinger, Ashby and Denbigh	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Transferred from previous year	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	157 23	.....	.....
	Totals	10	1	.....	.....	.....	11	.....	.....	1	.....	1,447 23	234 75	234 75

* Local Option.

SCHEDULE B.—Continued.

License District.	Municipality.	Tavern.		Six months.	Shop.	Club.	Total.	Extensions		Transfers.	Bartenders.	Amount received for licenses in each municipality	Proportion paid to each municipality	Proportion received by the Province
		Ordinary.	Beer and Wine.					Tavern.	Shop.					
												$ c.	$ c.	$ c.
A'goma	St. Joseph													
	Hilton	1					1				2	124 00	46 50	46 50
	Thessalon, Town	3					3				11	772 00	289 50	289 50
	*Thessalon, Township													
	Plummer, add'l													
	Hallam													
	Salter and May and 116													
	*Johnson, Tarbutt, etc													
	*Denison, Drury and Graham													
	Blind River	4					4			2	22	3,044 00	1,141 50	1,141 50
	Webbwood	2					2				9	518 00	194 25	194 25
	*McDonald, Meredith, etc													
	*Bruce Mines, Town													
	Massey, Town	2					2			1	12	1,424 90	534 00	534 00
	Thompson													
	†Unorganized Territory	3					3	1		1	6	402 00		301 50
	Transferred from previous year											90 00		
	Totals	15					15	1		4	62	6,374 00	2,205 75	2,507 25

* Local Option. † Payable to Province, less proportion of expenses.

SCHEDULE B.—Statement by Municipalities, showing the number of Provincial Licenses, etc.—Continued.

License District.	Municipality.	Tavern.						Extensions		Transfers.	Bartenders.	Amount received for licenses in each municipality	Proportion paid to each municipality	Proportion received by the Province
		Ordinary.	Beer and Wine.	Six months.	Shop.	Club.	Total.	Tavern.	Shop.					
												$ c.	$ c.	$ c.
North Brant..	*South Dumfries	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	*Brantford Township, North	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	*Onondaga	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	*Burford	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Paris, Town	4	.....	.....	1	.....	5	.....	.....	.....	9	1,768 00	566 70	566 70
	Transferred from previous year	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	40 73	.....	.....
	Totals	4	.....	.....	1	.....	5	.....	.....	.....	9	1,808 73	566 70	566 70
South Brant..	*Brantford Township, South	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	*Oakland	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Brantford City	9	.....	.....	3	1	13	.....	.....	1	54	6,158 00	2,385 00	2,385 00
	Transferred from previous year	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	74 44	.....	.....
	Totals	9	.....	.....	3	1	13	.....	.....	1	54	6,232 44	2,385 00	2,385 00
Brockville ...	Brockville, Town	5	.....	1	2	1	9	.....	.....	2	13	5,041 00	2,100 42	2,100 42
	*Rear of Yonge and Escott	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	*Elizabethtown	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	*Athens, Village	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Elmsley, South	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	120 00	50 00	50 00
	Kitley	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	.....	.....	1	.....	360 00	150 00	150 00
	Transferred from previous year	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Totals	9	.....	1	2	1	13	.....	.....	3	13	5,521 00	2,300 42	2,300 42

* Local Option.

SCHEDULE B.—Continued.

License District.	Municipality.	Tavern.		Six months.	Shop.	Club.	Total.	Extensions		Transfers.	Bartenders.	Amount received for licenses in each municipality	Proportion paid to each municipality	Proportion received by the Province
		Ordinary.	Beer and Wine.					Tavern.	Shop.					
												$ c.	$ c.	$ c.
Centre Bruce.	*Paisley, Village													
	Kincardine, Town	5			1		6				4	2,108 00	790 50	790 50
	*Chesley, Town													
	Greenock	4					4			1		480 00	180 00	180 00
	*Huron													
	*Kincardine, Township													
	Elderslie													
	Transferred from previous year											84 27		
	Totals	9			1		10			1	4	2,672 27	970 50	970 50
North Bruce.	Tiverton, Village	1					1					250 00	93 75	93 75
	Port Elgin, Village	3					3					750 00	281 25	281 25
	*Southampton, Town													
	*Tara, Village													
	Wiarton, Town	4					4				9	1,418 00	531 75	531 75
	*Bruce													
	*Saugeen													
	*Arran													
	*Amabel													
	*Eastnor													
	Albemarle	1					1			1		135 00	50 63	50 63
	Hepworth, Village	1					1					250 00	93 75	93 75
	Lindsay and St. Edmunds													
	St. Edmunds, Township													
	Transferred from previous year											147 18		
	Totals	10					10			1	9	2,950 18	1,051 13	1,051 13

* Local Option.

SCHEDULE B.—Statement by Municipalities, showing the number of Provincial Licenses, etc.—Continued.

License District.	Municipality.	Tavern.		Six months.	Shop.	Club.	Total.	Extensions		Transfers.	Bartenders.	Amount received for licenses in each municipality	Proportion paid to each municipality	Proportion received by the Province
		Ordinary.	Beer and Wine.					Tavern.	Shop.					
												$ c.	$ c.	$ c.
South Bruce..	Lucknow, Village	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	750 00	318 75	318 75
	*Teeswater, Village	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Walkerton, Town	6	.....	.....	1	.....	7	.....	.....	1	6	2,462 00	1,046 35	1,046 35
	Culross	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	120 00	51 00	51 00
	Carrick	7	.....	.....	.....	.....	7	.....	.....	1	.....	840 00	357 00	357 00
	Brant	4	.....	.....	.....	.....	4	.....	.....	.....	.....	480 00	204 00	204 00
	Kinloss	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	120 00	51 00	51 00
	Transferred from previous year	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	36 20	.....	.....
	Totals	22	.....	.....	1	.....	23	.....	.....	2	6	4,808 20	2,028 10	2,028 10
Carleton	Richmond, Village	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	250 00	41 67	41 67
	*March	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	*Huntley	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	*Nepean	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	North Gower	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	360 00	60 00	60 00
	*Goulborn	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Marlborough	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	120 00	20 00	20 00
	Fitzroy	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	2	.....	240 00	40 00	40 00
	Torbolton	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Transferred from previous year	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	14 52	.....	.....
	Totals	7	.....	.....	.....	.....	7	.....	.....	2	.....	984 52	161 67	161 67

* Local Option.

SCHEDULE B.—Continued.

License District.	Municipality.	Tavern.		Six months.	Shop.	Club.	Total.	Extensions		Transfers.	Bartenders.	Amount received for licenses in each municipality	Proportion paid to each municipality	Proportion received by the Province
		Ordinary.	Beer and Wine.					Tavern.	Shop.					
												$ c.	$ c.	$ c.
Dufferin	*Orangeville, Town													
	*Mulmur													
	*Mono													
	*Melancthon													
	*Garafraxa, East													
	*Shelburne, Village													
	*Amaranth													
	*East Luther													
	Grand Valley, Village	3					3			1		750 00	187 50	187 50
	Transferred from previous year											251 61		
	Transferred from L. O.											166 89		
	Totals	3					3			1		1,168 50	187 50	187 50
Dundas	*Iroquois, Village													
	Chesterville, Village	2					2					520 00	130 00	130 00
	Morrisburg, Village	3					3			1		750 00	187 50	187 50
	Winchester, Township													
	Matilda													
	Williamsburg													
	*Winchester, Village													
	*Mountain													
	Transferred from previous year											56 07		
	Totals	5					5			1		1,326 07	317 50	317 50

* Local Option.

SCHEDULE B.—Statement by Municipalities, showing the number of Provincial Licenses, etc.—Continued.

License District.	Municipality.	Tavern.						Extensions		Transfers.	Bartenders.	Amount received for licenses in each municipality	Proportion paid to each municipality	Proportion received by the Province
		Ordinary.	Beer and Wine.	Six months.	Shop.	Club.	Total.	Tavern.	Shop.					
												$ c.	$ c.	$ c.
E Durham...	Port Hope, Town	8	.....	.....	1	.....	9	.....	.....	2	9	3,328 00	1,248 00	1,248 00
	*Millbrook, Village	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	*Hope	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	*Cavan	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	*Manvers	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Transferred from previous year	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Totals	8	.....	.....	1	.....	9	.....	.....	2	9	3,328 00	1,248 00	1,248 00
W. Durham...	*Bowmanville, Town	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Newcastle, Village	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	250 00	.....	.....
	*Clarke	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	*Darlington	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	*Cartwright	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Transferred from L. O.	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	84 35	.....	.....
	Grant from the Province	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	275 00	.....	.....
	Totals	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	609 35	.....	.....
East Elgin....	Aylmer, Town	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	1	.....	.....	5	1,089 17	408 44	408 44
	Port Stanley, Village	2	.....	1	.....	.....	3	.....	.....	1	.....	650 00	243 75	243 75
	Springfield, Village	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	250 00	93 75	93 75
	Vienna, Village	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	250 00	93 75	93 75
	*Yarmouth	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	South Dorchester	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	*Malahide	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Bayham	4	.....	.....	.....	.....	4	1	.....	1	.....	490 00	183 75	183 75
	Transferred from previous year	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	131 58	.....	.....
	Totals	11	.....	1	.....	.....	12	2	.....	2	5	2,860 75	1,023 44	1,023 44

* Local Option.

SCHEDULE B.—Continued.

License District.	Municipality.	Tavern.		Six months.	Shop.	Club.	Total.	Extensions		Transfers.	Bartenders.	Amount received for licenses in each municipality	Proportion paid to each municipality	Proportion received by the Province
		Ordinary.	Beer and Wine.					Tavern.	Shop.					
												$ c.	$ c.	$ c.
West Elgin...	St. Thomas, City	16	.....	.....	3	.....	19	.....	.....	3	22	9,544 00	4,294 80	4,294 80
	*Southwold	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	*Dunwich	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	*Aldborough	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Dutton, Village..	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	520 00	234 00	234 00
	West Lorne, Village	2	.....	1	.....	.....	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	437 50	196 88	196 87
	*Rodney, Village	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	300 00	.....	.....
	Transferred from previous year	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3 00	.....	.....
	Totals	20	....	1	3	.....	24	.....	.....	3	22	10,504 50	4,725 68	4,725 67
North Essex..	Maldstone	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	1	.....	240 00	91 50	91 50
	Rochester	4	.....	.....	.....	.....	4	.....	.....	.....	.....	480 00	185 25	185 25
	East Sandwich	12	.....	.....	.....	.....	12	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,440 00	555 75	555 75
	West Sandwich	11	.....	1	.....	.....	12	.....	.....	2	.....	1,380 00	534 00	534 00
	Belle River, Village	3	.....	.....	1	.....	4	.....	.....	2	.....	1,020 00	395 25	395 25
	Anderdon	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	240 00	93 00	93 00
	Tilbury N.	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	2	.....	400 00	152 50	152 50
	*South Sandwich	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Transferred from previous year	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	70 92	.....	.....
	Totals	36	.....	1	1	.....	38	.....	.....	7	.....	5,270 92	2,007 25	2,007 25

* Local Option.

SCHEDULE B.—Statement by Municipalities, showing the number of Provincial Licenses, etc.—Continued.

License District.	Municipality.	Tavern.		Six months.	Shop.	Club.	Total.	Extensions		Transfers.	Bartenders.	Amount received for licenses in each municipality	Proportion paid to each municipality	Proportion received by the Province
		Ordinary.	Beer and Wine.					Tavern.	Shop.					
												$ c.	$ c.	$ c.
South Essex..	*Mersea													
	*Leamingtown, Town													
	Amherstburg, Town	3			1		4				10	2,170 00	723 33	723 33
	Malden	2					2					240 00	80 00	80 00
	*Gosfield, South													
	*Kingsville, Town													
	Essex, Town	2					2			1	4	548 00	182 66	182 66
	*Colchester, North													
	*Colchester, South													
	Pelee Island	1					1				1	122 00	40 67	40 67
	*Tilbury, West													
	Gosfield, North													
	Transferred from previous year											5 00		
	Totals	8			1		9			1	15	3,085 00	1,026 66	1,026 66
Fort William.	Fort William	13			3	1	17			3	54	8,158 00	3,793 47	3,793 47
	Palpoonge	1					1			1	1	202 00	93 93	93 93
	Transferred from previous year											73 77		
	Totals	14			3	1	18			4	55	8,433 77	3,887 40	3,887 40

* Local Option.

SCHEDULE B.—Continued.

License District.	Municipality.	Tavern.		Six months.	Shop.	Club.	Total.	Extensions		Transfers.	Bartenders.	Amount received for licenses in each municipality	Proportion paid to each municipality	Proportion received by the Province
		Ordinary.	Beer and Wine.					Tavern.	Shop.					
												$ c.	$ c.	$ c.
Frontenac ...	Portsmouth, Village	2					2					500 00	83 34	83 34
	*Kingston, Township													
	*Portland													
	*Pittsburg, Township													
	Garden Island, Village													
	*Storrington													
	Wolfe Island	2					2			1		240 00	40 00	40 00
	Howe Island													
	*Loughboro													
	Bedford	1					1					120 00	20 00	20 00
	Transferred from previous year													
	Totals	5					5			1		860 00	143 34	143 34
Glengarry	*Alexandria										1	2 00	0 67	0 67
	*Charlottenburg													
	Lancaster, Township	2					2					250 00	83 33	83 33
	*Kenyon													
	*Lochiel													
	*Lancaster, Village													
	*Maxville, Village													
	Transferred from previous year											64 95		
	Grant from Prov. Treasury											280 00		
	Transferred from local option											303 02		
	Totals	2					2				1	899 97	84 00	84 00

* Local Option.

SCHEDULE B.—Statement by Municipalities, showing the number of Provincial Licenses, etc.—Continued.

License District.	Municipality.	Tavern.		Six months.	Shop.	Club.	Total.	Extensions		Transfers.	Bartenders.	Amount received for licenses in each municipality	Proportion paid to each municipality	Proportion received by the Province
		Ordinary.	Beer and Wine.					Tavern.	Shop.					
												$ c.	$ c.	$ c.
Grenville	Prescott, Town	5	.....	.....	2	.....	7	.....	.....	2	9	2,468 00	987 20	987 20
	*Cardinal, Village	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Kemptville, Village	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	800 00	320 00	320 00
	Merrickville, Village	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	500 00	200 00	200 00
	*Augusta	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	*Wolford	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	*Oxford	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	South Gower	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Edwardsburg	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Transferred from previous year	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	49 46	.....	.....
	Totals	9	.....	.....	2	.....	11	.....	.....	2	9	3,817 46	1,507 20	1,507 20
Centre Grey..	*Thornbury, Town	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	*Artemesia	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	*Holland	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	*Collingwood, Township	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	*Euphrasia	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	*Osprey	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Sullivan	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	120 00	24 00	24 00
	Markdale Village	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	750 00	150 00	150 00
	Chatsworth, Village	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	250 00	50 00	50 00
	Transferred from previous year	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	103 11	.....	.....
	Totals	5	.....	.....	.....	.....	5	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,223 11	224 00	224 00

* Local Option.

SCHEDULE B.—Continued.

License District.	Municipality.	Tavern.						Extensions		Transfers.	Bartenders.	Amount received for licenses in each municipality	Proportion paid to each municipality	Proportion received by the Province
		Ordinary.	Beer and Wine.	Six months.	Shop.	Club.	Total.	Tavern.	Shop.					
												$ c.	$ c	$ c.
North Grey...	*Owen Sound, Town													
	Meaford, Town	3					3			1	7	1,064 00	399 00	399 00
	*Derby													
	*Keppell													
	*Sydenham													
	St. Vincent													
	*Sarawak											905 50†		
	*Shallow Lake, Village													
	Transferred from previous year													
	Totals	3					3			1	7	1,969 50	399 00	399 00
South Grey...	*Proton													
	*Durham, Town													
	*Bentinck													
	Glenelg	1					1					120 00	42 00	42 00
	Normanby	5					5			1	1	602 00	210 70	210 70
	*Egremont													
	*Dundalk, Village													
	Hanover, Town	4					4				13	1,426 00	499 10	499 10
	Neustadt, Village	2					2					500 00	175 00	175 00
	Transferred from previous year											83 42		
	Totals	12					12			1	14	2,731 42	926 80	926 80

* Local Option. † Transferred from L.O.

SCHEDULE B.—Statement by Municipalities, showing the number of Provincial Licenses, etc.—Continued.

License District.	Municipality.	Tavern.		Six months.	Shop.	Club.	Total.	Extensions		Transfers.	Bartenders.	Amount received for licenses in each municipality	Proportion paid to each municipality	Proportion received by the Province
		Ordinary.	Beer and Wine.					Tavern.	Shop.					
												$ c.	$ c.	$ c.
Haldimand ...	Cayuga, Village	2					2					500 00	187 50	187 50
	Caledonia, Village	3					3			1		750 00	281 25	281 25
	Oneida													
	Cayuga, North, Township	1					1					120 00	45 00	45 00
	Cayuga, South													
	Dunn	1		1			2					180 00	67 50	67 50
	Rainham	3		1			4			1		420 00	157 50	157 50
	*Walpole													
	*Seneca													
	Hagersville, Village	3					3					750 00	281 25	281 25
	Jarvis, Village	2					2	1				562 50	210 94	210 93
	Transferred from previous year											16 32		
	Totals	15		2			17	1		2		3,298 82	1,230 94	1,230 93
Haliburton ...	Minden	1					1					120 00	24 00	24 00
	*Dysart													
	Anson	1					1					120 00	24 00	24 00
	Sherbourne	1					1					120 00	24 00	24 00
	Glamorgan	1					1					120 00	24 00	24 00
	Snowden													
	Monmouth													
	Stanhope													
	Transferred from previous year											43 62		
	Totals	4					4					523 62	96 00	96 00

* Local Option.

SCHEDULE B.—Continued.

License District.	Municipality.	Tavern.		Six months.	Shop.	Club.	Total.	Extensions		Transfers.	Bartenders.	Amount received for licenses in each municipality	Proportion paid to each municipality	Proportion received by the Province
		Ordinary.	Beer and Wine.					Tavern.	Shop.					
												$ c.	$ c.	$ c.
Halton	*Nelson													
	*Nassagaweya													
	Esquesing	3					3			1		360 00	135 00	135 00
	Burlington, Village	2				1	3					550 00	206 25	206 25
	Georgetown, Village	3					3					750 00	281 25	281 25
	Oakville, Town	2					2				6	712 00	267 00	267 00
	Milton, Town	3					3				4	758 00	284 25	284 25
	*Acton, Village													
	*Trafalgar													
	Transferred from previous year											35 13		
	Totals	13				1	14			1	10	3,165 13	1,173 75	1,173 75
Hamilton	Hamilton, City	57	1		15	3	76	8	1	3	151	52,952 00	25,525 00	25,525 00
	Transferred from previous year											75 60		
	Totals	57	1		15	3	76	8	1	3	151	53,027 60	25,525 00	25,525 00
East Hastings	Tyendinaga	5					5			1		600 00	190 00	190 00
	Hungerford	2					2					250 00	79 17	79 17
	*Thurlow													
	Deseronto, Town	4					4		1		7	1,472 34	467 38	467 38
	*Tweed, Village													
	*Huntingdon													
	Transferred from previous year											201 53		
	" " local option													
	Totals	11					11		1	1	7	2,523 87	736 55	736 55

* Local Option.

SCHEDULE B.—Statement by Municipalities, showing the number of Provincial Licenses, etc.—Continued.

License District.	Municipality.	Tavern.		Six months.	Shop.	Club.	Total.	Extensions		Transfers.	Bartenders.	Amount received for licenses in each municipality	Proportion paid to each municipality	Proportion received by the Province
		Ordinary.	Beer and Wine.					Tavern.	Shop.					
												$ c.	$ c.	$ c.
North Hastings	Marmora and Lake	1					1					120 00	40 00	40 00
	*Stirling, Village													
	*Madoc, Township													
	Elzevir and Grimsthorpe	2					2			1		240 00	80 00	80 00
	*Tudor and Cashel													
	*Wollaston													
	Monteagle and Herschel	2					2					240 00	80 00	80 00
	*Rawdon													
	Madoc, Village	2					2					520 00	173 34	173 34
	Wicklow, Bangor and McClure	1					1					120 00	40 00	40 00
	*Dungannon													
	Carlow and Mayo													
	*Limerick													
	Faraday													
	Marmora, Village	2			1		3					770 00	256 67	256 66
	Bancroft, Village	2					2					500 00	166 66	166 66
	Transferred from previous year													
	Totals	12			1		13			1		2,510 00	836 67	836 66
West Hastings	Belleville, City	15			3		18			2	26	9,052 00	4,050 72	4,050 72
	Trenton, Town	6			2		8	1		1	11	2,880 33	1,288 77	1,288 76
	*Sidney													
	Transferred from previous year													
	Totals	21			5		26	1		3	37	11,932 33	5,339 49	5,339 48

* Local Option.

SCHEDULE B.—Statement by Municipalities, showing the number of Provincial Licenses, etc.—Continued.

License District.	Municipality.	Tavern.		Six months.	Shop.	Club.	Total.	Extensions		Transfers.	Barteuders.	Amount received for licenses in each municipality	Proportion paid to each municipality	Proportion received by the Province
		Ordinary.	Beer and Wine.					Tavern.	Shop.					
												$ c.	$ c.	$ c.
Centre Huron.	*Grey	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	McKillop	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	120 00	52 00	52 00
	Brussels, Village	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	750 00	325 00	325 00
	Seaforth, Town	4	.....	.....	1	.....	5	.....	.....	.....	4	1,758 00	761 67	761 67
	Goderich, Town	8	.....	.....	1	.....	9	.....	.....	1	5	3,160 00	1,369 17	1,369 17
	Clinton, Town	5	.....	.....	1	.....	6	.....	.....	.....	5	2,110 00	914 16	914 16
	*Colborne	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	*Hullett	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Transferred from previous year	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	13 09	.....	.....
	Totals	21	.....	.....	3	.....	24	.....	.....	1	14	7,911 09	3,422 00	3,422 00
North Huron.	Morris	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	240 00	84 00	84 00
	Turnberry	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	120 00	42 00	42 00
	Wroxeter, Village	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	1	.....	250 00	87 50	87 50
	Blyth, Village	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	500 00	175 00	175 00
	Wingham, Town	5	.....	.....	.....	.....	5	.....	.....	2	4	1,758 00	615 30	615 30
	*Howick	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Wawonash W.	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Wawonash E.	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	*Ashfield	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Transferred from previous year	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	13 27	.....	.....
	Totals	11	.....	.....	.....	.....	11	.....	.....	3	4	2,881 27	1,003 80	1,003 80

* Local option.

SCHEDULE B.—Continued.

License District.	Municipality.	Tavern.		Six months.	Shop.	Club.	Total.	Extensions		Transfers.	Bartenders.	Amount received for licenses in each municipality	Proportion paid to each municipality	Proportion received by the Province
		Ordinary.	Beer and Wine.					Tavern.	Shop.					
												$ c.	$ c.	$ c.
South Huron	Exeter, Village	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	.....	.....	1	.....	750 00	271 88	271 87
	Bayfield, Village	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	500 00	181 25	181 25
	Stephen	4	.....	.....	.....	.....	4	2	.....	.....	.....	540 00	195 00	195 00
	Hay	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	360 00	130 50	130 50
	*Tuckersmith	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Goderich, Tp.	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	*Usborne	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	*Stanley	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Hensall, Village	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	1	.....	500 00	181 25	181 25
	Transferred from previous year	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	109 65	.....	.....
	Totals	14	.....	.....	.....	.....	14	2	.....	2	.....	2,759 65	959 88	959 87
Kenora	Dryden, Town	2	.....	.....	1	.....	3	.....	.....	1	4	1,008 00	441 01	440 99
	Van Horne	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Kenora, Town	10	.....	.....	2	1	13	.....	.....	.....	23	5,596 00	2,448 25	2,448 25
	Keewatin, Town	2	.....	.....	1	.....	3	.....	.....	.....	4	1,008 00	441 00	441 00
	Machin	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	1	.....	120 00	52 50	52 50
	†Unorganized Territory	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	1	.....	1	3	396 00	.....	346 50
	Transferred from previous year	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	143 35	.....	.....
	Totals	18	.....	.....	4	1	23	1	.....	3	34	8,271 35	3,382 76	3,729 24

*Local Option. †Payable to Province, less expenses.

SCHEDULE B.—Continued.

License District.	Municipality.	Tavern.		Six months.	Shop.	Club.	Total.	Extensions		Transfers.	Barkeepers.	Amount received for licenses in each municipality	Proportion paid to each municipality	Proportion received by the Province
		Ordinary.	Beer and Wine.					Tavern.	Shop.					
												$ c.	$ c.	$ c.
East Kent....	Howard	1					1					120 00	41 00	41 00
	Blenheim, Town	3					3			1	2	746 00	255 62	255 62
	Dresden, Town	2					2				2	611 50	210 62	210 62
	Thamesville, Village	2					2					500 00	170 83	170 83
	*Camden													
	Zone													
	Bothwell, Town	2			1		3					770 00	263 08	263 08
	Harwich	2					2			1		250 00	85 42	85 42
	Orford													
	Ridgetown, Town	2			1		3				4	1,058 00	361 41	361 41
	Transferred from previous year											61 02		
	Totals	14			2		16			2	8	4,117 02	1,387 98	1,387 98
West Kent....	Chatham, City	13			2		15			1	27	7,554 00	3,356 57	3,356 56
	Chatham, Township													
	Dover, E. and W.	4					4	1				510 00	226 15	226 12
	Wallaceburg, Town	4		1	1		6				3	1,931 00	857 94	857 94
	*Raleigh													
	Tilbury, Town	3					3				5	1,060 00	470 36	470 36
	*Tilbury, East													
	Romney													
	Transferred from previous year													
	Totals	24		1	3		28	1		1	35	11,055 00	4,911 00	4,910 98

* Local Option.

SCHEDULE B.—Statement by Municipalities, showing the number of Provincial Licenses, etc.—Continued.

License District.	Municipality.	Tavern.		Six months.	Shop.	Club.	Total.	Extensions		Transfers.	Bartenders.	Amount received for licenses in each municipality	Proportion paid to each municipality	Proportion received by the Province
		Ordinary.	Beer and Wine.					Tavern	Shop.					
												$ c.	$ c.	$ c
Kingston	Kingston, City	25	.....	.....	6	1	32	1	.....	6	35	15,745 02	7,350 00	7,350 00
	Transferred from previous year	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	39 04	.....	.....
	Totals	25	.....	.....	6	1	32	1	.....	6	35	15,784 06	7,350 00	7,350 00
East Lambton.	Bosanquet	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	1	.....	120 00	36 00	36 00
	Forest, Town	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	1	2	504 00	151 20	151 20
	*Warwick	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	*Brooke	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	*Wyoming, Village	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Watford, Village	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	750 00	225 00	225 00
	*Euphemia	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	*Plympton	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	*Arkona, Village	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Thedford, Village	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	1	.....	500 00	150 00	150 00
	Alvinston, Village	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	750 00	225 00	225 00
	Transferred from previous year	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Totals	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	11	.....	.....	3	2	2,624 00	787 20	787 20

* Local Option

SCHEDULE B.—Continued.

License District.	Municipality.	Tavern.		Six months.	Shop.	Club.	Total.	Extensions.		Transfers.	Bartenders.	Amount received for licenses in each municipality	Proportion paid to each municipality	Proportion received by the Province
		Ordinary.	Beer and Wine.					Tavern.	Shop.					
												$ c.	$ c.	$ c.
West Lambton	Petrolia, Town	5			1		6				6	2,112 00	950 40	950 40
	*Moore													
	*Sarnia, Township													
	Sombra	5					5					625 00	281 25	281 25
	Oil Springs, Village	3					3					750 00	337 50	337 50
	*Ennlskillen													
	Sarnia, Town	10			2		12			3	24	5,448 00	2,451 60	2,451 60
	Point Edward, Village	2					2				2	504 00	226 80	226 80
	*Dawn													
	Courtright, Village	1					1				1	402 00	180 90	180 90
	Transferred from previous year											37 33		
	Totals	26			3		29			3	33	9,878 33	4,428 45	4,428 45
North Lanark.	Lanark, Village	2					2					500 00	137 50	137 50
	Pakenham													
	*Dalhousie													
	*Almonte, Town													
	Carleton Place, Town	6					6				6	2,112 00	580 60	580 60
	*Ramsay													
	*Lanark, Township													
	Lavant	1					1					120 00	33 00	33 00
	Darling													
	*Beckwith													
	Transferred from previous year													
	Totals	9					9				6	2,732 00	751 10	751 10

* Local Option.

SCHEDULE B.—Statement by Municipalities, showing the number of Provincial Licenses, etc.—Continued.

License District.	Municipality.	Tavern.		Six months.	Shop.	Club.	Total.	Extensions		Transfers.	Bartenders.	Amount received for licenses in each municipality	Proportion paid to each municipality	Proportion received by the Province
		Ordinary.	Beer and Wine.					Tavern.	Shop.					
												$ c.	$ c.	$ c.
South Lanark.	Perth, Town	5			2		7			1	13	2,476 00	990 40	990 40
	Smith's Falls, Town	5					5	1	1	1	18	2,511 00	1,004 40	1,004 40
	Montague													
	Elmsley, North													
	Burgess, North													
	Sherbrooke, North													
	Bathurst													
	Drummond	2					2					240 00	96 00	96 00
	*South Sherbrooke													
	Transferred from previous year											14 85		
	Totals	12			2		14	1	1	2	31	5,241 85	2,090 80	2,090 80
Leeds	Gananoque, Town	4		1	1		6			1	5	2,610 00	1,044 00	1,044 00
	Newboro', Village	1		1			2					375 00	150 00	150 00
	*Bastard and Burgess													
	North Crosby													
	*Leeds and Lansdowne, front													
	*Leeds and Lansdowne, rear													
	South Crosby	1		1		1	3					230 00	92 00	92 00
	Young, Front													
	Escott, Front			1			1					100 00	40 00	40 00
	Westport, Village	3					3			1		750 00	300 00	300 00
	Transferred from previous year													
	Totals	9		4	1	1	15			2	5	4,065 00	1,626 00	1,626 00

* Local Option.

SCHEDULE B.—Continued.

License District.	Municipality.	Tavern.		Six months.	Shop.	Club.	Total.	Extensions		Transfers.	Bartenders	Amount received for licenses in each municipality	Proportion paid to each municipality	Proportion received by the Province
		Ordinary.	Beer and Wine.					Tavern.	Shop.					
												$ c.	$ c.	$ c.
Lennox	Napanee, Town	6			2		8			2	13	2,826 00	1,130 40	1,130 40
	Bath, Village	1					1					250 00	100 00	100 00
	Adolphustown													
	Amherst Island	1					1			1		120 00	48 00	48 00
	*Ernestown													
	North Fredericksburg													
	South Fredericksburg													
	*Richmond													
	Transferred from previous year											92 38		
	Totals	8			2		10			3	13	3,288 38	1,278 40	1,278 40
Lincoln	*Niagara, Township													
	*Grimsby, North													
	Grantham	1					1					120 00	50 00	50 00
	Merritton, Village	3					3					750 00	370 00	312 50
	*Grimsby, South													
	Port Dalhousie, Village	3					3					750 00	312 50	312 50
	*Clinton													
	Grimsby, Village	2					2					500 00	150 84	208 34
	Niagara, Town	4		1	1		6				2	1,399 00	582 91	582 91
	*Beamsville, Village													
	Louth	1					1					120 00	50 00	50 00
	Transferred from previous year													
	Totals	14		1	1		16				2	3,639 00	1,516 25	1,516 25

* Local Option.

SCHEDULE B.—Statement by Municipalities, showing the number of Provincial Licenses, etc.—Continued.

License District.	Municipality.	Tavern.		Six months.	Shop.	Club.	Total.	Extensions		Transfers.	Bartenders.	Amount received for licenses in each municipality	Proportion paid to each municipality	Proportion received by the Province
		Ordinary.	Beer and Wine.					Tavern.	Shop.					
												$ c.	$ c.	$ c.
London	London, City	26	.....	.....	5	2	33	1	.....	.....	48	21,954 34	10,100 00	10,100 00
	Transferred from previous year	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	301 38	.....	.....
	Totals	26	.....	.....	5	2	33	1	.....	.....	48	22,255 72	10,100 00	10,100 00
Manitoulin ...	Little Current, Town	2	.....	1	.....	.....	3	.....	.....	.....	8	641 00	211 80	211 80
	Gore Bay, Town	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	4	508 00	171 60	171 60
	Assignac	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	1	122 00	41 25	41 25
	Howland	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	3	126 00	42 60	42 60
	Gordon	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	*Tehkummah	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Billings	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	1	122 00	41 10	41 10
	Carnarvon	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	1	122 00	41 25	41 25
	May, Slater and Massey	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Nairn, Lorne and Hyman	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	2	244 00	86 85	86 85
	Hallam	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Graham	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Cockburn Island	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	†Unorganized Territory	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	3	246 00	.....	166 20
	Transferred from previous year	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	108 93	.....	.....
	Totals	12	.....	1	.....	.....	13	.....	.....	.....	23	2,239 93	636 45	802 65

* Local Option. † Payable to Province, less Expenses.

SCHEDULE B.—Continued.

License District.	Municipality.	Tavern.		Six months.	Shop.	Club.	Total.	Extensions		Transfers.	Bartenders.	Amount received for licenses in each municipality	Proportion paid to each municipality	Proportion received by the Province
		Ordinary.	Beer and Wine.					Tavern.	Shop.					
												$ c.	$ c.	$ c.
East Middlesex	London, Township	9	1	.....	.....	.....	10	.....	.....	3	.....	1,170 00	277 88	277 87
	*Dorchester, North	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	*Westminster	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	*Nissouri, West	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Transferred from previous year	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	120 20	.....	.....
	Totals	9	1	.....	.....	.....	10	.....	.....	3	.....	1,290 20	277 88	277 87
North Middlesex	*East Williams	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	West Williams	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	McGillivray	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Adelaide	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Biddulph	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	135 00	33 75	33 75
	*Ailsa Craig, Village	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Parkhill, Town	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	.....	.....	.....	5	672 89	168 23	166 22
	Lucan, Village	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	.....	.....	1	.....	750 00	187 50	187 50
	*Strathroy, Town	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Metcalfe	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Transferred from Local Option	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	125 06	.....	.....
	Totals	7	.....	.....	.....	.....	7	.....	.....	1	5	1,682 95	389 48	389 47

* Local Option.

SCHEDULE B.—Statement by Municipalities, showing the number of Provincial Licenses, etc.—Continued.

License District.	Municipality.	Tavern.						Extensions				Amount received for licenses in each municipality	Proportion paid to each municipality	Proportion received by the Province
		Ordinary.	Beer and Wine.	Six months.	Shop.	Club.	Total.	Tavern.	Shop.	Transfers.	Bartenders.			
												$ c.	$ c.	$ c.
West Middlesex ...	Ekfrid	1					1					120 00	24 00	24 00
	Wardsville, Village													
	Delaware	1					1					120 00	24 00	24 00
	*Caradoc													
	Glencoe, Village	3					3			2		780 00	156 00	156 00
	Mosa													
	Newbury, Village	1					1					250 00	50 00	50 00
	*Lobo													
	Transferred from previous year													
	Totals	6					6			2		1,270 00	254 00	254 00
Monck	*Wainfleet													
	Canborough													
	*Caistor													
	Sherbrooke	1		1			2					180 00	72 00	72 00
	Dunnville, Town	5			1		6				9	2,118 00	847 20	847 20
	*Gainsborough													
	*Pelham													
	Moulton													
	Transferred from previous year											187 69		
	Totals	6		1	1		8				9	2,485 69	919 20	919 20

*Local Option.

SCHEDULE B.—Continued.

License District.	Municipality.	Tavern.		Six months.	Shop.	Club.	Total.	Extensions		Transfers.	Bartenders.	Amount received for licenses in each municipality	Proportion paid to each municipality	Proportion received by the Province
		Ordinary.	Beer and Wine.					Tavern.	Shop.					
												$ c.	$ c.	$ c.
Muskoka	*McLean and Ridout													
	Draper	1					1					120 00	45 00	45 00
	Gravenhurst, Town	3					3				10	1,070 00	401 25	401 25
	Medora and Wood	1		2			3					240 00	90 00	90 00
	*Bracebridge, Town										6	12 00	4 50	4 50
	Huntsville, Town	4					4			3	13	1,426 00	534 75	534 75
	Monck													
	*Morrison													
	Stisted													
	Stephenson	1					1					120 00	45 00	45 00
	McAuley													
	*Port Carling, Village													
	Chaffey													
	Ryde													
	†Unorganized Territory			3			3					180 00		135 00
	Transferred from previous year											202 20		
	Totals	10		5			15			3	29	3,370 20	1,120 50	1,256 50

* Local Option.

† Payable to Province, less expenses.

SCHEDULE B.—Statement by Municipalities, showing the number of Provincial Licenses, etc.—Continued.

License District.	Municipality.	Tavern.		Six months.	Shop.	Club.	Total.	Extensions.		Transfers.	Bartenders.	Amount received for licenses in each municipality	Proportion paid to each municipality	Proportion received by the Province
		Ordinary.	Beer and Wine.					Tavern.	Shop.					
												$ c.	$ c.	$ c.
Nipissing	North Bay, Town	7			2		9			2	21	4,192 00	1,833 62	1,833 63
	McKim													
	Mattawa, Town	4			2		6				11	2,102 00	919 55	919 55
	Widdifield													
	Bonfield, Town	2					2			1	2	504 00	220 45	220 45
	Head, Clara and Maria	3					3					360 00	157 50	157 50
	*Jocelyn													
	Ferris	2					2					240 00	105 00	105 00
	Milberta													
	Bonfield													
	Transferred from previous year											47 16		
	Totals	18			4		22			3	34	7,445 16	3,236 12	3,236 13
North Norfolk.	Middleton	1					1					120 00	42 00	42 00
	Simcoe, Town	4			2		6			1	9	2,118 00	741 30	741 30
	*Windham													
	Townsend													
	*Waterford, Village													
	Delhi, Village	2					2					500 00	175 00	177 00
	Transferred from previous year													
	Totals	7			2		9			1	9	2,738 00	958 30	958 30

*Local Option.

SCHEDULE B.—Continued.

License District.	Municipality.	Tavern.		Six months.	Shop.	Club.	Total.	Extensions		Transfers.	Bartenders.	Amount received for licenses in each municipality	Proportion paid to each municipality	Proportion received by the Province
		Ordinary.	Beer and Wine.					Tavern.	Shop.					
												$ c.	$ c.	$ c.
South Norfolk	Walsingham, South	1					1					120 00	36 00	36 00
	Woodhouse and Gore													
	Charlotteville	1	1				2					210 00	63 00	63 00
	Houghton													
	Port Dover, Village	3					3					750 00	225 00	225 00
	*Walsingham, North													
	Port Rowan, Village	2					2			3		500 00	150 00	150 00
	Transferred from previous year													
	Totals	7	1				8			3		1,580 00	474 00	474 00
East Northumberland	*Seymour													
	*Murray													
	*Cramahe													
	Percy	2					2			1		300 00	62 50	62 50
	*Colborne, Village													
	*Campbellford, Town													
	Hastings, Village	2			1		3					770 00	160 42	160 42
	*Brighton, Village													
	Brighton, Township													
	Transferred from previous year													
	Totals	4			1		5			1		1,070 00	222 92	222 92

* Local Option.

SCHEDULE B.—Statement by Municipalities, showing the number of Provincial Licenses, etc.—Continued.

License District.	Municipality.	Tavern.		Six months.	Shop.	Club.	Total.	Extensions		Transfers.	Bartenders.	Amount received for licenses in each municipality	Proportion paid to each municipality	Proportion received by the Province
		Ordinary.	Beer and Wine.					Tavern.	Shop.					
												$ c.	$ c.	$ c.
West Northumberland	Alnwick	1					1					120 00	53 25	53 25
	*South Monaghan													
	*Haldimand, Township													
	*Hamilton, Township													
	Cobourg, Town	9		1	2		12			1	27	5,229 00	2,318 85	2,318 85
	Transferred from previous year											72 15		
	Totals	10		1	2		13			1	27	5,421 15	2,372 10	2,372 10
North Ontario	Uxbridge, Town	3			1		4				6	1,032 00	258 00	258 00
	Brock	2	1				3			1		330 00	82 50	82 50
	Mara	2					2					240 00	60 00	60 00
	Thorah													
	*Uxbridge, Township													
	*Scott													
	Rama													
	Cannington, Village	2					2					500 00	125 00	125 00
	*Beaverton, Village													
	Transferred from previous year													
	Totals	9	1		1		11			1	6	2,102 00	525 50	525 50

* Local option.

SCHEDULE B.—Continued.

License District.	Municipality	Tavern.		Six months.	Shop.	Club.	Total.	Extensions		Transfers.	Bartenders.	Amount received for licenses in each municipality	Proportion paid to each municipality	Proportion received by the Province
		Ordinary.	Beer and Wine.					Tavern.	Shop.					
												$ c.	$ c.	$ c.
South Ontario.	*Reach													
	Oshawa, Town	4					4			2	9	1,898 00	790 84	790 84
	Whitby, Town	4			1		5			2	4	1,758 00	732 50	732 50
	*Whitby, Township													
	Whitby, East, Township	2					2			1		260 00	108 33	108 34
	Scugog													
	*Pickering, Township													
	Port Perry, Village	2			1		3			1		770 00	320 83	320 83
	Transferred from previous year											151 68		
	Totals	12			2		14			6	13	4,837 68	1,952 50	1,952 51
Ottawa	Ottawa, City	55			20	4	79			13	180	53,060 00	25,250 00	25,250 00
	Transferred from previous year											111 05		
	Totals	55			20	4	79			13	180	53,171 05	25,250 00	25,250 00
North Oxford.	*East Nissouri													
	Blandford	1					1					120 00	52 50	52 50
	East Zorra	1					1					120 00	52 50	52 50
	Embro, Village	2					2			1		500 00	218 75	218 75
	West Zorra													
	Woodstock, City	7			2		9			2	28	4,106 00	1,796 38	1,796 37
	*Blenheim, Township													
	Tavistock	3			1		4					1,020 00	446 25	446 25
	Transferred from previous year											102 32		
	Totals	14			3		17			3	28	5,968 32	2,566 38	2,566 37

* Local Option.

SCHEDULE B.—Statement by Municipalities, showing the number of Provincial Licenses, etc.—Continued.

License District.	Municipality.	Tavern.		Six months.	Shop.	Club.	Total.	Extensions		Transfers.	Bartenders.	Amount received for licenses in each municipality	Proportion paid to each municipality	Proportion received by the Province
		Ordinary.	Beer and Wine.					Tavern.	Shop.					
												$ c.	$ c.	$ c.
South Oxford	Ingersoll, Town	6	.....	.....	1	.....	7	.....	.....	1	12	2,474 00	905 43	905 42
	Tillsonburg, Town	3	.....	.....	1	.....	4	.....	.....	.....	7	1,414 00	512 50	512 50
	*Norwich, Village	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	*North Oxford	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	North Norwich	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	*South Norwich	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Dereham	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	West Oxford	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	*East Oxford	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Transferred from Local Option	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	156 03	.....	.....
	Totals	9	.....	.....	2	.....	11	.....	.....	1	19	4,044 03	1,417 93	1,417 92
Parry Sound East	Nipissing	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	120 00	48 00	48 00
	Chapman	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	1	122 00	48 80	48 80
	Himsworth, North	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	2	244 00	97 60	97 60
	Perry	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	.....	.....	1	6	372 00	148 80	148 80
	Machar	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Sundridge, Village	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	1	252 00	100 80	100 80
	Burk's Falls, Village	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	4	508 00	203 20	203 20
	Himsworth, South	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	240 00	96 00	96 00
	McMurrich	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	1	.....	120 00	48 00	48 00
	Powassan, Town	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	1	3	506 00	202 40	202 40
	South River, Village	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	1	252 00	100 80	100 80
	Kearney, Town	1	.....	1	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	1	377 00	150 80	150 80
	†Unorganized Territory	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	120 00	.....	96 00
	Transferred from previous year	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	162 75	.....	.....
	Totals	18	.....	1	.....	.....	19	.....	.....	3	19	3,395 75	1,245 20	1,341 20

* Local Option.

† Payable to Province, less expenses.

SCHEDULE B.—Continued.

License District.	Municipality.	Tavern.		Six months.	Shop.	Club.	Total.	Extensions		Transfers.	Bartenders.	Amount received for licenses in each municipality	Proportion paid to each municipality	Proportion received by the Province
		Ordinary.	Beer and Wine.					Tavern.	Shop.					
Parry Sound West	McKellar											$ c.	$ c.	$ c.
	Christie	2					2					300 00	112 50	112 50
	Parry Sound, Town	2			1		3				8	2,416 00	906 00	906 00
	Foley	1					1					200 00	75 00	75 00
	Humphrey	1		1			2					180 30	67 50	67 50
	Hagerman	1					1					120 00	45 00	45 00
	*McDougall													
	†Unorganized Territory	6					6			2	1	722 00		541 50
	Transferred from previous year													
	Totals	13		1	1		15			2	9	3,938 00	1,206 00	1,747 50
Peel	Brampton, Town													
	*Chinguacousy													
	*Bolton, Village													
	Toronto, Township	5				2	7			1		700 00	175 00	175 00
	Toronto, Gore	1					1			1		120 00	30 00	30 00
	Streetsville, Village	2					2					500 00	125 00	125 00
	*Albion													
	*Caledon					1	1					50 00	12 50	12 50
	Transferred from previous year											138 48		
	" " local option											46 10		
	Totals	8				3	11			2		1,554 58	342 50	342 50

* Local Option. † Payable to Province, less expenses.

SCHEDULE B.—Statement by Municipalities, showing the number of Provincial Licenses, etc.—Continued.

License District.	Municipality.	Tavern.		Six months.	Shop.	Club.	Total.	Extensions		Transfers.	Bartenders.	Amount received for licenses in each municipality	Proportion paid to each municipality	Proportion received by the Province
		Ordinary.	Beer and Wine.					Tavern.	Shop.					
North Perth..	Mornington	8	.....	.....	.....	.....	8	.....	.....	1	.....	$ c. 960 00	$ c. 446 40	$ c. 446 40
	Ellice	4	.....	.....	.....	.....	4	.....	.....	.....	.....	480 00	223 20	223 20
	Wallace	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	120 00	55 80	55 80
	Elma	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	360 00	167 40	167 40
	Listowel, Town	4	.....	.....	1	.....	5	.....	.....	.....	3	1,756 00	816 54	816 54
	Stratford, City	15	.....	.....	2	.....	17	.....	.....	6	23	8,546 00	3,973 89	3,973 89
	North Easthope	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	240 00	111 60	111 60
	Milverton, Village	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	500 00	232 50	232 50
	Transferred from previous year	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	196 88	.....	.....
	Totals	39	.....	.....	3	.....	42	.....	.....	7	26	13,158 88	6,027 33	6,027 33
South Perth..	South Easthope	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	360 00	150 00	150 00
	*Fullarton	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Mitchell, Town	4	.....	.....	1	.....	5	.....	.....	.....	3	1,276 00	531 67	531 67
	Hibbert	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	240 00	100 00	100 00
	*Downie	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	St. Mary's, Town	6	.....	.....	1	.....	7	.....	1	.....	7	2,551 50	1,063 12	1,063 12
	Blanshard	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Logan	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	120 00	50 00	50 00
	Transferred from previous year	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	118 39	.....	.....
	Totals	16	.....	.....	2	.....	18	.....	1	.....	10	4,665 89	1,894 79	1,894 79

* Local Option.

SCHEDULE B.—Continued.

License District.	Municipality.	Tavern.		Six months.	Shop.	Club.	Total.	Extensions		Transfers.	Bartenders.	Amount received for licenses in each municipality	Proportion paid to each municipality	Proportion received by the Province
		Ordinary.	Beer and Wine.					Tavern.	Shop.					
												$ c.	$ c.	$ c.
East Peterborough	*Asphodel													
	*Dummer													
	Douro													
	*Otonabee													
	Burleigh and Anstruther	2					2					240 00		
	*Norwood, Village													
	*Lakefield, Village													
	Belmont and Methuen													
	Havelock, Village													
	*Chandos													
	Transferred from previous year													
	From Prov. Treasury											497 14		
	From Local Option											50 31		
	Totals	2					2					787 45		
West Peterborough	*Smith													
	Peterborough, City	12			3	1	16			2	42	7,634 00	3,270 00	3,270 00
	North Monaghan													
	Ennismore													
	Harvey													
	Galway and Cavendish													
	Transferred from previous year											135 58		
	Totals	12			3	1	16			2	42	7,769 58	3,270 00	3,270 00

* Local Option.

SCHEDULE B.—Statement by Municipalities, showing the number of Provincial Licenses, etc.—Continued.

License District.	Municipality.	Tavern.		Six months.	Shop.	Club.	Total.	Extensions		Transfers.	Bartenders.	Amount received for licenses in each municipality	Proportion paid to each municipality	Proportion received by the Province
		Ordinary.	Beer and Wine.					Tavern.	Shop.					
												$ c.	$ c.	$ c.
Port Arthur..	Neebing													
	Port Arthur, City	16			2	1	19			1	69	9,188 00	4,019 75	4,019 75
	*Schreiber													
	Nepigon	2			1		3			1		740 00	323 75	323 75
	†Unorganized Territory	1					1					120 00		105 00
	Transferred from previous year													
	Totals	19			3	1	23			2	69	10,048 00	4,343 50	4,448 50
Prescott	South Plantagenet	5					5			1		580 00	232 00	232 00
	East Hawkesbury	6					6			1		720 00	288 00	288 00
	Longeuil	1					1					120 00	48 00	48 00
	North Plantagenet	5		1			6	1		1		690 00	276 00	276 00
	Caledonia	3					3					360 00	144 00	144 00
	Alfred	5		1			6					660 00	264 00	264 00
	*West Hawkesbury													
	Hawkesbury, Town	7			2		9			1	2	3,154 00	1,261 60	1,261 60
	L'Orignal, Town	3					3			1	1	752 00	300 80	300 80
	*Vankleek Hill, Town													
	Transferred from previous year											2 00		
	Totals	35		2	2		39	1		5	3	7,038 00	2,814 40	2,814 40

* Local Option. † Payable to Province, less expenses.

SCHEDULE B.—Continued.

License District.	Municipality.	Tavern.		Six months.	Shop.	Club.	Total.	Extensions		Transfers.	Bartenders.	Amount received for licenses in each municipality	Proportion paid to each municipality	Proportion received by the Province
		Ordinary.	Beer and Wine.					Tavern.	Shop.					
												$ c.	$ c.	$ c.
Prince Edward	Picton, Town	6			1		7			1	14	2,478 00	950 00	950 00
	*South Marysburg													
	*Wellington, Village													
	*Sophiasburg													
	*Hillier													
	*Ameliasburg													
	*Hallowell													
	North Marysburg													
	Transferred from previous year											98 75		
	Totals	6			1		7			1	14	2,576 75	950 00	950 00
Rainy River	Emo	2					2				3	306 00	122 40	122 40
	McIrvine													
	Chappell	1					1					120 00	48 00	48 00
	Atwood													
	Fort Frances, Town	4			1		5				6	1,592 00	636 80	636 80
	Rainy River, Town	4			1		5			1	9	1,598 00	639 20	639 20
	Morley													
	Lavallee	2					2	1			1	272 00	108 80	108 80
	Dilke	2					2				1	402 00	160 80	160 80
	Delhi													
	†Unorganized Districts	2					2			2	2	244 00		195 20
	Transferred from previous year											40 04		
	Totals	17			2		19	1		3	22	4,574 04	1,716 00	1,911 20

* Local Option. † Payable to Province, less expenses

SCHEDULE B.—Statement by Municipalities, showing the number of Provincial Licenses, etc.—Continued.

License District.	Municipality.	Tavern.		Six months.	Shop.	Club.	Total.	Extensions		Transfers.	Bartenders.	Amount received for licenses in each municipality	Proportion paid to each municipality	Proportion received by the Province
		Ordinary.	Beer and Wine.					Tavern.	Shop.					
												$ c.	$ c.	$ c.
North Renfrew	Bromley	2					2					240 00	100 00	100 00
	Pembroke, Town	10			3		13			2	19	5,888 00	2,453 34	2,453 33
	Ross													
	*Westmeath													
	Wilberforce, etc.	1					1					120 00	50 00	50 00
	Petawawa	1					1					120 00	50 00	50 00
	Rolph, Buchanan and Wylie	1					1					120 00	50 00	50 00
	*Cobden, Village													
	Transferred from previous year											79 09		
	Totals	15			3		18			2	19	6,567 09	2,703 34	2,703 33
South Renfrew	Eganville, Village	3			1		4			1		1,020 00	394 50	394 50
	*McNab													
	*Renfrew, Town													
	Grattan													
	*Brougham													
	Brudenell and Lyndock	2					2					240 00	96 00	96 00
	Arnprior, Town	5			2		7				11	2,472 00	989 70	989 70
	Radcliffe and Raglan	2					2					240 00	84 00	84 00
	Griffith and Matawachan													
	Bagot and Blithfield	2					2			1		240 00	96 00	96 00
	Admaston													
	Sherwood, Jones & Burns	3					3			1		360 00	138 00	138 00
	Hagarty, etc.													
	Sebastopol													
	Horton													
	Killaloe Stn., Village	2					2			1		500 00	200 00	200 00
	Transferred from previous year											218 35		
	Totals	19			3		22			4	11	5,290 35	1,998 20	1,998 20

* Local Option.

SCHEDULE B.—Continued.

License District.	Municipality.	Tavern.						Extensions				Amount received for licenses in each municipality.	Proportion paid to each municipality	Proportion received by the Province
		Ordinary.	Beer and Wine.	Six months.	Shop.	Club.	Total.	Tavern.	Shop.	Transfers.	Bartenders.			
Russell	Cambridge	2					2					$ c. 240 00	$ c. 96 00	$ c. 96 00
	Russell	6					6					900 00	360 00	360 00
	Clarence	6					6					720 00	288 00	288 00
	Gloucester	4				1	5			2		570 00	228 00	228 00
	Cumberland	4					4					480 00	192 00	192 00
	*Osgoode													
	Rockland Town	4					4				1	1,402 00	560 80	560 80
	Casselman, Village	2					2					500 00	200 00	200 00
	Eastview, Town	2					2			1	1	702 00	280 80	280 80
	Transferred from previous year													
	Totals	30				1	31			3	2	5,514 00	2,205 60	2,205 60
Sault Ste. Marie	Sault Ste. Marie	13				1	14			12	72	6,044 00	2,468 80	2,468 80
	*Korah													
	†Unorganized Districts							1				10 00		8 00
	Transferred from previous year											109 92		
	Totals	13				1	14	1		12	72	6,163 92	2,468 80	2,476 80
St. Catharines	St. Catharines, City	10			2	1	13			1	17	6,084 00	2,725 00	2,725 00
	Transferred from previous year											274 51		
	Totals	10			2	1	13			1	17	6,358 51	2,725 00	2,725 00

* Local Option. † Payable to Province, less expenses.

SCHEDULE B.—Statement by Municipalities, showing the number of Provincial Licenses, etc.—Continued.

License District.	Municipality.	Tavern.		Six months.	Shop.	Club.	Total.	Extensions		Transfers.	Bartenders.	Amount received for licenses in each municipality	Proportion paid to each municipality	Proportion received by the Province
		Ordinary.	Beer and Wine.					Tavern.	Shop.					
												$ c.	$ c.	$ c.
Centre Simcoe.	Barrie, Town	10			1		11			4	25	5,000 00	2,083 34	2,083 34
	*Sunnidale													
	Flos	4					4			1		600 00	250 00	250 00
	Tiny	1					1					120 00	50 00	50 00
	Vespra													
	Transferred from previous year											171 92		
	Totals	15			1		16			5	25	5,891 92	2,383 34	2,383 34
East Simcoe.	*Orillia, Township													
	*Oro													
	Tay	1					1				3	126 00	42 00	42 00
	*Medonte													
	Penetanguishene, Town	4		1	1		6				10	1,886 67	628 90	628 89
	Orillia, Town													
	Matchedash													
	*Midland, Town													
	Victoria Harbor, Village	1					1				5	260 00	86 67	86 66
	Transferred from local option											162 42		
	Totals	6		1	1		8				18	2,435 09	757 57	757 55

* Local Option.

SCHEDULE B.—Continued

License District.	Municipality.	Tavern.		Six months.	Shop.	Club.	Total.	Extensions		Transfers.	Bartenders.	Amount received for licenses in each municipality	Proportion paid to each municipality	Proportion received by the Province
		Ordinary.	Beer and Wine.					Tavern.	Shop.					
South Simcoe.	Adjala	1					1					$ c. 120 00	$ c. 30 00	$ c. 30 00
	Bradford, Village	2					2			1		500 00	125 00	125 00
	*Tecumseh													
	*Innisfil													
	*West Gwillimbury													
	*Beeton, Village													
	*Tottenham, Village													
	From Province											225 00		
	Transferred from previous year											118 30		
	Totals	3					3			1		963 30	155 00	155 00
West Simcoe.	*Essa													
	*Nottawasaga													
	*Stayner, Town													
	*Collingwood, Town													
	*Tossorontio													
	*Alliston, Town													
	*Creemore, Village													
	Transferred from previous year													
	Totals													

*Local Option.

SCHEDULE B.—Statement by Municipalities, showing the number of Provincial Licenses, etc.—Continued.

License District.	Municipality.	Tavern.		Six months.	Shop.	Club.	Total.	Extensions		Transfers.	Bartenders.	Amount received for licenses in each municipality	Proportion paid to each municipality	Proportion received by the Province
		Ordinary.	Beer and Wine.					Tavern.	Shop.					
												$ c.	$ c.	$ c.
Stormont	Cornwall, Town	7			2		9				14	4,078 00	1,529 25	1,529 25
	Cornwall, Township	5					5			2		600 00	225 00	225 00
	*Osnabruck													
	Finch	2					2	1				329 00	123 38	123 37
	*Roxborough									1				
	*Finch, Village													
	Transferred from previous year											30 81		
	Totals	14			2		16	1		3	14	5,037 81	1,877 63	1,877 62
Sturgeon Falls	Springer	1					1					165 00	61 88	61 88
	Caldwell	2					2			1	1	332 00	124 50	124 50
	Dunnett and Rutter	2					2			1		280 00	105 00	105 00
	Sturgeon Falls, Town	3			1		4				10	1,570 00	588 75	588 75
	Martland	1					1					120 00	45 00	45 00
	†Unorganized Territory	2					2					240 00		180 00
	Transferred from previous year											139 93		
	Totals	11			1		12			2	11	2,846 93	925 13	1,105 13

*Local Option. †Payable to Province, less expenses.

License District.	Municipality	Tavern.		Six months.	Shop.	Club.	Total.	Extensions		Transfers.	Bartenders.	Amount received for licenses in each municipality	Proportion paid to each municipality	Proportion received by the Province
		Ordinary.	Beer and Wine.					Tavern.	Shop.					
												$ c.	$ c.	$ c.
Sudbury	Chelmsford, Town	2					2			1	1	502 00	200 80	200 80
	Balfour													
	Blezard	1					1					120 00	48 00	48 00
	Chapleau	2					2				4	388 00	155 20	155 20
	Drury, Denison and Graham	2					2			1	2	384 00	153 60	153 60
	Hagar	2					2					240 00	96 00	96 00
	Hanmer	1					1					120 00	48 00	48 00
	Rayside	1					1					120 00	48 00	48 00
	Sudbury	6			2		8			3	37	3,174 00	1,269 60	1,269 60
	†Unorganized Territory	2					2			1	1	242 00		193 60
	Transferred from previous year											180 55		
	Totals	19			2		21			6	45	5,470 55	2,019 20	2,212 80
Temiskaming	New Liskeard, Town	3			1		4				7	1,564 00	547 40	547 40
	Haileybury, Town	4					4			1	19	2,038 00	713 30	713 30
	Cobalt, Town													
	Latchford, Town	1					1				3	256 00	89 60	89 60
	Englehardt, Town	2					2				3	1,506 00	527 10	527 10
	Evanturel													
	Coleman													
	Dymond													
	Bucke													
	Dack	1					1				1	122 00	42 70	42 70
	*Harley													
	†Unorganized Territory	2		2			4				4	368 00		257 60
	Transferred from previous year											453 12		
	Totals	13		2	1		16			1	37	6,307 12	1,920 10	2,177 70
Toronto	Toronto, City	110	‡1		50	20	181			24	498	228,596 00	110,145 00	110,145 00
	Transferred from previous year											10 05		
	Totals	110	‡1		50	20	181			24	498	228,606 05	110,145 00	110,145 00

*Local Option. †Payable to Province, less expenses. ‡ Six months.

SCHEDULE B.—Statement by Municipalities, showing the number of Provincial Licenses, etc.—Continued.

License District.	Municipality.	Tavern.		Six months.	Shop.	Club.	Total.	Extensions		Transfers.	Bartenders.	Amount received for licenses in each municipality	Proportion paid to each municipality	Proportion received by the Province
		Ordinary.	Beer and Wine.					Tavern.	Shop.					
												$ c.	$ c.	$ c.
East Victoria.	*Omemee, Village													
	Fenelon Falls, Village	3					3					750 00	125 00	125 00
	*Fenelon, Township													
	*Bobcaygeon, Village													
	*Somerville													
	Bexley	2					2			2		240 00	40 00	40 00
	Digby													
	Verulam													
	Laxton													
	Emily													
	Transferred from previous year											8 30		
	Totals	5					5			2		998 30	165 00	165 00
West Victoria.	Lindsay, Town	8			1		9			1	20	4,090 00	1,469 95	1,469 95
	*Woodville, Village													
	*Eldon													
	Ops													
	Carden													
	Dalton													
	*Mariposa													
	Transferred from previous year													
	Totals	8			1		9			1	20	4,090 00	1,469 95	1,469 95

* Local Option.

SCHEDULE B.—Continued.

License District.	Municipality.	Tavern.		Six months.	Shop.	Club.	Total.	Extensions		Transfers.	Bartenders.	Amount received for licenses in each municipality	Proportion paid to each municipality	Proportion received by the Province
		Ordinary.	Beer and Wine.					Tavern.	Shop.					
												$ c.	$ c.	$ c.
North Waterloo	Waterloo Tp., N. Part	5					5					600 05	276 00	276 00
	Woolwich	5					5					500 00	230 00	230 00
	Wellesley	13			1		14			1		1,760 00	809 60	809 60
	Berlin, Town	9			2		11			1	14	5,528 00	2,542 88	2,542 88
	Waterloo, Town	7			1		8			1	10	2,820 00	1,297 20	1,297 20
	Elmira, Village	3			1		4					1,020 00	469 20	469 20
	Transferred from previous year											26 36		
	Totals	42			5		47			3	24	12,254 36	5,624 88	5,624 88
South Waterloo	*Galt, Town						*							
	Preston, Town	5			1		6				10	2,120 00	927 50	927 50
	Wilmot	9					9					1,080 00	472 50	472 50
	Waterloo Tp., S. Part	3					3					360 00	157 50	157 50
	Hespeler, Town	2					2				4	708 00	309 75	309 75
	*North Dumfries					1	1					50 00	21 88	21 87
	New Hamburg, Village	4			1		5			1		1,270 00	555 62	555 63
	Ayr, Village	2					2					500 00	218 75	218 75
	Transferred from previous year											67 36		
	Totals	25			2	1	28			1	14	6,155 36	2,663 50	2,663 50

* Local Option.

SCHEDULE B.—Statement by Municipalities, showing the number of Provincial Licenses, etc.—Continued.

License District.	Municipality.	Tavern.						Extensions		Transfers.	Bartenders.	Amount received for licenses in each municipality	Proportion paid to each municipality	Proportion received by the Province
		Ordinary.	Beer and Wine.	Six months.	Shop.	Club.	Total.	Tavern.	Shop.					
												$ c.	$ c.	$ c.
Welland	Niagara Falls, City	14	.....	.....	4	.....	18	.....	.....	3	21	8,142 00	3,745 32	3,745 32
	Crowland	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	120 00	55 20	55 20
	Chippawa, Village	2	.....	.....	1	.....	3	.....	.....	1	.....	770 00	354 20	354 20
	Fort Erie, Village	3	.....	.....	1	.....	4	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,020 00	469 20	469 20
	Port Colborne, Village	3	.....	1	1	.....	5	.....	.....	1	.....	1,145 00	526 70	526 70
	Humberstone	8	.....	1	.....	.....	9	.....	.....	1	.....	1,020 00	469 20	469 20
	Stamford	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	360 00	165 60	165 60
	*Thorold, Township	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Thorold, Town	3	.....	.....	1	.....	4	.....	.....	1	2	1,404 00	645 84	645 84
	Welland, Town	5	.....	.....	2	1	8	.....	.....	2	9	2,430 50	1,118 03	1,118 03
	Willoughby	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	240 00	110 40	110 40
	Bertie	7	.....	.....	.....	.....	7	.....	.....	2	.....	875 00	402 50	402 50
	Bridgeburg, Village	4	.....	.....	.....	.....	4	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,000 00	460 00	460 00
	Transferred from previous year	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	108 44	.....	.....
	Totals	55	.....	2	10	1	68	.....	.....	11	32	18,634 94	8,522 19	8,522 19
East Wellington	Mount Forest, Town	5	.....	.....	.....	.....	5	.....	.....	.....	4	1,758 00	703 20	703 20
	Elora, Village	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	750 00	300 00	300 00
	Nichol	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	1	.....	120 00	48 00	48 00
	Fergus, Village	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	.....	.....	1	.....	750 00	300 00	300 00
	*West Garafraxa	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	*Erin, Township	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Arthur, Township	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	120 00	48 00	48 00
	*West Luther	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Erin, Village	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	500 00	200 00	200 00
	Transferred from previous year	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	84 14	.....	.....
	Totals	15	.....	.....	.....	.....	15	.....	.....	2	4	4,082 14	1,599 20	1,599 20

* Local Option.

SCHEDULE B.—Continued.

License District.	Municipality.	Tavern.		Six months.	Shop.	Club.	Total.	Extensions		Transfers.	Bartenders.	Amount received for licenses in each municipality	Proportion paid to each municipality	Proportion received by the Province
		Ordinary.	Beer and Wine.					Tavern.	Shop.					
												$ c.	$ c.	$ c.
South Wellington ..	Pilkington							1				10 00	4 00	4 00
	*Eramosa													
	Guelph, Township	1					1					120 00	51 00	51 00
	Puslinch	2					2			2		240 00	104 00	104 00
	Guelph, City	13			2	1	16	1		1	27	7,729 00	3,304 51	3,304 50
	Transferred from previous year													
	Totals	16			2	1	19	2		3	27	8,099 00	3,463 51	3,463 50
West Wellington ..	Clifford, Village	2					2					500 00	208 34	208 33
	Arthur, Village	3					3					750 00	312 50	312 50
	Harriston, Town	4					4				3	1,086 00	452 50	452 50
	Drayton, Village	3					3					750 00	312 50	312 50
	Palmerston, Town	3			1		4			2	3	1,086 00	452 50	452 50
	*Maryborough													
	Minto													
	*Peel													
	Transferred from previous year											152 37		
	Totals	15			1		16			2	6	4,324 37	1,738 34	1,738 33

* Local Option.

SCHEDULE B.—Statement by Municipalities, showing the number of Provincial Licenses, etc.—Continued.

License District.	Municipality.	Tavern.						Extensions		Transfers.	Bartenders.	Amount received for licenses in each municipality	Proportion paid to each municipality	Proportion received by the Province
		Ordinary.	Beer and Wine.	Six months.	Shop.	Club.	Total.	Tavern.	Shop.					
												$ c.	$ c.	$ c.
North Wentworth ..	Dundas, Town	5	1	.....	1	.....	7	.....	.....	2	6	2,374 50	890 44	890 44
	*Beverley	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	West Flamborough	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	1	.....	240 00	90 00	90 00
	*East Flamborough	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Waterdown, Village	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	1	.....	500 00	187 50	187 50
	Transferred from previous year	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	138 70	.....	.....
	Totals	9	1	.....	1	.....	11	.....	.....	4	6	3,253 20	1,167 94	1,167 94
South Wentworth ..	*Binbrook	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	*Ancaster	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Saltfleet	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Barton	4	.....	.....	.....	1	5	.....	.....	.....	.....	530 00	98 33	98 34
	*Glanford	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Burlington Beach	2	.....	.....	.....	1	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	290 00	58 34	58 33
	Transferred from previous year	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	77 97	.....	.....
	Totals	6	.....	.....	.....	2	8	.....	.....	.....	.....	897 97	156 67	156 67
†Windsor	City of Windsor	23	.....	.....	3	.....	26	.....	.....	3	48	13,096 00	5,893 20	5,893 20
	Sandwich	6	.....	1	1	.....	8	.....	.....	2	17	2,659 00	1,196 55	1,196 55
	Walkerville	3	.....	.....	2	.....	5	.....	.....	.....	14	1,778 00	800 10	800 10
	Transferred from previous year	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Totals	32	.....	1	6	.....	39	.....	.....	5	79	17,533 00	7,889 85	7,889 85

* Local Option.

SCHEDULE B.—Continued.

License District.	Municipality.	Tavern.		Six months.	Shop.	Club.	Total.	Extensions		Transfers.	Bartenders.	Amount received for licenses in each municipality	Proportion paid to each municipality	Proportion received by the Province
		Ordinary.	Beer and Wine.					Tavern.	Shop.					
												$ c.	$ c.	$ c.
East York....	Scarborough	4				1	5					650 00	162 50	162 50
	*Markham, Township													
	York, east of Yonge St.	3				1	4					410 00	102 50	102 50
	Markham, Village	2					2					500 00	125 00	125 00
	*Richmond Hill, Village													
	*North Toronto, Town													
	Transferred from previous year											14 79		
	Totals	9				2	11					1,574 79	390 00	390 00
North York..	Aurora, Town	3					3				2	754 00	226 20	226 20
	Holland Landing, Village	1					1					250 00	75 00	75 00
	*North Gwillimbury													
	King	5					5			3		588 50	176 55	176 56
	*East Gwillimbury													
	*Whitchurch													
	*Newmarket, Town													
	Georgina	1					1					120 00	36 00	36 00
	*Stouffville, Village													
	Sutton, Village	2	1†				3			1		593 75	178 13	178 12
	Transferred from previous year													
	Totals	12	1				13			4	2	2,306 25	691 88	691 88

* Local Option. †6 months.

SCHEDULE B.—Statement by Municipalities, showing the number of Provincial Licenses, etc.—Concluded.

License District.	Municipality.	Tavern.		Six months.	Shop.	Club.	Total.	Extensions		Transfers.	Bartenders.	Amount received for licenses in each municipality	Proportion paid to each municipality	Proportion received by the Province
		Ordinary.	Beer and Wine.					Tavern.	Shop.					
												$ c.	$ c.	$ c.
West York....	York, west of Yonge St.	4	.....	.....	.....	1	5	.....	.....	1	.....	530 00	159 00	159 00
	*Vaughan	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Etobicoke	5	.....	.....	.....	.....	5	.....	.....	1	.....	600 00	180 00	180 00
	Woodbridge, Village	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	500 00	150 00	150 00
	*Weston, Village	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Mimico, Village	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	250 00	75 00	75 00
	Transferred from previous year	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	146 11	.....	.....
	Totals	12	.....	.....	.....	1	13	.....	.....	2	.....	2,026 11	564 00	564 00
	Grand Totals	1,531	†8	30	221	52	1,842	24	3	258	2,366	798,277 69	344,320 31	346,845 84

*Local Option. † 2 for 6 months.

SCHEDULE B.—ADDENDA.

Showing amounts collected under Municipal By-Laws for tavern and shop licenses in excess of Statutory Duties.

License District.	Municipality.	Number of Licenses.	Amount of Excess.
			$ c.
Algoma	Massey	2	900 00
	Blind River	4	1,600 00
Bruce, North	Albemarle	1	15 00
Brockville	Brockville	7½	1,690 00
Dundas	Chesterville	2	20 00
Elgin, East	Port Stanley	2½	25 00
Elgin, West	Dutton	2	20 00
Essex, North	Tilbury, N.	2	160 00
Essex, South	Essex	3	60 00
	Amherstburg	3	750 00
Fort William	Paipoonge	1	80 00
Glengarry	Lancaster	2	10 00
Grenville	Kemptville	2	300 00
Hastings, East	Hungerford	2	10 00
Hastings, North	Madoc	2	20 00
Kent, East	Blenheim	3	60 00
	Dresden	2	40 00
	Harwich	2	10 00
Kent, West	Tilbury	3	300 00
Lambton, West	Sombra	5	25 00
	Courtright	1	150 00
Leeds	Escott Front	½	40 00
	Gananoque	4½	675 00
Middlesex, North	Biddulph	1	15 00
Middlesex, West	Glencoe	3	30 00
Nipissing	Mattawa	4	80 00
	Widdifield	1	80 00
Northumberland, East	Percy	2	60 00
Ontario, South	Oshawa	4	80 00
	Whitby, East	2	20 00
Parry Sound, West	Christie	2	60 00
	Parry Sound	3½	1,575 00
	Foley	1	80 00
Rainy River	Emo	2	60 00
	Fort Frances	4	80 00
	Rainy River	4	80 00
	Dilke	2	160 00
Russell	Gloucester	4	40 00
	Russell	6	180 00
Simcoe, Centre	Flos	4	120 00
Simcoe, West	Alliston	3	450 00
Stormont	Finch	2⅔	69 00
Sturgeon Falls	Springer	1	45 00
	Caldwell	2	90 00
	Rutter and Dunnett	2	40 00
Sudbury	Chapleau	2	140 00
	Drury, D. and G.	2	140 00
Temiskaming	Haileybury	4	600 00
	Englehardt	2	1,000 00
Welland	Bertie	7	35 00
Wellington, West	Harriston	4	80 00
	Palmerston	4	80 00
York, East	Scarborough	4	120 00
York, North	King	4½	50 00

SCHEDULE C.

STATEMENT of the amounts received for Fines and Transfers in each License District for the license year 1911-12.

License District.	Amounts received for Fines.	Amounts received for Transfers.
	$ c.	$ c.
Addington	10 00	40 00
Algoma	457 50	773 34
Brant, North	291 25	.....
Brant, South	295 00	166 67
Brockville	100 00	540 00
Bruce, Centre	120 00	40 00
Bruce, North	274 00	45 00
Bruce, South	237 00	156 66
Carleton	50 00	80 00
Dufferin	.....	83 40
Dundas	120 00	83 34
Durham, East	20 00	240 01
Durham, West	.....	.....
Elgin, East	62 00	83 34
Elgin, West	300 00	500 01
Essex, North	335 00	419 98
Essex, South	50 00	90 00
Fort William	165 00	566 68
Frontenac	310 00	40 00
Glengarry	343 80	.....
Grenville	270 00	233 34
Grey, Centre	65 00	.....
Grey, North	65 00	116 67
Grey, South	394 00	40 00
Haldimand	240 00	123 34
Haliburton	50 00	.....
Halton	55 00	40 00
Hamilton	1,050 00	699 99
Hastings, East	135 00	40 00
Hastings, North	227 00	40 00
Hastings, West	460 00	449 99
Huron, Centre	415 00	116 67
Huron, North	180 00	316 67
Huron, South	192 00	166 68
Kenora	111 00	246 67
Kent, East	255 00	131 67
Kent, West	465 00	166 66
Kingston	285 00	1,000 02
Lambton, East	45 00	206 68
Lambton, West	70 00	450 00
Lanark, North	230 00	.....
Lanark South	250 00	266 67
Leeds	225 00	250 01

SCHEDULE C.—Continued.

STATEMENT of the amounts received for Fines and Transfers in each License District for the license year 1911-12.

License District.	Amounts received for Fines.	Amounts received for Transfers.
	$ c.	$ c.
Lennox	170 00	273 34
Lincoln	760 00	.....
London	480 00	.....
Manitoulin	450 00	.....
Middlesex, East	20 00	110 00
Middlesex, North	165 00	83 34
Middlesex, West	.....	173 33
Monck	335 00	.....
Muskoka	582 00	348 98
Nipissing	.....	383 34
Norfolk, North	185 00	116 67
Norfolk, South	10 00	250 02
Northumberland, East	34 90	50 00
Northumberland, West	65 00	150 00
Ontario, North	60 00	40 00
Ontario, South	188 00	673 35
Ottawa	395 00	3,033 37
Oxford, North	70 00	383 34
Oxford, South	100 00	116 67
Parry Sound, East	135 00	163 34
Parry Sound, West	288 00	80 00
Peel	315 00	80 00
Perth, North	170 00	1,040 02
Perth, South	175 00	.....
Peterborough, East	.....	.....
Peterborough, West	510 00	333 34
Port Arthur	254 00	206 67
Prescott	969 00	319 93
Prince Edward	145 00	116 66
Rainy River	1,240 00	170 00
Renfrew, North	95 00	300 00
Renfrew, South	275 00	246 66
Russell	60 00	203 35
Sault Ste. Marie	625 00	1,800 00
St. Catharines	.....	166 66
Simcoe, Centre	155 00	650 00
Simcoe, East	352 75	.....
Simcoe, South	85 00	83 34
Simcoe, West	.....	.....
Stormont	365 00	133 53
Sturgeon Falls	10 00	101 67
Sudbury	2,520 00	536 64
Temiskaming	10,655 00	166 67
Toronto	4,675 00	10,400 04
Victoria, East	165 00	80 00
Victoria West	382 00	150 00

SCHEDULE C.—Concluded.

STATEMENT of the amounts received for Fines and Transfers in each License District for the license year 1911-12.

License District.	Amounts received for Fines.	Amounts received for Transfers.
	$ c.	$ c.
Waterloo, North	165 00	323 32
Waterloo, South	385 00	90 00
Welland	849 60	1,070 03
Wellington, East	145 00	123 34
Wellington, South	595 00	246 66
Wellington, West	35 00	180 00
Wentworth, North	95 00	356 67
Wentworth, South	.....	.....
Windsor	420 00	733 35
York, East	25 00	80 00
York, North	80 00	161 27
York, West	220 00	80 00
Totals	40,979 80	36,288 87

SCHEDULE D.

STATEMENT, showing the amounts paid for expenses of Commissioners, salaries of Inspectors, office rent, postage, stationery, printing, advertising and legal expenses for the license year 1911-12, in each license district.

	$ c.
Addington	898 04
Algoma	1,423 34
Brant, North	621 16
Brant, South	1,353 88
Brockville	799 06
Bruce, Centre	703 22
Bruce, North	781 18
Bruce, South	722 76
Carleton	594 77
Dufferin	693 00
Dundas	568 46
Durham, East	719 81
Durham, West	609 35
Elgin, East	614 56
Elgin, West	1,327 91
Essex, North	1,164 83
Essex, South	819 43
Fort William	606 36
Frontenac	583 78
Glengarry	760 97
Grenville	573 89
Grey, Centre	763 81
Grey, North	1,171 50
Grey, South	723 79
Haldimand	741 74
Haliburton	288 50
Halton	646 89
Hamilton	2,006 88
Hastings, East	1,050 77
Hastings, North	894 47
Hastings, West	1,194 33
Huron, Centre	1,061 28
Huron, North	817 94
Huron, South	738 51
Kenora	1,223 96
Kent, East	1,077 11
Kent, West	1,282 73
Kingston	1,034 25
Lambton, East	922 07
Lambton, West	1,009 83
Lanark, North	1,091 61
Lanark, South	1,034 84
Leeds	849 42
Lennox	751 80
Lincoln	610 02
London	1,905 15
Manitoulin	837 26
Middlesex, East	734 60
Middlesex, North	904 00
Middlesex, West	737 33
Monck	516 95
Muskoka	900 86

SCHEDULE D.—Concluded.

Statement, etc.—*Concluded.*

	$ c.
Nipissing	877 30
Norfolk, North	737 89
Norfolk, South	604 14
Northumberland, East	594 64
Northumberland, West	701 80
Ontario, North	948 40
Ontario, South	761 60
Ottawa	2,574 01
Oxford, North	720 71
Oxford, South	1,208 18
Parry Sound, East	786 95
Parry Sound, West	815 49
Peel	869 58
Perth, North	1,089 00
Perth, South	680 63
Peterborough, East	783 99
Peterborough, West	1,150 15
Port Arthur	1,441 12
Prescott	1,153 16
Prince Edward	568 79
Rainy River	960 42
Renfrew, North	999 98
Renfrew, South	911 19
Russell	934 90
Sault Ste. Marie	1,014 61
St. Catharines, City	752 10
Simcoe, Centre	1,048 63
Simcoe, East	919 97
Simcoe, South	719 20
Simcoe, West	.....
Stormont	1,362 61
Sturgeon Falls	558 22
Sudbury	1,030 69
Temiskaming	1,676 79
Toronto	8,054 30
Victoria, East	634 72
Victoria, West	978 68
Waterloo, North	874 46
Waterloo, South	765 98
Welland	1,454 25
Wellington, East	809 13
Wellington, South	1,170 13
Wellington, West	833 75
Wentworth, North	669 99
Wentworth, South	504 25
Windsor	1,603 29
York, East	703 70
York, North	856 15
York, West	864 51
Total	$99,198 09

RECAPITULATION

OF

RECEIPTS AND EXPENDITURES,

1911-12.

Total Receipts for Licenses, Schedule "B"	$798,277 69	
" " " Fines, " "C"	40,979 80	
" " " Transfers, " "C"	36,288 87	
		$875,546 36
Paid to Municipalities, Schedule "B"	$344,320 31	
" Province, " "B"	346,845 84	
" " " "C"	77,268 67	
" for Inspectors' Salaries, Commissioners and Office Expenses, Schedule "D"	99,198 09	
Balances transferred to 1912-13	7,913 45	
		$875,546 36

SCHEDULE E.

Giving names and addresses of holders of Distiller's, Brewer's, Brewer's Warehouse, Sample and Wholesale licenses for 1911-12.

Distillers.

Corby, H., Distilling Co., Limited, Belleville.
General Distillery Co., Limited, Toronto.
Gooderham & Worts, Limited, Toronto.
Hamilton Distillery Co., Hamilton.
Maclaren, John A., Estate of, Perth.
Spalding & Stewart, Perth.
Seagram, Joseph E., Waterloo.
Walker & Sons Co., The Hiram, Limited, Walkerville.
Wiser & Sons, The Jos., Limited, Prescott.

Brewers.

Barrie Malting and Extract Co., Barrie
Berlin Lion Brewing Co., Limited, Berlin.
Bernhardt, V. P., Preston.
Bixell Brewing and Malting Co., Brantford
Bowie & Co.'s Brewery, Limited, Brockville.
Brading Brewing Co., Limited, Ottawa.
British American Brewing Co., Limited, Windsor.
Calcutt Brewing and Malting Co., Limited, Peterborough.
Carling Brewing and Malting Co., Limited, London.
Capital Brewing Co., Limited, Ottawa.
Copland Brewing Co., Limited, Toronto.
Cosgrave Brewery Co., Limited, Toronto.
Cronmiller & White Brewing and Malting Co., Limited, Port Colborne.
Devlin, Felix, Stratford.
Dominion Brewing Co., Limited, Toronto.
Egmondville Brewing Co., Egmondville.
Farquarson & Granger, Limited, Walkerton.
Fisher, John, Portsmouth.
Grant Spring Brewing Co., Limited, Hamilton.
Hamilton, Joseph, London.
Heisz & Tiede, Formosa.
Holliday, W. R., Guelph.
Heuther, Jacob C., Neustadt.
Hamilton Brewing Association, Limited, Hamilton.
Kakabeka Falls Brewing Co., Fort William.
Kemp, D. C., Hornby.
Korman Brewing Co., Limited, Toronto.
Kuntz Brewery, Limited, The, Waterloo.
Labatt, Limited, John, London.
Lakewood Brewery Co., Kenora.
McCarthy, Sons & Co., Limited, Prescott.
New Ontario Brewing Co., Limited, North Bay.
O'Keefe Brewery Co., of Toronto, Limited, Toronto.
Oland, Jno. C., Woodstock.
Raw, Mary, New Hamburgh.
Reinhardt Salvador Brewery, Ltd., Toronto.
Roy, James A., Belleville.
Rudolph & Begg, St. Thomas.
Schwan, David, Carlsruhe.
Simpson, W. H., Lindsay.
Sleeman & Sons, Limited, Guelph.
Soo Falls Brewing Co., Limited, Sault Ste. Marie.
Stevenson, Robert, Kingston.
Superior Brewing and Malting Co., Limited, Port Arthur.
Schwan, William, Owen Sound.
Sudbury Brewing and Malting Co., Limited, Sudbury.
St. Lawrence Brewery, Limited, Cornwall.
Taylor & Bates, St. Catharines.
Toronto Brewing & Malting Co., Limited, Toronto.
Walkerville Brewing Co., Limited, Walkerville.
Watson, John, Listowel.
Wright, Alfred J., Orillia.

Brewers' Warehouses.

Barrie	The Kuntz Brewery, Limited.
Belleville	Berlin Lion Brewing Co., Limited.
	Grant Spring Brewing Co.
Berlin	Sleeman & Sons, Limited.
	Hamilton Brewing Association, Limited, 1 mo.
	O'Keefe Brewery Co., Limited.
Brantford	O'Keefe Brewery Co., Limited, 6 mos.
	Walkerville Brewing Co., Limited, 3 mos.
Brockville	Capital Brewing Co., Limited.
	Hamilton Brewing Association, Limited.
Cobourg	O'Keefe Brewery Co., of Toronto, Limited.
	Reinhardt Salvador Brewery, Limited.
Chatham	John Labatt, Limited.
	British American Brewing Co.
Fort William	Reinhardt Salvador Brewery, Limited.
	Soo Falls Brewing Co., Limited.
	Superior Brewing Co., Limited.
Guelph	The Kuntz Brewery, Limited .....
Hamilton	Carling Brewing and Malting Co., of London, Limited.
	Dominion Brewing Co.
	John Labatt, Limited.
	The Kuntz Brewery, Limited.
Lindsay	The Kuntz Brewery, Limited.

SCHEDULE E.—Concluded.

Niagara Falls	Reinhardt Salvador Brewery, Limited.
Ottawa	Carling Brewing and Malting Co., of London Limited. John Labatt, Limited. O'Keefe Brewery Co., of Toronto, Limited. Grant Spring Brewing Co., Limited. McCarthy, Sons, & Co. Sudbury Brewing Co. Hamilton Brewing Association, Limited.
Perth	O'Keefe Brewery Co.
Penetanguishene	The Kuntz Brewery, Limited.
Parry Sound	do.
Port Arthur	Soo Falls Brewing Co., Kakabeka Falls Brewing Co.
Smith's Falls	O'Keefe Brewery Co.
Stratford	The Kuntz Brewery, Limited. C. N. Heuther.
Sudbury	The Kuntz Brewery, Limited.
Sault Ste. Marie	Walkerville Brewing Co., Limited. Sudbury Brewing Co.
Toronto	Carling Brewing and Malting Co., of London, Limited. John Lahatt, Limited. Sleeman & Sons, Limited. Hamilton Brewing Association. The Kuntz Brewery, Limited.
Trenton	Berlin Lion Brewing Co., Limited.
Wallaceburg	British American Brewing Co., Limited.
Woodstock	The Kuntz Brewery, Limited.

Wholesale Licenses.

Berlin	Randall & Roos.
Hamilton	Turner & Co. Scarrone, L. P. Hamilton Wine & Spirits' Vaults, Ltd. W. G. Reid, 6 mos.
Kingston	Gillespie & Co., of Montreal.
London	Garvey, John, & Sons.
Ottawa	Bate, H. N., & Son. Grant, Jos. Major, S. J., Ltd. National Breweries Ltd. of Quebec. Ross, W. A., & Bro., of New York. Major & Soubliere, Limited.
Peterborough	A. Elliott & Co.
Sault Ste. Marie	Geo. A. McNally.
Toronto	Calvert, J. H. Ciceri, Chas. A. Edwards, F., & Co. Foy & Co., Geo. J. Howard, Wilson S. Perkins, Ince & Co. Roblin, D. O.
Montreal	Hudon Hebert & Cie. Robertson, J., & Co., Limited. St. Charles, F. X., & Co., Townsend, S. B., & Co., Chaput, Fils, et Cie. J. H. R. Molson & Bros. Boivin, Wilson & Co. Hill, Thompson & Co.

Sample and Commission Licenses.

D. M. O'Meara	(L. A. Wilson & Co., Montreal.)
And. Gorrie	(Meagher Bros. & Co., Montreal.)
J. Marcon	(Stroh Brewery Co., Detroit.)
H. M. Stanway	(J. Hope & Co., Montreal.)
I. H. Oswald	(Law, Young & Co., Montreal.)
F. H. Lauder	(J. M. Douglass & Co., Montreal.)
W. C. Wonham	(W. C. Wonham & Sons, Montreal.)
F. R. Scandrett.	(Geo. Perceival & Co., Montreal, 3 mos.)
W. Meagher	(Larne & Cloutbier, Ltd. Montreal.)

SCHEDULE F.—Showing Statutory Duties payable for tavern, shop and wholesale licenses in the Province of Ontario.

In a city having a population of more than 200,000:

For a tavern license $1,600
For a shop license 1,000

In a city having a population of more than 100,000 and less than 200,000:

For a tavern license $1,200
For a shop license 1,000

In a city having a population of more than 30,000 and not more than 100,000:

For a tavern license $700
For a shop license 700

In a city or town having a population of more than 10,000 and not more than 30,000:

For a tavern license $500
For a shop license 500

In a city having a population of 10,000 or less and in a town having a population of more than 5,000 and not more than 10,000:

For a tavern license $450
For a shop license 450

In a town or incorporated village having a population of more than 2,000 and not more than 5,000:

For a tavern license $350
For a shop license 350

In a town or incorporated village having a population of 2,000 or less:

For a tavern license $250
For a shop license 270

In a township:

For a tavern license $120
For a shop license 200

Provided that in any locality in a Provincial Judicial District other than an incorporated city, town or village there shall be payable:

For a tavern license $120

And provided that in a city, town, village, or other municipality, or a locality without municipal organization in a Provincial Judicial District, there shall be payable:

For a shop license $500

For a beer and wine license a fee of three-fourths of that imposed for a tavern license in the municipality or unorganized district in which the beer and wine license is issued.

For each wholesale license $500
For each sample and commission license 300

For every transfer of a tavern or shop license a fee amounting to one-third of the fee payable for the license transferred.

Provided that the Lieutenant-Governor in Council may increase the duties payable for tavern or shop licenses in any Provincial Judicial District or in any municipality or locality situated therein to such an amount as may be deemed proper, and such increase shall take effect as may be directed by Order-in-Council or from the date of the publication thereof in the *Ontario Gazette*.

In addition to above fees for tavern licenses there shall be paid a sum equal to five per cent. on all daily sales of liquor and receipts of the bar in excess of $60.00 in cities of 100,000 population and over, and in excess of $50.00 in all other municipalities.

SCHEDULE G.

Showing municipalities in which Local Option is in force in 1912.

License District.	Municipality.	Status.	Dunkin Act or Local Option.	Year of passing.	No. of voters on list.	Vote for.	Against.	Majority for.	No. of licenses cut off	Remarks.
Addington ...	Kennebec	Tp.	L.O.	1909	308	181	42	139	1	
	Oso	"	"	1912	228	136	68	68	2	
Algoma	Johnson	"	"	1905	296	109	61	48	..	
	MacDonald, Meredith and Aberdeen ...	"	"	1905	249	101	33	68	..	
	Thessalon	"	"	1906	212	77	28	49	..	
	Bruce Mines	Vil.	"	1910	199	86	51	35	2	
	†Tarbutt & Tarbutt, add'l.....	Tp.	"	1905	.....	.....	.....	.....	..	
Brant, North..	Onondaga	"	"	1907	361	152	91	61	2	Car. '10, mj. 147
	Brantford	"	"	1910	2,137	999	521	478	3	
	Burford	"	"	1910	1,574	728	449	279	2	
	Dumfries, S.	"	"	1910	837	356	234	122	2	
Brant, South..	Oakland	"	"	1910	348	194	91	103	1	
Brockville....	Yonge & Escott, R....	"	"	1909	438	264	95	169	2	
Bruce, Centre.	Huron	"	"	1907	1,019	529	197	332	2	
	Kincardine	"	"	1910	777	407	127	280	1	
	Chesley	Vil.	"	1910	553	267	176	91	3	
	Paisley	"	"	1911	288	138	75	63	3	
Bruce, North..	Amabel	Tp.	"	1906	940	295	219	76	1	Car. '09, mj. 239
	Southampton	Vil.	"	1906	518	233	157	76	2	" " " 48
	Tara	"	"	1906	215	89	76	13	2	" " " 19
	Bruce	Tp.	"	1907	962	300	149	151	1	" '10, " 283
	Arran	"	"	1907	761	372	196	176	1	
	Saugeen	"	"	1907	508	232	153	79	1	
	Eastnor	"	"	1910	468	261	122	139	3	
	Lindsay	"	"	1910	219	84	28	56	..	
Bruce, South..	Teeswater	Vil.	"	1910	286	160	87	73	3	
	Kinloss	Tp.	"	1912	672	321	135	186	1	
	Lucknow.....	Vil.	"	1912	315	209	70	139	3	
Carleton	Goulburn	Tp.	"	1907	810	353	212	141	2	
	Huntley	"	"	1907	660	286	112	174	2	
	March	"	"	1907	332	145	88	57	2	Car. '10, mj. 72
	Torbolton	"	"	1910	312	114	75	39	..	
	Nepean	"	"	1910	1,816	709	361	348	..	
	*Richmond. W.	Vil.	"	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	..	
Dufferin	Amaranth	Tp.	"	1894	878	215	80	135	1	Car. '09, mj. 236
	E. Garafraxa	"	"	1895	618	201	157	44	1	" '07, " 100
	E. Luther	"	"	1893	639	311	186	125	2	
	Melancthon	"	"	1898	1,145	415	234	179	2	
	Mulmur	"	"	1908	1,020	461	198	263	2	
	Mono	"	"	1910	.....	509	112	397	..	
	Orangeville	Town.	"	1910	850	583	250	133	6	
	Shelburne	Vil.	"	1910	365	203	112	91	3	
Dundas	Mountain	Tp.	"	1906	411	286	125	161	2	Car. '09, mj. 290
	Winchester	Vil.	"	1907	374	198	83	115	2	
	Iroquois	"	"	1909	376	183	94	89	2	
Durham, East.	Cavan	Tp.	"	1905	1,015	256	71	185	2	
	Hope	"	"	1906	.....	358	307	51	1	
	Manvers	"	"	1907	1,118	529	213	316	2	
	Millbrook	Vil.	"	1908	327	202	82	120	3	
Durham, West.	Clarke	Tp.	"	1905	1,368	641	189	452	2	
	Cartwright	"	"	1904	559	284	111	173	1	
	Darlington	"	"	1900	1,295	438	73	365	1	
	Bowmanville	Town.	"	1909	908	456	233	223	3	
Elgin, East ..	Yarmouth	Tp.	"	1905	1,770	663	508	155	4	Car. '08, mj. 240
	Malahide	"	"	1909	1,280	662	241	421	..	

* Part of Goulburn Township when L.O. carried.
† Township separated from Johnson, etc., in 1912.

SCHEDULE G.—*Continued.*

Showing municipalities in which Local Option is in force in 1912.—Continued.

License District.	Municipality.	Status.	Dunkin Act or Local Option.	Year of passing.	No. of voters on list.	Vote for.	Against.	Majority for.	No. of licenses cut off	Remarks.
Elgin, West ..	Southwold	Tp.	L.O.	1906	1,348	536	315	221	4	
	Dunwich	"	"	1910	1,200	481	300	181	2	
	Rodney	Vil.	"	1911	260	136	80	56	2	
	Aldborough	Tp.	"	1911	1,296	580	330	250	1	
Essex, North..	Sandwich, South ...	Tp.	L.O.	1910	515	254	111	143	2	
Essex, South..	N. Colchester	"	D.A.	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	..	
	S. Gosfield	"	L.O.	1907	658	313	173	140	1	B. and W.
	Mersea	"	"	1907	1,373	646	319	327	1	
	Tilbury, W.	"	"	1910	514	264	166	98	3	
	Colchester, S.	"	"	1910	823	410	173	237	1	
	Kingsville	Town	"	1910	491	257	140	117	2	
	Leamington	"	"	1910	822	444	213	231	3	
Frontenac ...	Kingston	Tp.	"	1906	1,040	349	301	48	5	
	Storrington	"	"	1892	614	233	195	38	3	
	Portland	"	"	1907	926	433	189	244	3	Car.'10, mj. 295
	Pittsburgh	"	"	1908	775	275	174	101	3	
	Kennebec.....	"	"	1909	308	181	42	139	1	
	Longboro'.....	"	"	1911	753	343	204	139	2	
Glengarry	Charlottenburgh ...	"	"	1910	1,390	573	362	211	5	
	Kenyon	"	"	1911	1,240	596	255	341	4	
	Lancaster	Vil.	"	1911	205	115	58	57	2	
	Lochiel	Tp.	"	1911	1,178	556	277	279	2	
	Maxville	Vil.	"	1911	271	149	64	85	1	
	Alexandria	Town	"	1911	456	224	120	104	3	
Grenville	Cardinal	Vil.	"	1905	314	121	117	7	2	Car.'08, mj. 177
	Oxford	Tp.	"	1910	975	414	255	159	2	
	Augusta	"	"	1910	1,200	491	308	183	2	
	Wolford	"	"	1911	570	283	153	130	1	
Grey, Centre..	Euphrasia	"	"	1905	1,218	332	276	56	1	
	Artemesia	"	"	1906	1,148	521	212	309	6	
	Collingwood	"	"	1906	1,127	394	313	81	..	" " " 249
	Osprey	"	"	1906	1,003	379	273	106	2	
	Thornbury	Town	"	1906	278	120	89	31	2	" '09 " 49
	Holland	Tp.	"	1910	1,049	397	224	173	2	
	†Flesherton.....	Vil.	"	1906	.....	.....	.....	.....	..	
Grey, North...	Sarawak	Tp.	D.A.	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	..	
	Derby	"	L.O.	1906	632	335	80	255	..	
	Keppel	"	"	1906	1,134	441	161	355	2	
	Owen Sound	Town	"	1906	2,300	1,238	762	438	13	" " " 186
	Sydenham	Tp.	"	1906	1,170	686	238	448	3	
	*Shallow Lake	Vil.	"	1906	.....	.....	.....	.....	..	
Grey, South ..	Egremont	Tp.	"	1906	995	504	206	298	1	" " " 360
	Proton	"	"	1907	827	456	227	229	3	
	Durham	Town	"	1908	666	297	179	118	3	
	Dundalk	Vil.	"	1910	264	132	85	47	3	
	Bentinck	Tp.	"	1910	1,048	377	234	143	2	
Haliburton ...	Dysart	"	"	1910	370	162	78	84	1	
	Glamorgan.....	"	"	1912	98	59	24	35	1	
Haldimand ...	Seneca	"	"	1909	600	317	170	147	2	
	Walpole.....	"	"	1912	1,146	424	78	346	3	
Halton	Nassagaweya	"	"	1906	686	330	156	174	1	
	Trafalgar	"	"	1906	1,176	272	174	98	1	
	Nelson	"	"	1910	1,112	463	175	288	..	
	Acton	Vil.	"	1910	481	235	139	96	3	
Hastings, East	Tweed	"	"	1909	413	213	124	89	4	
	Thurlow	Tp.	"	1909	1,600	705	443	162	4	

*Part of Keppel Township when L. O. carried.

† Part of Artemesia Township when L. O. carried.

SCHEDULE G.—*Continued.*

Showing municipalities in which Local Option is in force in 1912.—*Continued.*

License District.	Municipality.	Status.	Dunkin Act or Local Option.	Year of passing.	No. of voters on list.	Vote for.	Against.	Majority for.	No. of licenses cut off	Remarks.
Hastings, N...	Huntingdon	Tp.	L.O.	1906	790	41[6]	149	267	..	Car. '07, mj.75
	Madoc	"	"	1902	.....	432	195	237	2	
	Rawdon	"	"	1902	.....	272	169	103	3	
	Stirling	Vil.	"	1908	283	151	86	65	3	
	Limerick	Tp.	"	1909	117	45	5	40	1	
	Tudor	"	"	1909	252	117	61	56	1	
	Wollaston	"	"	1909	213	128	21	107	1	
	Faraday	"	"	1910	234	101	49	52	..	
	Dungannon	"	"	1910	247	102	54	48	1	
Hastings, West	Sidney	"	"	1909	1,633	855	322	533	4	
Huron, Centre.	Colborne	"	"	1910	600	307	178	129	2	
	Hullett	"	"	1905	894	357	349	8	2	Car. '08, mj.116
Huron, North.	Wawonosh E.	"	"	1906	565	158	88	70	1	
	Ashfield	"	"	1909	1,009	512	266	246	4	
	Grey	"	"	1910	1,060	514	202	312	4	
	Howick	"	"	1911	1,117	511	274	237	..	
Huron, South .	Stanley	"	"	1907	611	288	118	170	2	
	Usborne	"	"	1907	702	352	178	174	1	
	Tuckersmith	"	"	1910	715	305	197	108	2	
Kent, East ...	Camden	"	"	1905	886	295	252	43	1	Car. '08, mj. 116
	Orford	"	"	1910	956	487	247	240	1	
	Blenheim.....	Town	"	1912	400	223	126	97	3	
	Harwich.....	Tp.	"	1912	1,875	670	443	227	2	
	Howard.....	"	"	1912	1,157	445	281	164	1	
Kent, West ..	Raleigh	"	"	1904	1,645	522	463	59	2	Car. '07, mj. 113
	Tilbury, E.	"	"	1891	889	323	152	171	4	
Lamhton, East	Arkona	Vil.	"	1906	170	72	49	23	2	" '09, " 14
	Euphemia	Tp.	"	1906	650	243	225	17	3	" " " 245
	Warwick	"	"	1906	1,049	471	189	282	..	
	Wyoming	"	"	1909	242	132	65	67	3	
	Brooke	"	"	1910	1,088	541	214	327	1	
	Plympton.....	"	"	1911	1,132	392	140	252	1	
	Bosanquet.....	"	"	1912	719	325	187	135	1	
Lambton, West	Dawn	"	"	1905	.....	371	300	71	1	
	Enniskillen	"	"	1906	650	243	226	17	4	
	Moore	"	"	1906	1,483	586	455	131	8	Car. '09, mj. 300
	Sarnia	"	"	1906	749	351	147	204	1	
	Point Edward.....	Vil.	"	1912	181	93	65	23	1	
Lanark, North	Lanark	Tp.	"	1890	449	149	42	107	2	" '07 " 336
	Dalhousie	"	"	1906	508	249	124	125	1	
	Almonte	Town	"	1910	781	327	187	140	4	
	Beckwith	Tp.	"	1910	496	208	65	143	1	
	Pakenham	"	"	1910	510	274	140	134	3	
	Ramsey	"	"	1910	688	332	173	159	..	
Lanark, South	S. Sherbrooke	"	"	1907	260	107	59	48	1	
Leeds	Leeds & Lansdowne, Front	"	"	1900	1,203	411	338	73	1	
	Leeds & Lansdowne, Rear	"	"	1910	729	361	214	147	2	
	Athens	Vil.	"	1909	438	264	95	169	2	
Lennox	Richmond	"	"	1907	824	401	145	256	1	
	Ernestown.....	Tp.	"	1910	1,105	519	320	199	3	

SCHEDULE G.—*Continued.*

Showing municipalities in which Local Option is in force in 1912.—Continued.

License District.	Municipality.	Status.	Dunkin Act or Local Option.	Year of passing.	No. of voters on list.	Vote for.	Against.	Majority for.	No. of licenses cut off	Remarks.
Lincoln	Niagara	Tp.	L.O.	1904	734	224	208	16	3	Car. '10, mj. 53
	Beamsville	Vil.	"	1906	.....	109	103	6	3	" '07 " 31
	Grimsby, N.	Tp.	"	1906	653	202	101	101	..	" '10 " 48
	Grimsby, S.	"	"	1906	518	179	149	30	2	" '10 " 142
	Clinton	"	"	1906	.....	265	70	195	..	" '09 " 31
Manitoulin ...	Tehkummah	"	"	1900	103	54	22	32	..	
	Carnarvon.....	"	"	1912	193	107	56	51	1	
Middlesex, E..	Nissouri, W.	"	"	1907	890	415	203	212	3	
	Dorchester, N.	"	"	1910	1,184	554	354	200	4	
	Westminster	"	"	1910	1,870	824	482	342	3	
Middlesex, N..	E. Williams	"	"	1905	619	193	168	25	2	
	Adelaide	"	"	1910	750	425	157	268	2	
	Ailsa Craig	Vil.	"	1910	243	146	58	88	2	
	Strathroy	Town	"	1910	1,010	477	309	168	5	
Middlesex, W..	Caradoc	Tp.	"	1909	1,148	605	297	308	3	
	Lobo	"	"	1910	1,050	409	237	172	2	
	Ekfrid.....	"	"	1912	850	377	218	159	2	
Monck	Gainsboro'	Tp.	L.O.	1893	893	385	202	183	2	
	Pelham	"	D.A.	....	.....	.....	.....	.....	..	Car. '07, mj. 332
	Caistor	"	L.O.	1908	571	270	114	156	1	
	Wainfleet	"	"	1910	1,013	419	204	215	1	
Muskoka	McLean and Ridout.	"	"	1904	229	74	59	15	2	" '07 and 10
	Morrison	"	"	1906	.....	111	35	76	1	
	Port Carling	Vil.	"	1907	130	50	28	22	1	" '10, mj. 2
	Brunel	Tp.	"	1908	150	100	26	74	..	
	Bracebridge.....	Town.	"	1911	689	337	210	127	3	
Nipissing	Dymond	Tp.	"	1907	175	46	20	26	..	
	Jocelyn	"	"	1907	208	61	15	46	..	
Norfolk, North	Windham	"	"	1905	1,221	402	220	182	3	
	Waterford	Vil.	"	1907	367	168	98	70	3	
Norfolk, South	Walsingham, N.	Tp.	"	1907	598	239	90	149	2	
	Charlotteville.....	"	"	1912	952	396	238	158	2	
N'mberland, E.	Cramahe	"	"	1907	1,026	525	218	307	1	
	Murray	"	"	1908	1,070	577	196	381	2	
	Seymour	"	"	1908	1,176	521	107	414	1	
	Brighton	Vil.	"	1908	641	316	150	166	2	
	Colborne	"	"	1908	407	206	101	105	3	
	Campbellford	Town.	"	1908	798	372	241	131	4	
	Percy.....	Tp.	"	1912	964	493	272	221	2	
N'mberland, W	Haldimand	Tp.	"	1906	1,412	473	386	87	1	
	S. Monaghan	"	"	1906	298	101	6	95	1	
	Hamilton	"	"	1908	1,284	575	273	302	5	
Ontario, North	Scott	"	"	1906	748	251	214	37	2	
	Uxbridge	"	"	1910	1,021	420	237	183	3	
	Beaverton	Vil.	"	1911	343	169	111	58	2	
	Cannington.....	"	"	1912	389	193	94	99	2	
Ontario, South	Reach	Tp.	"	1899	1,223	272	174	98	3	
	Pickering	"	"	1906	1,752	694	489	205	5	Car. '09, mj. 320
	Whitby	"	"	1910	680	306	195	111	2	
Oxford, North.	E. Nissouri	"	"	1906	899	338	311	27	1	
	Blenheim	"	"	1910	1,376	704	331	373	4	
Oxford, South.	E. Oxford	"	"	1905	693	243	194	49	1	
	N. Oxford	"	"	1906	411	177	149	28	2	Car. '09, mj. 132
	Norwich, S.	"	"	1907	825	333	215	118	2	
	Norwich	Vil.	"	1908	408	217	122	95	3	

SCHEDULE G.—*Continued.*

Showing municipalities in which Local Option is in force in 1912.—Continued.

License District.	Municipality.	Status.	Dunkin Act or Local Option.	Year of passing.	No. of voters on list.	Vote for.	Against.	Majority for.	No. of licenses cut off	Remarks.
P'ry Sound, W.	McDougall	Tp.	L.O.	1891	130	30	9	21	..	" '07, " 6
	McKellar	"	"	1908	.....	70	33	37	..	
Peel	Chinguacousy	"	"	1907	1,213	480	308	172	2	
	Albion	"	"	1910	936	440	283	157	3	
	Caledon	Tp.	"	1910	1,388	627	408	219	5	
Perth, South..	Fullerton	"	"	1907	701	346	172	174	1	
	Downie	"	"	1910	908	417	249	168	3	
Peterboro', E..	Dummer	"	"	1906	658	288	126	162	1	
	Otonabee	"	"	1906	1,011	376	181	195	1	
	Asphodel	"	"	1908	584	289	147	142	1	
	Norwood	"	"	1908	299	178	63	115	2	
	Havelock	Vil.	"	1909	485	217	86	131	3	
	Chandos	Tp.	"	1912	250	103	67	36	..	
Peterboro', W.	Smith	Tp.	"	1905	900	429	271	158	4	Car.'09, mj. 61
	Lakefield	Vil.	"	1906	391	182	141	41	2	
	Harvey	Tp.	"	1908	389	203	83	120	..	
Port Arthur ..	Oliver	Vil.	"	1892	.....	51	11	40	..	
	Schreiber	Tp.	"	1908	162	63	36	27	2	
Prescott	W. Hawkesbury	"	"	1898	350	98	64	34	5	
	Vankleek Hill	Vil.	"	1911	405	212	129	83	5	
Prince Edward	Hallowell	"	D.A.	1866	....	.....	....	....	..	
	S. Marysburgh	Tp.	L.O.	1897	531	211	77	134	2	
	Ameliasburgh	Tp.	"	1906	953	295	219	76	1	
	Sophiasburgh	"	"	1906	749	253	100	153	1	
	Hillier	"	"	1909	579	320	120	200	1	
	Wellington	Vil.	"	1909	334	170	105	65	2	
	*Bloomfield	"	D.A.	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	..	
Rainy River..	Lavalee	Tp.	L.O.	1912	232	108	41	67	3	
Renfrew, N...	Cobden	Vil.	"	1910	219	102	61	41	2	
	Westmeath	Tp.	"	1910	884	443	85	358	3	
Renfrew, S....	McNabb	"	"	1906	970	340	184	156	3	Car.'09, mj, 411
	Brougham	"	"	1909	110	47	25	22	2	
	Renfrew	Town	"	1910	851	371	232	139	8	
	Bagot & B.	Tp.	"	1912	285	164	61	103	3	
Russell	Osgoode	"	"	1906	1,443	597	349	248	5	
S. Ste. Marie..	Sault Ste. Marie	Town	"	1891	500	67	52	15	3	Shop only.
	Korah	Tp.	"	1905	750	300	200	100	..	
Simcoe, Centre	Sunnidale	"	"	1910	750	374	168	206	1	
Simcoe, East..	Oro	"	L.O.	1906	1,099	423	142	281	1	
	Midland	Town	"	1907	940	477	234	243	5	
	Orillia	"	"	1907	1,302	585	219	316	..	Shops only.
	Medonte	Tp.	"	1908	1,089	544	273	271	6	
	Orillia	Town	"	1910	1,489	715	440	275	..	
	†Coldwater	Vil.	"	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	..	
	Orillia	Tp.	"	1912	1,150	408	217	191	1	
Simcoe, South	Bolton	Vil.	"	1906	.....	101	90	11	2	
	Tecumseh	Tp.	"	1907	1,138	474	288	186	2	
	W. Gwillimbury	"	"	1907	786	335	145	190	..	
	Innisfil	"	"	1907	1,238	513	233	280	3	Car.'10mj. 457,
	Beeton	Vil.	"	1910	234	121	59	62	2	
	Tottenham	"	"	1910	223	111	70	41	2	

*Part of Hallowell Township when D. A. was carried.
†Part of Medonte Township when Local Option carried.

SCHEDULE G.—Concluded.

Showing municipalities in which Local Option is in force 1912.—Concluded

License District.	Municipality	Status.	Dunkin Act or Local Option.	Year of passing.	No. of voters on list.	Vote for.	Against.	Majority for.	No. of licenses cut off	Remarks.
Simcoe, West.	Nottawasaga	Tp.	L.O.	1902	1,807	635	455	170	2	" '09, " 352
	Creemore	Vil.	"	1908	228	120	57	63	2	
	Collingwood	Town	"	1910	2,109	918	557	361	9	
	Alliston	"	"	1910	421	213	137	76	4	
	Stayner	"	"	1910	374	178	109	69	3	
	Essa	Tp.	"	1910	1,146	513	241	272	4	
	Tossorontio	"	"	1910	529	254	152	102	2	
Stormont	Osnabruck	"	"	1906	1,575	536	434	102	7	" " " 200
	Finch	Vil.	"	1910	158	72	43	29	1	
	Roxborough	Tp.	"	1911	1,348	619	377	242	4	
Temiskaming	Harley	"	"	1907	182	29	13	16	..	
Victoria, East.	Fenelon	"	"	1904	.....	231	97	134	2	" " " 345
	Omemee	Vil.	"	1908	192	97	55	42	2	
	Somerville	Tp.	"	1908	553	226	137	89	2	
	Bobcaygeon	Vil.	"	1910	325	158	74	84	2	
Victoria, West	Mariposa	Tp.	"	1892	1,399	397	394	73	..	Repeal de-
	Eldon	"	"	1908	861	387	208	179	5	feated 1898
	Woodville	Vil.	"	1908	147	75	38	37	1	and 1902.
Waterloo, S.	N. Dumfries	Tp.	"	1907	725	312	160	152	2	
	Galt	Town	"	1910	2,718	1,337	878	459	9	
Wellington, E.	W. Garafraxa	Tp.	"	1905	850	302	235	67	2	Carried in '93,
	Erin	"	"	1908	1,120	499	292	207	4	'98 and 1905.
	Luther, W.	"	"	1910	637	250	127	123	1	
Wellington, S.	Eramosa	"	"	1910	793	378	209	169	3	
Wellington, W.	Maryborough	"	"	1905	848	453	255	198	3	
	Peel	"	"	1906	1,100	438	314	124	4	Car.'09. mj. 18
Wentworth, N.	Beverly	Tp.	"	1908	1,265	611	288	323	2	
	Flamboro, E.	"	"	1911	890	352	216	136	2	
Wentworth, S.	Binbrook	"	"	1899	408	185	87	98	1	
	Ancaster	"	"	1908	1,235	579	388	221	4	
	Glanford	"	"	1910	527	263	136	127	2	
York, East	Markham	"	"	1906	1,525	624	430	194	5	Car.'09, mj. 139
	Richmond Hill	Vil.	"	1906	213	99	78	21	..	" " " 191
York, North	Whitchurch	Tp.	"	1905	1,225	366	191	175	1	" " " 321
	Stouffville	Vil.	"	1906	475	221	122	99	2	" " " 80
	Gwillimbury, E.	Tp.	"	1910	1,227	658	266	392	2	
	Newmarket	Town	"	1910	932	492	253	239	4	
York, West	Toronto Junction	"	"	1904	2,600	869	679	190	7	Car.'07, mj. 337
	Weston	Vil.	"	1907	469	227	148	79	3	
	Vaughan	Tp.	"	1906	.....	459	373	86	7	" '09, " 170
	North Toronto	Town	"	1905	.....	268	243	25	3	" '08, " 111
	Gwillimbury, N.	Tp.	"	1911	722	371	144	227	2	

THE ORGANIZED MUNICIPALITIES IN ONTARIO ARE:

Cities	20	Under Local Option			1 (in part)
Towns	129	"	"	"	25
Villages	142	"	"	"	52
Townships	543	"	"	"	231
Total	834	Total			309

Besides the 309 as above, under Local Option, there are 157 other municipalities in which no licenses are issued, leaving 368 under license.

SCHEDULE H.

STATEMENT showing number of convictions and dismissals of cases, for infraction of the Liquor License Act, against licensees and others, during the license year 1911-12.

(This statement does not include Local Option cases, which appear in Schedule J.)

License District.	Against Licensees.		Against Non-licensees.	
	No. of Convictions.	No. of Dismissals.	No. of Convictions.	No. of Dismissals.
Addington	1		1	
Algoma	3		3	
Brant, North			12	1
Brant, South		1	14	2
Brockville	2		2	1
Bruce, Centre			2	1
Bruce, North	1	1	13	5
Bruce, South	3		11	1
Carleton	1			
Dundas			1	1
Elgin, East	1	1	3	
Elgin, West	3	1	11	1
Essex, North	6	2		1
Essex, South	6		1	
Fort William	1		4	1
Frontenac	1		3	
Glengarry	2	3	4	1
Grenville	1		13	
Grey, Centre	5	1	1	1
Grey, North			1	
Grey, South	17	4	14	9
Haldimand	6	1	7	4
Haliburton	1			
Halton	2		2	
Hamilton	11	5	19	
Hastings, East	1	1	12	2
Hastings, North	2		9	1
Hastings, West	3	4	1	
Huron, Centre	7	1	15	
Huron, North	1		1	
Huron, South	3		30	
Kenora	4	4	9	4
Kent, East	4	2	21	4
Kent, West	3	1	39	9
Kingston			10	
Lambton, East	1		12	1
Lambton, West	2	1	2	2
Lanark, North	5	3	12	6
Lanark, South			25	4
Leeds	2	1	23	4
Lennox	1		19	4
Lincoln			6	
London	3	2		1
Manitoulin	2		6	
Middlesex, East	3		1	
Middlesex, North		3	1	
Middlesex, West	1			
Monck	5		7	
Muskoka	5	1	19	4
Nipissing			3	
Norfolk, North	1		10	3

SCHEDULE H.—*Concluded.*

Statement showing number of cases prosecuted, etc.—*Concluded.*

License District.	Against Licensees.		Against Non-licensees.	
	No. of Convictions.	No. of Dismissals.	No. of Convictions.	No. of Dismissals.
Norfolk, South	.....	.....	2	.....
Northumberland, East	.....	.....	2	.....
Ontario, North	.....	1	8	1
Ontario, South	1	.....	6	2
Ottawa	2	8	1	.....
Oxford, North	1	1	2	.....
Oxford, South	5	.....	20	1
Parry Sound, East	1	.....	2	1
Parry Sound, West	2	.....	8	.....
Peel	.....	.....	6	6
Perth, North	6	1	7	2
Perth, South	.....	1	16	2
Peterborough, East	.....	.....	.....	.....
Peterborough, West	.....	.....	19	2
Port Arthur	4	.....	5	1
Prescott	12	6	21	3
Prince Edward	.....	.....	2	.....
Rainy River	10	.....	3	1
Renfrew, North	2	.....	11	.....
Renfrew, South	3	.....	9	.....
Russell	5	.....	4	.....
St. Catharines	.....	.....	.....	3
Sault Ste. Marie	.....	.....	22	6
Simcoe, Centre	2	2	10	3
Simcoe, East	2	.....	16	1
Simcoe, South	1	.....	13	.....
Stormont	3	2	11	3
Sturgeon Falls	2	.....	1	.....
Sudbury	1	.....	31	2
Temiskaming	1	.....	167	5
Toronto	.....	.....	44	37
Victoria, East	.....	.....	9	2
Victoria, West	4	2	21	1
Waterloo, North	2	.....	.....	.....
Waterloo, South	4	.....	15	2
Welland	5	.....	9	3
Wellington, East	9	.....	8	1
Wellington, South	6	4	24	3
Wellington, West	1	.....	3	2
Wentworth, North	.....	.....	.....	1
Windsor	6	4	9	3
York, East	1	.....	.....	.....
York, North	1	.....	5	1
York, West	2	2	1	1
Totals	242	98	973	181

Included in the foregoing cases are the cases hereinafter set forth of prosecutions against inebriates who have been prohibited under the statute from getting or being supplied with liquor; also cases against licensees for delivering liquor to such inebriates; also cases against unlicensed persons for supplying such inebriates.

	Convictions.	Dismissals.
Inebriates	473	75
Licensees	30	12
Unlicensed persons	111	31
	614	118

SCHEDULE I.

A table showing the number of commitments to each gaol for drunkenness during the years 1885 to 1912, both inclusive. The figures for 1911 and 1912 are compared, and the increase or decrease in each place is shown.

Name of gaol	1885.	1886.	1887.	1888.	1889.	1890.	1891.	1892.	1893.	1894.	1895.	1896.	1897.	1898.	1899.	1900.	1901.	1902.	1903.	1904.	1905.	1906.	1907.	1908.	1909.	1910.	1911.	1912.	Increase, 1912.	Decrease 1912.	Name of gaol.
Barrie	41	37	16	28	46	34	34	19	10	21	9	24	21	11	10	16	12	21	14	16	27	46	58	39	29	59	51	57	6	.....	Barrie.
Berlin	7	4	8	12	20	17	13	4	6	7	7	10	12	10	7	4	4	11	15	10	17	19	9	12	15	13	18	21	6	.....	Berlin.
Belleville	45	31	51	67	39	49	34	16	24	25	19	16	12	13	16	12	11	20	6	12	6	15	24	67	53	61	89	56	.....	33	Belleville.
Brantford	98	93	112	147	218	182	112	89	120	125	124	160	115	85	64	88	74	82	126	162	143	153	239	178	118	172	129	101	72	.....	Brantford.
Brampton	24	8	10	24	28	30	17	.....	9	9	11	6	2	3	4	4	4	5	3	4	8	10	5	4	5	1	10	8	.....	.....	Brampton.
Brockville	80	56	24	51	52	58	44	44	77	86	70	43	48	49	45	41	58	66	55	50	50	91	86	63	40	54	59	49	.....	10	Brockville.
Bracebridge	67	7	7	3	25	15	19	5	5	5	4	4	3	2	3	.....	5	5	9	8	13	7	4	9	6	6	3	4	.....	2	Bracebridge.
Cayuga	18	17	17	24	25	15	22	7	.....	5	6	6	9	10	13	10	19	12	5	11	16	12	7	4	3	5	6	6	1	.....	Cayuga.
Cornwall	3	1	4	7	29	25	14	22	27	10	24	9	11	28	21	19	12	15	18	17	11	7	12	32	16	10	9	.....	1	.....	Cornwall.
Cobourg	26	15	6	12	28	38	22	25	11	19	18	16	12	15	20	10	16	14	12	13	7	18	21	16	27	36	22	37	15	.....	Cobourg.
Chatham	13	14	7	9	61	71	47	26	38	22	27	9	13	13	15	8	18	11	9	8	16	16	27	38	20	56	56	19	8	.....	Chatham.
Fort Frances	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	33	.....	.....	12	.....	15	15	16	28	55	57	2	.....	Fort Frances.
Goderich	3	1	.....	4	2	5	5	2	3	3	.....	.....	2	1	2	5	5	1	2	8	14	3	1	3	18	5	8	6	.....	2	Goderich.
Guelph	22	12	22	21	10	10	4	14	9	23	17	7	9	9	3	13	4	13	4	6	12	7	6	4	5	10	7	7	.....	1	Guelph.
Gore Bay	.....	.....	4	4	1	4	1	2	3	1	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	3	3	.....	6	2	7	2	.....	5	2	.....	3	Gore Bay.
Hamilton	366	335	373	429	401	418	251	142	148	55	36	40	56	60	66	98	108	97	188	229	287	280	394	360	413	479	580	702	122	.....	Hamilton.
Kingston	74	58	108	107	139	120	125	87	102	72	89	44	51	50	48	31	47	40	58	62	59	54	66	64	83	109	96	110	17	.....	Kingston.
Kenora	37	31	56	73	74	66	66	84	75	65	21	26	26	114	110	32	34	36	36	37	21	19	13	88	92	33	9	15	6	.....	Kenora.
London	277	278	404	404	466	540	332	213	150	218	219	187	177	139	163	172	137	137	250	157	262	249	248	218	328	424	325	316	361	.....	London.
Lindsay	30	1	1	4	3	5	1	5	2	5	2	5	4	5	6	7	8	8	8	10	10	2	6	11	8	12	30	4	.....	23	Lindsay.
L'Orignal	3	1	.....	.....	2	.....	5	1	2	1	3	2	2	.....	2	2	.....	3	1	3	4	2	4	1	1	.....	2	1	.....	1	L'Orignal.
Milton	9	17	5	18	17	9	9	6	4	8	8	3	3	3	4	2	4	4	4	8	12	7	11	6	6	8	7	14	12	8	Milton.
Napanee	6	3	8	7	4	22	23	12	9	20	8	6	5	13	4	7	4	7	3	5	8	8	13	12	19	21	18	21	3	.....	Napanee.
North Bay	.....	.....	.....	.....	28	35	16	14	15	7	10	5	.....	4	.....	3	12	5	57	99	171	73	104	66	38	10	18	88	70	.....	North Bay.
Ottawa	295	240	286	297	276	326	204	182	105	111	157	152	105	132	153	224	203	221	267	247	338	257	378	125	380	408	307	324	17	.....	Ottawa.
Owen Sound	30	23	21	29	37	17	13	14	15	6	.....	8	6	11	7	8	12	16	13	10	5	6	10	13	15	11	71	64	.....	7	Owen Sound.
Orangeville	1	.....	3	1	4	2	1	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	2	.....	1	Orangeville.
Perth	6	4	8	4	2	5	5	2	3	6	2	2	2	9	7	12	17	24	20	2	20	24	27	17	19	18	8	29	21	.....	Perth.
Peterborough	57	13	11	26	20	45	24	22	16	15	15	13	11	11	10	6	13	8	8	10	8	13	21	14	12	27	37	50	13	.....	Peterborough.
Port Arthur	66	30	28	16	18	12	4	3	4	1	3	5	12	4	2	9	8	7	50	25	27	67	184	183	209	195	252	201	49	.....	Port Arthur.
Parry Sound	.....	.....	.....	1	16	9	.....	2	4	5	7	2	3	3	5	8	4	5	25	10	35	104	68	26	26	28	35	50	15	.....	Parry Sound.
Simcoe	1	6	5	3	17	3	10	5	3	11	17	6	6	16	10	11	6	12	11	15	12	13	38	50	32	37	30	41	11	.....	Simcoe.
St. Catharines	20	21	21	28	33	24	12	9	21	17	26	25	5	17	10	15	23	21	28	20	37	29	39	25	43	42	27	16	.....	26	St. Catharines.
Sarnia	106	78	78	61	99	108	95	27	46	69	116	57	62	49	61	48	45	74	57	69	67	53	69	59	80	92	76	90	14	.....	Sarnia.
Stratford	17	17	12	9	10	14	4	7	9	15	7	1	5	5	1	9	12	8	15	9	16	46	35	51	42	24	29	29	26	.....	Stratford.
Sandwich	4	31	25	46	47	35	57	38	11	19	39	1	24	29	16	27	18	31	42	29	19	32	24	8	23	8	32	21	.....	1	Sandwich.
St. Thomas	76	38	35	29	33	29	32	12	15	10	22	14	12	8	17	23	9	6	5	8	2	4	7	12	15	14	11	6	.....	5	St. Thomas.
Sault Ste. Marie	71	71	103	30	13	10	12	8	5	2	1	9	8	7	7	21	16	79	15	38	18	6	17	23	52	49	46	47	.....	1	Sault Ste. Marie.
Sudbury	.....	8	27	45	55	77	5	119	38	42	41	31	54	197	222	172	49	104	117	275	54	208	258	316	308	106	108	107	1	.....	Sudbury.
Toronto	2,517	1,775	2,116	2,098	2,096	2,085	1,783	1,444	1,297	960	918	738	569	502	596	736	1,041	1,022	1,102	1,286	1,375	1,832	1,921	2,01	2,11	2,208	2,398	2,09	2,286	197	Toronto.
Walkerton	7	3	6	2	8	6	2	1	1	3	1	1	1	4	1	4	.....	1	1	4	.....	1	1	4	6	9	6	.....	.....	.....	Walkerton.
Woodstock	3	6	6	22	8	9	3	13	8	21	9	3	1	4	.....	2	3	3	2	11	10	22	17	9	34	31	52	51	1	.....	Woodstock.
Welland	4	50	64	55	51	34	24	38	21	29	5	35	22	31	21	39	26	41	51	22	17	9	34	31	52	41	45	1	.....	.....	Welland.
Whitby	7	10	22	12	24	16	7	13	12	11	19	2	16	14	19	29	21	25	3	5	2	11	10	29	18	8	14	12	8	.....	Whitby.
	4	.....	.....	.....	5	2	.....	1	2	1	2	1	1	4	5	2	3	5	2	11	10	29	1	8	18	14	12	8	.....	.....	
Lock-ups:																															Lock-ups:
Atikokan	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	Atikokan.
Buck's Falls	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	4	1	1	4	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	Buck's Falls.
Byng Inlet	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	5	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	11	.....	.....	.....	11	Byng Inlet
Cobalt	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	Cobalt.
Killarney	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	10	16	16	1	3	.....	3	Killarney.
Manitowaning	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	5	7	16	15	3	6	21	.....	9	8	8	1	2	.....	.....	.....	Manitowaning.
Mine Centre	.....	.....	.....	11	18	33	33	32	18	5	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	Mine Centre
Webbwood	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	9	2	9	17	18	17	14	12	8	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	Webbwood.
Totals	3,748	3,0	3,041	3,374	4,719	4,475	3,328	2,641	2,275	1,874	2,200	1,87	1,6	1,672	1,869	2,282	2,446	2,427	2,913	3,452	3,941	4,13	4,7	4,56	4,987	5,291	5,82	5,9	920	181	Totals.

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North
Ontar
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Parry
Parry
Peel
Perth,
Perth,
Peterl
Peterl
Port A
Presc
Prince
Rainy
Renfr
Renfr
Russel
St. C
Sault
Simco
Simco
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Storm
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Sudbu
Temis
Toron
Victor
Victor
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SCHEDULE J,

Statement showing number of convictions and dismissals of cases for violation of Local Option By-laws during the license year, 1911-12.

Municipality.	License District.	No. of Convictions.	No. of Dismissals.
McDonald, Meredith, etc.	Algoma	5	1
Brantford Tp.	Brant North	1	
Burford	" "	1	
South Dumfries	" "	1	1
Paisley	Bruce Centre		1
Amabel	Bruce North		1
Saugeen	" "		1
Huntley	Carleton	2	
March	"	1	
Orangeville	Dufferin	2	15
Winchester	Dundas	1	
Cavan	Durham East		2
Manvers	" "	1	
Cartwright	" West	1	
Yarmouth	Elgin East	1	
Rodney	" West	1	
Alexandria	Glengarry	3	5
Lancaster	"	3	
Lochiel	"	2	3
Cardinal	Grenville	1	
Artemesia	Grey Centre	2	2
Osprey	" "		1
Thornbury	" "		2
Derby	" North	1	1
Owen Sound	" "	53	50
Sarawak	" "		1
Shallow Lake	" "	1	2
Bentinck	" South	1	
Dundalk	" "	2	2
Durham	" "	2	1
Acton	Halton	14	3
Trafalgar	"	1	1
Ashfield	Huron North	1	
Brooke	Lambton East	2	
Wyoming	" "	2	1
Moore	" West	2	4
Sarnia Tp.	" "	2	
Ernestown	Lennox		3
Niagara Tp.	Lincoln	1	
Adelaide	Middlesex North	1	1
Strathroy	" "	1	
Lobo	" West	1	
Bracebridge	Muskoka	4	
Waterford	Norfolk North	1	
Brighton	Northumberland East	1	1
Colborne	" "	1	
Norwich	Oxford South	1	
Caledon	Peel	2	4
Havelock	Peterborough East	1	
Norwood	" "		1
Lakefield	" "	3	1
Amelliasburgh	Prince Edward	1	
Brougham	Renfrew South	1	
Renfrew	" "	3	1
Sunnidale	Simcoe Centre		2
Medonte	" East	5	4
Midland	" "	5	5
Orillia	" "	3	3
Alliston	" West	2	1
Stayner	" "		1
Finch	Stormont	1	
Roxborough	"		1
Bobcaygeon	Victoria East	2	1
Omemee	" "		1
Erin	Wellington East	1	
Markham	York East	1	
Totals		157	132

SCHEDULE K.

Showing fines imposed and collected in Municipalities under Local Option during the license years 1910-11 and 1911-12.

Municipality.	License District.	1910–11		1911–12	
		Fines imposed.	Fines collected.	Fines imposed.	Fines collected.
McDonald, Meredith, etc.	Algoma	.....	.....	$105	$105
Brantford Tp.	Brant North	$100	$100	.....	.....
Burford	" "	20	20	.....	.....
South Dumfries	" "	120	120	100	100
Tara	Bruce North	200	200	.....	.....
Teeswater	" South	200	200	.....	.....
Huntley	Carleton	.....	.....	200	200
March	"	.....	.....	100	100
Orangeville	Dufferin	200	100	200	200
Winchester	Dundas	.....	.....	100	100
Manvers	East Durham	.....	.....	175	175
Millbrook	" "	120	120	.....	.....
Cartwright	West "	.....	.....	30	30
Yarmouth	East Elgin	.....	.....	50	50
Rodney	West "	.....	.....	100	100
Alexandria	Glengarry	.....	.....	450	450
Lancaster V.	"	.....	.....	235	135
Lochiel	"	.....	.....	40	40
Cardinal	Grenville	.....	.....	100	.....
Artemesia	Grey Centre	.....	.....	200	200
Collingwood Tp.	" "	10	.....	.....	.....
Holland	" "	245	145	.....	.....
Derby	" North	.....	.....	50	50
Keppel	" "	20	20	.....	.....
Owen Sound	" "	6,235	4,885	3,575	3,190
Shallow Lake	" "	.....	.....	40	40
Bentick	" South	.....	.....	100	100
Dundalk	" "	.....	.....	10	10
Durham	" "	.....	.....	100	100
Seneca	Haldimand	100	100	.....	.....
Acton	Halton	60	60	1,620	1,100
Trafalgar	"	.....	.....	100	100
Thurlow	Hastings East	200	200	.....	.....
Ashfield	Huron North	.....	.....	100	100
Brooke	Lambton East	.....	.....	110	110
Wyoming	" "	.....	.....	200	200
Moore	" West	150	150	75	25
Sarnia Tp.	" "	30	30	30	30
Lanark Tp.	Lanark North	100	100	.....	.....
Niagara Tp.	Lincoln	.....	.....	25	25
North Dorchester	Middlesex East	100	100	.....	.....
Ailsa Craig	" North	20	20	.....	.....
Strathroy	" "	900	900	50	50
Caradoc	" West	20	20	.....	.....
Lobo	" "	.....	.....	35	35
Bracebridge	Muskoka	.....	.....	80	80
Waterford	Norfolk North	.....	.....	100	100
Brighton	Northumberland East	20	20	20	20
Colborne	" "	320	320	.....	.....
Cramahe	" "	20	20	.....	.....
Norwich	Oxford South	200	200	.....	.....
Caledon	Peel	100	100	150	150
Havelock	Peterborough East	100	.....	20	20
Lakefield	" "	.....	.....	160	160
Smith	" West	100	100	.....	.....

SCHEDULE K.—*Continued.*

Municipality.	License District.	1910-11		1911-12	
		Fines imposed.	Fines collected.	Fines imposed.	Fines collected.
West Hawkesbury	Prescott	200	200	.....	.....
Brougham	Renfrew South	.....	.....	100	100
Renfrew Tn.	" "	100	100	360	340
Sunnidale	Simcoe Centre	120	120	.....	.....
Medonte	" East	465	465	170	170
Midland	" "	860	660	340	140
Orillia	" "	260	260	300	100
Tecumseth	" South	200	200	.....	.....
Alliston	" West	20	20	120	120
Collingwood	" "	500	500	.....	.....
Creemore	" "	175	175	.....	.....
Stayner	" "	60	60	.....	.....
Finch	Stormont	.....	.....	100	100
Bobcaygeon	Victoria East	100	100	150	150
Eldon	" West	30	30	.....	.....
Erin	Wellington East	.....	.....	50	50
Beverly	Wentworth North	100	100	.....	.....
Ancaster	" South	40	40	.....	.....
Markham	York East	.....	.....	50	50
Richmond Hill	" "	200	200	.....	.....
East Gwillimbury	" North	100	100	.....	.....
Vaughan	" West	100	100	.....	.....
Totals		$13,640	$11,780	$10,675	$9,100

SCHEDULE L.

License District.	Inspector.	P. O. Address.
Addington	J. McL. Wheeler	Tamworth.
Algoma	James Grigg	Bruce Mines.
Brant, North	A. Kirkpatrick	Paris.
Brant, South	Richd. Eacrett	Brantford.
Brockville	George Ross	Brockville.
Bruce, Centre	[illegible]	Bervie.
Bruce, North		
Bruce, South		
Carleton		
Dufferin		
Dundas		
Durham, East		
Durham, West	J. S. McCormick	
Elgin, East	W. R. Andrews	Bayham.
Elgin, West	Edward W. Compton	St. Thomas.
Essex, North	Paul Morand	Tecumseth.
Essex, South	J. E. Stone	Essex.
Fort William	James Davidson	Fort William.
Frontenac	John Moreland	Sydenham.
Glengarry	Angus Macdonald	Alexandria.
Grenville	And. Carson	Burritt's Rapids.
Grey, Centre	S. J. Halbert	Markdale.
Grey, North	M. C. Beckett	Owen Sound.
Grey, South	Wm. Allen	Varney.
Haldimand	J. B. Wilson	Hagersville.
Haliburton	J. R. Erskine	Haliburton.
Halton	W. A. Ferrah	Oakville.
Hamilton	J. Sturdy	Hamilton.
Hastings, East	John Stokes	Tweed.
"	Robert M. Jack, Prov. Officer	Deseronto.
Hastings, North	Thomas H. Moore	Queensboro'.
Hastings, West	Richd. Arnott	Belleville.
"	P. J. Peterson, Prov. Officer	Trenton.
"	M. Searles " "	Frankford.
Huron, North	William Clegg	Wingham.
Huron, South	John Torrance, Sr.	Clinton.
Huron, Centre	O. J. Johnston	Clinton.
Kenora	Thos. Dougherty	Kenora.
Kent, East	B. W. Wilson	Ridgetown.
Kent, West	Thos. M. French	Chatham.
Kingston	Clark W. Wright	Kingston.
Lambton, East	P. D. McCallum	Forest.
Lambton, West	George Lucas	Sarnia.
Lanark, North	J. J. McGregor	Carleton Place.
Lanark, South	W. Hyndman	Smith's Falls.
Leeds	F. B. Taber	Morton.
Lennox	Walter Exley	Napanee.
Lincoln	John W. King	St. Catharines.
London	A. R. Galpin	London.

SCHEDULE L.—*Continued.*

License District.	Inspector.	P. O. Address.
Manitoulin	Wm. Vincer	Mindemoya.
Middlesex, East	Thomas Duffin	Thorndale.
Middlesex, North	W. Hodgins	Lucan.
Middlesex, West	John B. Gough	Napier.
Monck	R. N. Killins	Dunnville.
Muskoka	Henry Boyer	Bracebridge.
Nipissing	Jos. N. Levis	Mattawa.
	Prov. Officer	North Bay.
Norfolk, North	J. A. McBride	Waterford.
Norfolk, South	And. Innes	Port Dover.
Northumberland, East	George Gooderich	Dundonald.
" "	A. Chapman, Prov. Officer	Hastings.
Northumberland, West	John McCaughey	Cobourg.
Ontario, North	Charles Kelly	Uxbridge.
Ontario, South	Louis Luke	Oshawa.
Ottawa	John C. Enright	Ottawa.
	Alfred Coleman	
Oxford, North	Walter Shaver	Woodstock.
Oxford, South	Wm. M. Bell	Springford.
Parry Sound, East	W. J. White	Novar.
Parry Sound, West	T. W. Quinn	Parry Sound.
Peel	John D. Orr	Meadowvale.
Perth, North	Robert T. Kemp	Listowel.
" "	Geo. T. Jones, Prov. Officer	Stratford.
Perth, South	Alex. B. Creighton	St. Mary's.
Peterborough, East	Elias Williams	Havelock.
Peterborough, West	Joseph Stewart	Peterborough.
Port Arthur	Alex. R. Elliott	Port Arthur.
Prescott	Joseph Lemieux	L'Orignal.
Prince Edward	W. G. Sexsmith	Picton.
Rainy River	George Campbell	Fort Frances.
Renfrew, North	A. St. James	Pembroke.
Renfrew, South	John Connolly	Renfrew.
Russell	W. J. Campbell	Metcalfe.
Sault Ste. Marie	Wm. R. Cunningham	Sault Ste. Marie.
St. Catharines	John W. King	St. Catharines.
Simcoe, Centre	Thomas Duff	Barrie.
Simcoe, East	Wellington Fisher	Orillia.
Simcoe, South	J. H. Lee	Newton Robinson.
Simcoe, West	Robert Henderson	Allliston.
" "	Geo. W. Montgomery, Prov. Officer	Collingwood.
Stormont	A. E. Fetterley	Aultsville.
"	J. M. McDonald, Prov. Officer	Cornwall.
Sturgeon Falls	J. J. French	Sturgeon Falls.
Sudbury	Leo Croteau	Sudbury.
Temiskaming	Wm. S. Blackwall	Haileybury.
Toronto	Joseph Johnston	Toronto.
	Robert Burroughs	
	P. J. Jennings	
Victoria, East	James Lithgow	Bobcaygeon.
Victoria, West	William Thornbury	Lindsay
Waterloo, North	Ferdinand Walter	Berlin
Waterloo, South	R. H. Knowles	Hespeler.

SCHEDULE L.—*Concluded.*

License District.	Inspector.	P. O. Address.
Welland	Geo. House	Stevensville.
Wellington, East	G. C. Groves	Fergus.
Wellington, South	Jas. O'Brien	Guelph.
Wellington, West	John Gordon	Drayton.
Wentworth, North	John Nicholson	Waterdown.
Wentworth, South	R. T. Gould	Bartonville.
Windsor	Gaspard Pacaud	Windsor.
York, East	Wm. M. Thompson	Danforth.
York, North	James Wayling	Newmarket.
York, West	D. MacKenzie	Woodbridge.

STATEMENT OF LICENSE REVENUE FOR FINANCIAL YEARS.

Statement showing Revenue from Liquor Licenses received by the Province of Ontario for the financial years ending October 31st, 1910, October 31st, 1911, and October 31st, 1912.

Revenue for :

1910	Brewers' Warehouse Licenses	$7,216 68	
	Brewers' Licenses	31,650 00	
	Distillers' Licenses	44,666 67	
	Wholesale Licenses	13,612 50	
	Sample and Commission Licenses	2,575 40	
	Seized Liquor	2,572 57	
	Tavern and Shop Licenses, Transfers and Fines	475,995 61	
	Refund for collection of Revenue and Premium on Fidelity Bonds	1,873 00	
			$580,162 43
1911	Brewers' Warehouse Licenses	$6,933 34	
	Brewers' Licenses	31,925 00	
	Distillers' Licenses	44,666 67	
	Wholesale Licenses	15,850 01	
	Tavern and Shop Licenses, Transfers and Fines	429,480 71	
	Sample and Commission Licenses	2,625 00	
	Seized Liquor	3,572 22	
	*Five Per Cent. Commission on Bar Sales for Five Months	118,891 71	
	Refund for Collection of Revenue and Premium on Fidelity Bonds	2,419 00	
			$656,363 66
1912	Brewers' Warehouse Licenses	$7,360 00	
	Brewers' Licenses	32,125 00	
	Distillers' Licenses	43,166 38	
	Wholesale Licenses	14,625 63	
	Sample and Commission Licenses	3,150 00	
	Seized Liquor	2,824 22	
	Tavern and Shop Licenses, Transfers and Fines	412,929 08	
	Five Per Cent. Commission on Bar Sales	286,730 87	
	Refund for Collection of Revenue and Premiums on Fidelity Bonds	2,240 00	
			$805,151 48

* New source of revenue, for first five months of 1911-12.

BINDING SECT. AUG 24 1961